Greek and Hellenistic Wheel- and Mould-Made Closed Oil Lamps in the Holy Land

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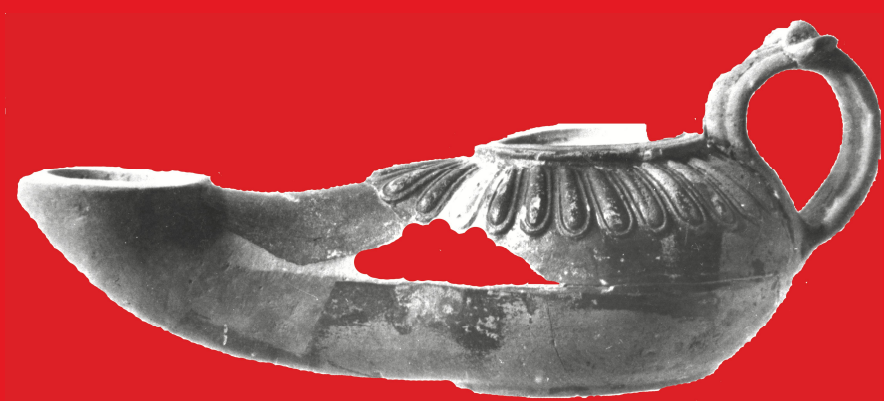
Varda Sussman



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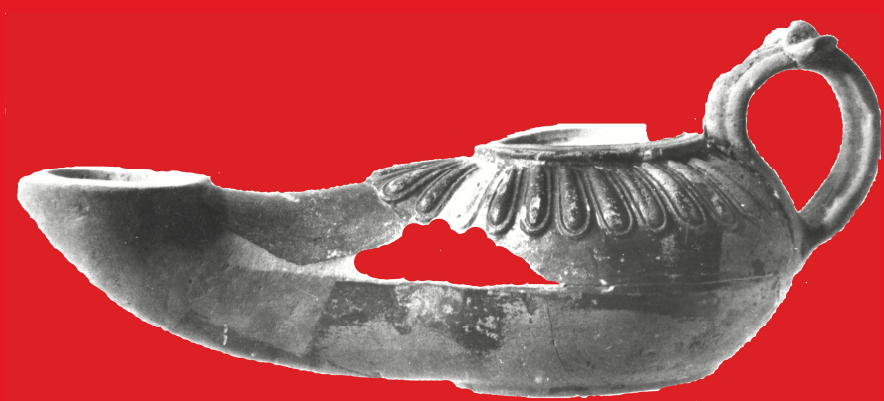

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INTRODUCTION

This catalogue of closed pottery oil lamps follows the previous volume of 'Saucer Lamps'[1] and contains mainly intact oil lamps discovered in excavations and listed with the Antiquities Authority up to the year 1988. The volume includes Archaic Greek and Hellenistic lamps made in Eastern Greece in the late 7th-5th centuries BCE; mainland Greece; Classical Greece of the 6th–4th centuries BCE; and lamps made after the conquest of the East by Alexander the Great (333-332 BCE) to the Roman conquest (1st century BCE-early 1st century CE), during which both civilizations - of the West and the East - merged into what is known as the Hellenistic period and the Hellenistic culture.

The origin of the idea of turning an everyday common vessel, the *bowl,* into a special vessel meant for lighting, the *lamp*, came from the East. It was done with minimum effort, just slightly pinching the bowl's rim which, with minimum changes, lasted from the late Chalcolithic period to the end of the first millenium BCE (this lamp form was made sporadically in later periods as well).

At the end of the Iron Age and during the Persian period, from the 7th century BCE, a new lamp production center came into existence in Eastern Greece (Anatolia, in Turkey), later expanding to mainland Greece. These new lamp production centers used a completely different technique in fashioning lamps. This revolution ended in a complete physical change of the lamp; instead of pinching at one point to create a wick rest, the new process bent the entire circumference of the bowl inward, ending in a closed vessel. The change was slow and gradual, lasting at least to the 5th century BCE. This 'closed' lamp also firmly stood the test of time while undergoing evolutionary changes of form.

This new lamp industry quickly supplanted the east from its hegemony in lamp production, capturing its markets and bringing it to an end. We suggest that even the small proportion of lamps imported during the Persian period in the 6th century BCE put pressure on local production; producers and consumers learned that new types of oil lamps, better and more efficient, were on their way. And indeed, these imported lamps gradually replaced the local industry; in the provincia Syria-Palestina, local lamps were almost entirely replaced by the new imported merchandise - unlike other pottery vessels that continued to be made locally with minor changes.

In the southern part of the Mediterranean, particularly North Africa,[2] the Punic oil lamp, made in the old pinching technique, remained popular. Combined with the new bending process, another version of a closed lamp emerged, lasting from the 4th-2nd centuries BCE. They slightly resemble the local Hellenistic pinched lamp of the 3rd-1st centuries BCE.

We suggest several reasons for the closing of the lamps: preventing the precious combustable material, the oil, from spilling out; diminishing its size, making the lamp more transportable; and creating a better protected place for the wick. This technical change brought about the separation of the lamps into two parts, each having a function: an oil receptacle, with a wide opening through which oil was poured to fill it, and another smaller hole, pierced at the end of a protrusion for inserting the wick, called the *nozzle*. This idea had already been tried in the East in the Late Bronze/Iron I-II periods,[3] and again in the Hellenistic period, by pinching an ordinary bowl.

The Greek way of closing the bowl was similar to lamps made in early-middle Minoan culture in Crete,[4] which may have served as a prototype to the Greek industry. This was fashioned by using a small saucer or bowl. The bowl used in Greece was of an Attic-Black glazed ware, typical of Greek Classical pottery. Lamps produced in Athens and Corinth were made in known and dated workshops, and signed by the potters who made them.[5] Imported lamps serve as important tools in the dating and chronology of lamps and other finds found outside Greece, including our own region (which we will call the Levant, enclosing The Holy land, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan). As yet, we are unable to determine the exact date of arrival of these products into the Levant. The lamps were part of the East Greek and later mainland Greek commerce along the Mediterranean coast, brought by new settlers or merchants who settled in Mesad Hashavyahu.[6] (**Figs.1-4**) Their different shape and ware make them easy to identify, distinguishing them from local lamps; imitations were identified by their inferior quality, or the different clays from which the oil lamps were made. The number of imported oil lamps into the country prior to the Hellenistic period is rather small.

The early Greek lamp industry, and the later Hellenistic ones, lasted until replaced by the flourishing new Roman lamp industry in the second half of the 1st century BCE. The rival industry in Rome was taken over relatively quickly in the 2nd century CE by the Greeks, becoming once more a leading power owing to their creative ability. The lamps were as good as the originals made in Rome. The main workshops were in Corinth in the 2nd century CE, and later in Athens.

[1] Sussman, 2007.
[2] Deneave J. D., 1969, Carthage, Pls. XVII-XII.
[3] Sussman, 2007. lamps pp.1507-1581. Ohata, 1967, Zeror, Vol. II, Pls.X:9,10 and XXVIII; Yanai, 1995; Sussman, 2007, Fig.6.34 and note 1 above.
[4] Person, 1942, Crete.
[5] Howland, 1958, pp.3-4.
[6] Naveh, 1962, Mesad Hashavyahu, pp.89-113, Fig.8:1-4.

A very successful lamp industry developed in Egypt[7] in the Hellenistic period, where Hellenistic influence could be traced for many centuries, until the Byzantine period.[8] Lamps fashioned in Egypt, or their imitations, had only limited penetration into our region in spite of the close geographic distance. The strongest hold of the Egyptian lamp industry was restricted to the south, especially one region, Bet Guvrin **(H24**), which was under Egyptian domination during the Ptolemaic conquest. Their influence did not disappear when the Seleucids took power in the 2nd century BCE.

A kind of 'self-denial' could be identified with the arrival of the new lamp types imported from the West. Soon, however, a local 'answer' was developed. It was not an attempt to invent something original; minor changes were introduced to these lamps, eventually leading to designs not far from the original, but succeeding in leaving a stamp of their own local character,particularly the wheel-made **H15** & **H16** (Beth Zur and Neo-Babylonian types) and mould-made **H34-H41** (Tirat Yehuda, Samaria and the Jerusalem workshops). The resemblance of the lamps to their prototypes and the context in which the lamps were found help us to date the locally-made lamps. But this is not enough to determine exact dates to all the lamps discovered in this country, as was accomplished in mainland Greece. This could be the result of geographical distance from the original workshops. We cannot ignore the fact of a 'global' market when shipping was still rather slow.

A helpful tool for dating material culture, including lamps, is provided by the issuing of coins, first by the Greeks and later by Hellenistic rulers. Local mints issued coins in many cities, commemorating and honoring important historical events, mentioning the era or the names of the rulers, like the local Hasmonaean coins. An important mint existed in Tyre (Sidon), on the north Phoenician coast.

Another aide for dating lamps is provided by imported wine amphorae from Rhodes, their handles stamped with the name of the Eponym to which the manufacturer (fabricant) was connected.

The number of excavated early Hellenistic sites in Israel is growing as new digs are opened; some sites are continuous with those of the Persian period, others established during Hellenistic rule. Hellenistic cemeteries were excavated though the settlements to which they belong are still unknown. The number of early imported lamps is small, increasing in the 4th-3rd century BCE.

The small size of oil lamps made them an item easily shipped, thus capable of flooding markets. In a boat loaded with wine jars like those imported from Rhodes (**H17**), for instance, one or two baskets of oil lamps placed in a corner of the boat loaded with wine jars were enough to flood the market of the entire Levant. These Rhodian lamps were cheaper even than those made locally, as the cost of the shipping was virtually nil; they were only a by-cargo to the jars, and were only a side income to the merchants; and indeed their number is rather large. The same, we may assume, is true regarding other items imported by land, or shipped in small vessels which sailed along the coast, from Asia Minor, Delos (lamp type **H33**), Ephesus (**H42**), Cnidus (**H19**) and Egypt (**H24** & **H27**). In this period, Cyprus probably did not have a big role in the lamp industry, and was not a source for lamps. The repertoire of lamps found in Sarepta (Phoenicia) is identical to ours, omiting the special local industry (**H15, H16, H34, H35** & **H36-H41**).[9]

Typological divisions of oil lamps frequently match regional geographical divisions, which may teach us a lesson concerning political and cultural developments at any given time. We see this, as mentioned previously, in the region of Bet Guvrin (Judean Shefela), which was settled mainly by pagan populations using, therefore, different lamps than the Jewish population of Jerusalem; particularly Hellenistic type lamps decorated with Erotes, lamp type (**H23**) for instance, or lamps with 'S'-shaped projections (**H33**)**.** The number of such lamps in the Bet Guvrin area is many times greater than in Jerusalem, although the geographical distance between them is not great. Other sites which also probably had a pagan majority and where numerous lamps of this type (**H33**) were found are Tel Anafa in the northern part of the country, Samaria, Shiqmona (near Haifa), Tel Dor, Jaffa and Gezer. Lamps decorated with figures were discovered in almost every site.

As a category, 'Hellenistic lamps' contains among the largest number of types, in contrast with one type of saucer oil lamp which was basically unchanged for more than 1,500 years, undergoing only minor technical alterations of the spout and rim. Some 50 types and variants of Helensitic lamps were identified by Broneer and Howland.[10] In spite of this chaos, Hellenistic oil lamps are easy to identify owing to their elongated nozzle, side projections, and distinctive decoration. Their chronological sequence, however, is more difficult to determine. Different types of oil lamps were in use at the same time and at the same sites. The classification made in the excavations at Corinth (Broneer) and Athens (Howland), and the more recently by Bailey, suggest a 20-25 year life-span for each type of lamp. This assumption was based on sealed assemblages, and may indicate quick changes of fashion in lamps, as set by the taste of either buyers or artisits.

The potter's wheel was the technique by which early oil lamps were made, becoming prevalent in the 3rd century BCE in the workshops in Asia Minor. The best-known Cnidian type of oil lamp (**H19**) was made on the wheel, while the Ephesus type oil lamps (**H42**) of the 3rd/2nd

[7] Mlynarzuk, 1997, Alexandria.
[8] Petrie, 1905, Ehenasia.
[9] Pritchard, 1998, Sarepta, Figs.73 &74:19-26.
[10] Broneer, 1930, Corinth, & Howland R.H., 1958. Bailey D.M., 1975, Hayes J.W., 1980 and others.

century BCE were already being made in moulds. The impact of the Ephesus-type lamp was felt on the entire oil lamp industry in the western and eastern worlds, both in technique and in style of decoration.

Local lamps Wars and political issues produced a social climate comfortable for designing lamps according to the demand of local clients from different cultures. There were flourishing oil lamp workshops all over the the ancient world producing oil lamps reflecting design demands of their own population, while trying to create variants which were distinct from original imports. A good example is from Jerusalem, where local workshops made both the pinched, wheel-made 'Hasmonaean' lamps, and the closed, undecorated Hellenistic-type (Beth Zur) lamps (**H15**); and later in the early Roman period, a wheel-made undecorated, Herodian-type oil lamp.

The flourishing art of pottery vessels in the Hellenistic period, especially the East Greek (Megarian) bowl decorated in relief and, later, the early Terra Sigilata ware, was influenced by Greek culture: architecture,[11] the arts, and Greek drama (theater) as seen on Cnidian type lamps where masks are depicted; as well as funerary art and cultic-pagan features like the Erotes. Only a fraction of all this pottery art was transferred to lamp decoration. In Ephesus-type lamps, 99% of the motifs were geometric and vegetal. The variety of patterns depicted on the pottery vessels was not used to adorn Hellenistic oil lamps. This attitude changed in the Roman period.

Oil lamps decorated with pagan motifs, the most common pattern of which is Eros, suited and conquered the taste of the upper classes and probably of assimilated Jews in the region.

Burial sites, which yielded the most lamps of the time prior to the Hellenistic period, were different now. The number of cemeteries or burial caves discovered belonging to the Hellenistic period is not large. A large graveyard was found in the vicinity of Acre,[12] situated on the northern coast (Phoenicia). The main funeral practice was that of cist-tombs, in which a single corpse was buried, accompanied usually with a small number of offerings, among them only one or two oil lamps. The lamp in most cases was placed near the legs of the deceased. In the larger Jewish family tombs, where the first burials were dated to the end of the Hellenistic period or the Hashmonaean times, as in Jason's tomb in Jerusalem,[13] the number of lamps increased. Only a few tombs of the Late Hellenistic period were found in Jerusalem. In most of these, the lamps were not found in the original location where they had been placed. The lamp also served for lighting the space.

The large number of lamps found in settlements - in the hundreds or more - is known from Maresha. The lamps were found in underground industrial workshops or storage rooms, and possibly served as cult objects.[14] Lamps associated with public structures, like temples, were discovered in Beer Sheba, Tel Michal, and Acre. The lamps were found in a favissa beside the temple, sometimes together with figurines.[15] In other coastal cities like Shiqmona, Tel Dor and Jaffa, the number of Hellenistic lamps was larger than usual, as well as in inland cities established by the Greeks, like Samaria. In most sites the number of Hellenistic lamps espscially in the early period is very small.

Dating There are a number of sites excavated in Palestine which also provide chronological evidence for dating lamps. These include:

1) Mesad Hashavyahu, a short-lived merchants' colony established in the 7th century BCE and already abandoned in the 6th century BCE;
2) Samaria, settled by Macedonians in 330 BCE; the remains of the previous Persian settlement are scarce. The Hellenistic stratum XI is dated to the late 4th century BCE. In the 2nd century BCE, the citadel was fortified, and destroyed by Yohanan Horkanos in 108 BCE. Samaria was at its peak in the Roman period;[16]
3) Aderet, in the south, a short-lived agricultural farm dated to the 3rd century BCE according to coins and stamped Rhodian jar handles;[17]
4) Maresha and its region flourished in the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE, dating also based on Rhodian and other imported jar handles found with them; [18]
5) Tel Anafa, in the northern part of the country, had a totally Greek culture until conquered by Alexender Jannaeus before the end of his reign in 76 BCE. It was a large, prosperous city where many oil lamps were found dating from the 2nd-1st centuries BCE, suggesting this was their place of manufacture; [19]
6) Shiqmona, in which many lamps found in room HA of the excavation were decorated with Eros in relief, together with Rhodian stamped jars and coins from mid-2nd century BCE. The town was destroyed in 132 BCE;[20]
7) Jerusalem, in the Hasmonean period to the end of the Hellenistic period.[21]

The manufacture of Hellenistic wheel-made lamps

The Greek method of turning a bowl into a lamp differed from that used in the East. The Greek bowl intended to serve as a lamp was small and the rim turned inward; in contrast to the lamps in the East where the rim in that period (7th-5th centuries BCE) was wide and flanged outward. The Greek bowl was either an ordinary bowl

[11] Sussman, 1998.
[12] Fortuna, 1966, and Zafeiris, 1986.
[13] Rahmani, 1967.
[14] The lamps of Maresha Einat Ambar-Armon 2007.
[15] Derfler, 1980, Singer-Avitz, 1989, Apellbaum, 1986, and Naveh ibid note #6.
[16] Avigad, 1992, pp.1306-1307.
[17] Yogev, 1982. pp.81-82.
[18] Kloner and Levine, 2003; Kloner, 2003, pp.5&6.
[19] Weinberg S., 1971, Tel Anafa, p.109.
[20] Elgavish, 1974, Shiqmona.
[21] Geva, 2003, Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, pp.113-223.

with a deep inward-turned rim, or was deliberately made to become a lamp. The necessity of creating a place for the wick required innovation: the potter was forced to add a pierced lump of clay to the wall of the bowl, connecting it to the bowl by piercing the wall; or to make a breach in the rim and form a kind of tunnel or gutter. Later, this tunnel was roofed or bridged and became a short nozzle (Fig. **A**).

The rim was widened step by step until it almost covered the entire top, leaving a small opening, the 'filling hole', through which oil could be poured into the 'closed' receptacle (**#5**). This process took place in Greece from the 7th/6th century to the 5th/4th centuries BCE, its stages serving as a basis for typology and chronology.

The filling hole was sometimes so narrow, mainly in the Roman period, that a funnel was needed to pour oil through it. The narrow opening could be closed with a lid (known mainly in lamps made of bronze), so dirt would not get into the oil, and to prevent the oil from evaporating or spilling out when moved from one place to another; for these reasons they were often chosen for use on boats.

Bases of the oil lamps The design of lamp bases also provides a factor in dating lamps, as they differ from ordinary bowls. The common early bases were heavy discs, raising the height of the lamp and enabling a better grasp. Some were designed with a bulge into the receptacle (**#5** & **#63**), thus reducing its oil-holding capacity. The lamp was quite heavy for its size as the walls were thick. Later, a flattened base replaced the disc base and the walls became thinner, reducing the weight of the lamp.

Typically Hellenistic is the string-cut base: lamps thrown on a wheel were separated from the wheel with the help of a string which left its mark and was not smoothed. This technique was commonly used on lamps with disc bases and on local pinched oil lamps, the Hasmonaean type, and other bowls as well. Very few ring bases were made; they could be fashioned only after the clay was leather hard. The lamp then had to be turned to lay on its face on the wheel, to be cut with a sharp tool, like a knife. This may have been an uneconomical investment of time and effort (at least for these lamps).

The nozzle The addition that was applied to the wall, stretched and perforated, was called the *Nozzle*. The separation of the wick hole from the body is now complete. This is in contrast to early eastern lamps, where the wick rest was always an integral part of the bowl. This form may have had a prototype in early Mesopotamia.[22] The nozzle was perforated with a stick or hollow straw, and may have been perforated before its attachment to the wall of the receptacle.

In such lamps, it was easier to watch and keep the wick from wearing out, as only its end projected from of the wick hole of the nozzle and could be controlled - pulled out from time to time with the help of a sharp instrument. Such a tool has a special name in Jewish sources: a *'Nail'* or *'Splinter'*(Fig. B).[23] Tosephta Kelim Baba Metsiah 1 'מסמר.'

The handle A new element added to the wheel-made lamp was the handle. The handle was rolled separately and attached when the body was leather-hard. The handle was added to few early saucer lamps. In the East, no pottery lamps had handles, though we do find handles on lamps made of metal (see the lamp found at Lahav of the Iron Age II [24]). It was only natural to place the handle at the rear, opposite the burning wick. The handle provided an easier and safer way of holding and moving the lamp from one place to another, and made it possible to hang it in storage when not in use - similar to when handles were horizontal and 'U'-shaped. Characteristic to the Hellenistic period, the loop handle became an even more important element because of the lamps' small size: restricted to only a few types, Neo-Babylonian **H16C** and **H19** & **H42** (Cnidian and Ephesus lamps).

Projections A typical Hellenistic feature is the 'projection'. A 'single pierced projection' (as in **H10, H17, H33**) invariably is found on the left side; a 'double projection' (**H21** & **H24**) one on each side of the body; a triple projection (**H22, H23, H24** & **H31**) with one at the rear. The projections differ in various types of lamps. In types **H31** & **H32,** the rear projection turned into a palmette.

Central tubes Another popular new element, known only on some Hellenistic and early Roman oil lamps, was a central tube (**H2**, **H3**) the height of the lamp or even higher. The function of such a tube is not clear (**Fig. 4**). We suggest: 1) that it raised the level of the oil within the bowl, to *spare* the amount of oil; 2) a long wick could be wrapped around the tube, released when needed. The idea of a central tube was already put to use in the MBI-MBII period[25] in Shechem and Jericho. Only a few such lamps were discovered here. Other suggestions made by Bailey: 1) that it eased the grasp of the lamps when held; and 2) the tube served as a place to insert a stick on which the lamp could be raised and carried (though no traces of friction were found within the tubes), which he called 'Stick lamps.'[26]

The clay The clay used in Greece was well levigated and well fired, like other early Attic vessels, and the lamps were Black Glazed. The glaze gave the artifacts an attractive appearance and a better sealing of liquids which would otherwise seep out through the walls**.** The later types of lamps were unglazed, painted or washed/ slipped with colours. Among the East Greek lamps are many

[22] Koldwey, 1914, Babylonian lamps; p.252; Dougherty, 1928, p.49, Fig.18c.

[23] Zevulun and Olenik, 1978, p.77.
[24] Sussman BAR, 2007, Fig. 9. 53.
[25] Kenyon K. M., 1982, Jericho IV, Fig.188:15, group V.
[26] Bailey, 1975, p.14 & Bar, 1996, p.170.

made of Grey ware. The local lamps were made like the local pottery, including grey ware.

Decorations In contrast to the Attic Black-Glazed pottery made in Greek workshops, renowned for their painted and lustrous decoration, lamps made at the same time were undecorated, with no attention to their aesthetic side (with very few exceptions, which were decorated in stylized geometric or vegetal patterns). Decorated lamps of the same period are Punic type, made in Carthage. The decoration was of the ancient eastern technique with the help of the brush, decorated with plain geometric patterns.[27]

The reason for the absence of decoration may lie in the fact that most lamps were regarded as cheap items, made for daily use; their small size did not draw attention when standing in the corner of the room or even on a table; the light emerging from them was all that was needed and was 'pretty' enough. Following eastern tradition, as the Greeks did not use lamps until the 4th century BCE, the vessel itself was not holy, only the light or fire was sacred. Frequently, lamps were bought for one-time use only.

Real decoration of oil lamps started only in the late 3rd century BCE, once their manufacture was done in moulds. Wheel-made lamps were decorated with moulded applications, like the Cnidian-type lamps (**H19**). The applications were made in moulds. Fashioning in moulds was already familiar and in extensive use in the production of figurines and vessels. The real decoration of lamps was introduced in eastern workshops, in East Greece.

An early, additional treatment of lamps in Greece was to incise concentric circles around the filling hole, producing a kind of rim and separatiing the shoulder from the filling hole. The rim and the shoulder turned out to be very important parts of the lamp, as well as providing additional typological criteria for chronological evaluation.

The manufacture of mould-made lamps

The fashioning of lamps in moulds turned out to be a longer process but worthwhile doing. The mould consisted of two parts: one for the base, the other for the upper part of the lamp. The moulds were made of plaster, limestone, clay or wax. Most Greek and Roman lamps were made in moulds of plaster or clay. To fashion a clay or a plaster mould, it was necessary to prepare an archetype lamp, or lamp-model (of which not many have been discovered). For decoration in relief, there were several methods: 1) the motifs were incised into the lamp-model with a pointed tool, 2) by stamping (like the East Greek/Megarian) bowls and Ephesus type lamps), 3) carving, 4) or a combination of these methods (in the latter, inscriptions could also be added). The lamp-model was set to dry and than fired in the kiln.

Onto this archetype model, two thin sheets of clay were applied, marked at both ends to enable the potter to join them together later at exactly the same point. When the two applied sheets were dry, leather hard, they were cut along their circumference into two parts, and fired in the kiln. The size of these two parts turned out somewhat smaller than the original archetype, as they shrunk while drying. These two-part moulds - if made of clay and after being fired in the kiln - were very durable. From such clay moulds, many lamps could be made for a long time, even in a later period. (**Fig. C; type H24**) (unknown provenance)

When the mould was of limestone, thin elastic sheets of clay were applied to recieve their shape and motifs; then they were joined together according to the previously made marks. When dry, the two moulds were separated, the places of joining were smoothed over, and the lamp was put into the kiln. First, however, the wick hole and the filling hole were perforated, the handle added, and the lamp painted or washed with coloured-, diluted- or same-hue clay, or glazed. We may find surplus clay inside the lamp receptacle, in the joints and at the place of perforation. The sheets of clay dried faster when the moulds were made of plaster, which could suck the moisture out of the clay.

It is often difficult to determine the kind of mould from which a particular lamp was made. If we find bubbles in the walls of the lamp, we may assume it was made in a plaster mould. To prevent bubbles from appearing, a more diluted clay had to be used. Several lamps could be made from a single mould until it was worn out.

When limestone moulds were used, which were the most common moulds in Palestine, they were shaped with the help of drill and compass; details, including decorations, were incised into the moulds. Limestone moulds were very fragile. Such moulds were found at Jerash, in Jordan, from the early Roman period; and in Beit Nattif and Caesarea, from the Byzantine period. Almost no Hellenistic moulds were found in our excavations.

Creating a glaze, and handling wash or paint, required different methods. Differences in hues are due to the heat of the kiln. In the early good-quality ware, the glaze does not peel easily, which appears to be the case in later lamps. These facts – along with the signature of the potter, like that of Ariston who practiced during the late 2nd -1st century BCE, for example – help us to identify their chronological status and place of manufacture.

In all colouring techniques, the basic treatment is the same - the use of iron oxide. The final appearance depends on the type of surface on which the techniques were applied. In order to produce a glaze, a black lustrous effect, three stages are needed:

[27] Heres G., 1968, Pl.4:42, Deneauve, ibid no.1, Pls.XX-XXII. Sussman, 2007;72-74 figs. 1435-1437.28. Bailey, 1975, pp.7-8.

1. Oxidation of an orange-pink clay produces a red glaze.
2. Firing without oxygen turns the clay grey-black and the glaze is black.
3. The addition of oxygen to a former orange-pink clay produces a black glaze.

Vessels were taken out of the kiln after it cooled. The waste was thrown away.

The inner part of the lamp was not always glazed or washed. If painted, the paint was applied by filling the lamp with the paint, turning it over to cover the entire inside surface, and spilling out the rest. The outer part was painted by dipping the lamp in the paint completely or partially, or with a brush.

The firing of the lamps took place in the same kilns as the other ware, with air openings which helped to control the amount of oxygen inside the kiln. The fire was made from wood, and large amounts were needed. The vessels were laid inside the kiln through a removable roof. The temperature inside the kiln reached almost 1000 degrees centigrade, and was not even in all parts of the kiln. This is the reason that different hues of vessels came out of the same kiln. A firing lasted about 29 hours.

The lamps found in this country were divided into 42 main types, and additional subtypes. This typology does not always offer a chronological division.

The criteria for type categories are:

1. The shape of the lamp;
2. The shape of the nozzle;
3. The shape of various projections;
4. The types of handles.

The quality of the clay and its design help us to identify and distinguish locally made from imported lamps.

Guide to the Catalogue

Hellenistic oil lamps found in Palestine are described in various publications and have never been treated comprehensively. The present, second volume of the *catalogue raisonné* lists most of the entire Hellenistic wheel made and mould made lamps found in excavations and registered with the Israel Antiquities Authority until 1988. They include the oil lamps excavated by the Mandatory Palestine Department of Antiquities and Museums (PAM), and the Israel Department of Antiquities and Museums' (IDAM) lamps registered from 1948 to 1990. The collection presents a more complete picture than can be found in published reports and unpublished excavation material, and it features the wide variety of the oil lamps used in the Hellenistic period. The large number of oil lamps precludes a description of each individual item, and certain lamps are compared with lamps from other sites in order to establish more accurate dating, relationships, and influences. In any case, those oil lamps made on the wheel they are not identical. (The saucer lamps of the Hellenistic period were included in the first volume, since they fall within the continuity of the early 'open' oil lamp tradition.) No petrographical analyses were conducted, and not all sizes and types of ware are given.

The oil lamps are generally listed in the typological order preferred by the author which does not always coincide with the chronological order. The lamps and their characteristic types, though catergorized separately, were often found in the same structure or burial-cave and are sometimes listed with oil lamps typologically similar to them. In the Catalogue Index the finds from a given locus or burial-cave are listed together.

On the whole, the order of presentation proceeds from north to south for the different longitudinal parts of Israel, facilitating the tracing of geographically-related changes – but not always. The Gazetteer of Sites gives official place-names in alphabetical order, with alternative Arabic or Hebrew names in parentheses where relevant, and with identifying map coordinates of the Survey of Israel grid, from the southwestern to the northeastern extent of the site.

Hellenistic lamps have long since been studied: Broneer in 1930, when publishing the lamps from Corinth; by Howland, 1967, from Athens; by Bailey, 1975, the Catalogue of the British Musem; and more recent by Mlynarczyk, 1998. This catalogue relies on these pubications and others in dating and typology. The local finds beside the local workshops are of global nature. The way in which single or few imported lamps found their way to the many excavated sites, whether by internal commerce or direct imports by sea and other routes, is hard to define. As in many sites the repertoir is almost the same. (see chart)

The recent important research of the Hellenistic oil lamps in the Land of Israel; incorporating the study and publication f the lamps found at Maresha; was handed after the completion of the catalogue; Maresha, represent one of the richest sites in which one of the largest variety of lamps were discovered resembling and identical to the lamps in this catalogue; comparisons; were now added in brief only when necessary.

Nomenclature – identification of the various parts of the Oil Lamps (Fig.A)

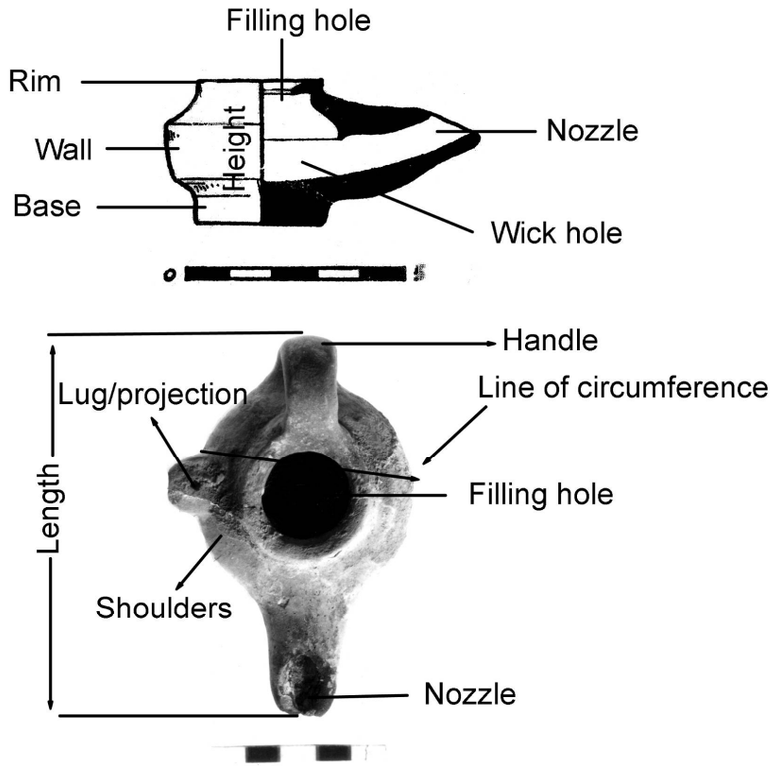

***Fig. B**. Mould for lamp with double conic projection: **H24**.*

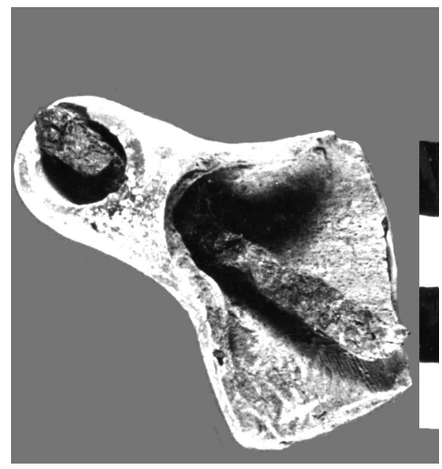

***Fig. C**. Nozzle and a nail inserted from Tirat Yehuda: Yeivin and Edelstein 1970*

Legend to the Catalogue

As indicated above, the pottery oil lamps in the catalogue were all uncovered in different excavations until 1988, and registered or otherwise included in the card files of the Israel Antiquities Authority. In part, they were published as representative selections in excavation reports; others are published here for the first time. The description of each oil lamp is generally given in the following order:

1. The present catalogue serial number of the item, followed by the illustration plate number, where applicable.

2. The identifying registration number of the oil lamp in the stores of the Israel Antiquities Authority.
3. The official place-name of the site where the oil lamp was found. (NOTE: Due to a confusing multiplicity of local Arabic, Hebrew, biblical, and other names and orthography for the same place, the officially-proclaimed name can differ considerably from the site-name in the excavation reports and in the references.)
4. The physical description of the oil lamp according to its parts: general manufacture and form; base; walls; rim; nozzle - the wick hole; the condition of the lamp if incomplete.
5. The composition, colouration, and quality of the clay of which the oil lamp is made; slip, finish, traces of soot, and the like if available.
6. The dimensions. A + sign indicates that the item is not entire and precise dimensions cannot be determined.
7. Dating usually as ascribed by the excavator in the more recent reports, or when unpublished according to comparable material from other sites, here and place of origin.
8. Publication history of the oil lamp (if published).
9. Excavation provenance of oil lamp: area, stratum, locus, etc., and excavation number where possible.
10. Resemblances and affinities to other oil lamps.
11. Notes, remarks, and comments.
12. Comparison of the oil lamp with other oil lamps, and relevant remarks.
13. The letters standing before the classifucation: G means Greek lamps, GH Lamps crossing from Greek to Hellenistic and H for Hellenistic
14. Only the numbers indicated in bold are pictured on the plates.

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The photographs are by Zeev Radovan, Tzila Sagi and Clara Amit. The drawings - in part taken from various publications - were by Julia Rhudman and Rachel Sussman. Leticia Barda drew the Map of the sites showing the distribution of the lamps included in the catalogue and Gazetteer. Thanks to A. Rochman-Halperin for the geographical coordination of the sites, and to Y. Barshak for providing photographs. And to Alegre Savariego who is in charge of registering finds at the Authority. And the librarians B. Brandl, Rimma Solnikov, Rimma Tulenkov, Leonid Bankov and L. Ronkov. Technical assistance with the tables were handed by Nathan and Hillel Sussman..

CHAPTER 1

WHEEL-MADE OIL LAMPS: SAUCER AND CLOSED LAMPS IMPORTED FROM ASIA MINOR AND GREECE

I.1 - G1 & G2 Iron Age III - Persian period, the 7th-6th centuries BCE, Broneer type 1, Howland type 9: mid 7th - first part of 6th century BCE & type 11.

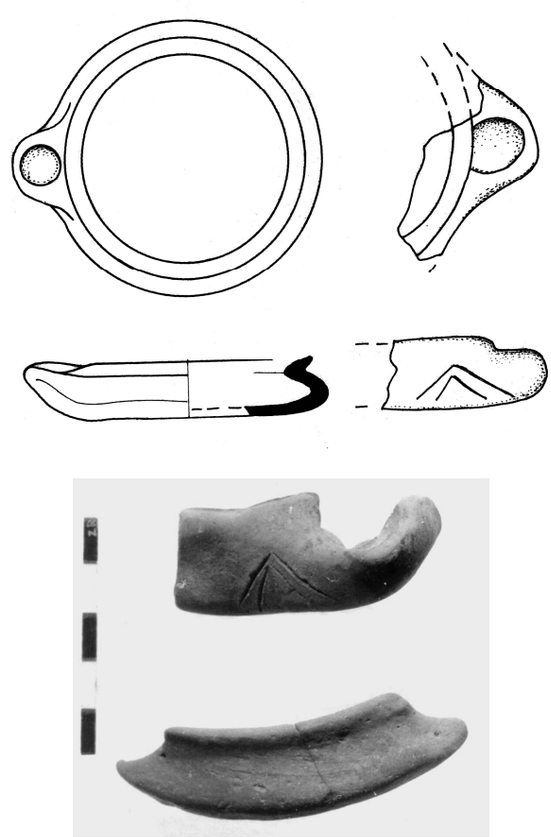
In the 7th and 6th centuries BCE, the wheel-made saucer-type oil lamp, rooted in the long Eastern tradition, was still the dominant type in the Levant (Palestine). Very few new types of wheel-made lamps, designed from different traditions or techniques, made an appearance. These **G1 & G2** lamps, probably fashioned in Asia Minor, were harbingers of a new era, opening the door – and a market – to foreign oil lamps imported from East Greece and later from mainland Greece.[1] This tradition gradually changed character, thus cutting off the longest tradition of the eastern lamp industry.

These first imports of oil lamps made their way to our shores probably via the sea, as property of settlers or of a wave of merchants from East Greece, who settled on the sea shore in the southern part of the country at Mesad Hashavyahu. This was a short-lived colony, lasting only 20 years, founded at the end of Iron Age III, in the last third of the 7th century and lasting until 609 BCE. It was abandoned with the advance of the Egyptian army along the coast in that year, a few years before the conquest of Josiah; the site was never resettled.[2]

These lamp fragments (**Figs.1-4**) were found at Mesad Hashavyahu together with local saucer lamps with a high disc base (Sussman, 2007, type D),[3] and imported pottery from East Greece. These four lamp fragments are the only lamps known so far in this country belonging to types **G1** lamps with flattend bases, and **G2** lamps with a central tube.

I.1.2 G1 with flattened base (Figs. 1 & 2)

The lamps stand on wide flattend bases, with a short curved wall and a narrow, flanged rim slanting outward. It has a very short, rounded nozzle with a wide circular wick hole, separated from the bowl by a narrow rim to form a bridged spout; and the nozzle is no longer part of the bowl, as was the rule in the local eastern oil lamps. This improvement provided 'protection' for the wick. The lamps found here had no coat of paint.



Figs.1 and 2; Lamps from Mezad Hashavyahu; with flattened base

Lamp no. 2 bears incisions on the wall near its base, perhaps a potters mark; Similar incisions were found on a lamp from Smyrna.[4]

The lamps belong to an early stage of western lamp production, where the open saucer still served as the receptacle. These lamps have early prototypes in Crete, from the Early and Middle Minoan periods.[5]

[1] Kassab, Tezgor and Sezer, 1995, pp.52-53 lamps 70-79, gives a list of delivery destinations: Corinth, the Aegean, Ephesus in Anatolia, and Egypt; suggesting they were made in other workshops. The date: 4th quarter of the 7th century BCE. Zoitopoulou, 1992, Fig.2 from Egypt. Robinson, 1930, Olynthus, pp.69, Fig.297:1,2 well before 550 BCE (first half of the 6th century BCE). Barr, 1996, Ilion, p.161, figs.1,2&3, 550-500 BCE are later than those found here. Lamp no.1 with broad band decoration. Bailey, 1991, Aegina, Fig 17: 54-59, Athenian type lamps, early 6th century- 480 BCE.

[2] Naveh, 1962, p.99, Fig.8:1-4; lamp no. 4 was found on the floor of room 4 which served as a guardroom, together with a local open lamp.

[3] Sussman, 2007, Figs.8.38.2 & 8.38.3

[4] Bailey, 1975, p.88-90, and pls.28, 29:Q146-Q149 found at Ephesus are the closest examples which point to Smyrna as their place of manufacture, see his bibliography.

[5] Persson, 1942, Minoan-Mycenaean Lamps, pp.105-117.

Small saucers were turned into oil lamps by adding a small, perforated tube or spout to the wall, similar to the way other spouted vessels were made.[6]

Date These lamps belong to Broneer type 1 and Howland type 9,[7] dated to the end of the 7th - early 6th century BCE.

I.2.1 - G2 Lamps with a central tube (Figs. 3 & 4) were formed from the same type of saucer as the above. The wall is almost erect with a narrow, outward-slanting rim. These lamps differ from the lamps above by having the center of the base rising, forming a tube. The height of the tube does not acceed the height of the rim. The hue of the lamp is dark without any glaze.

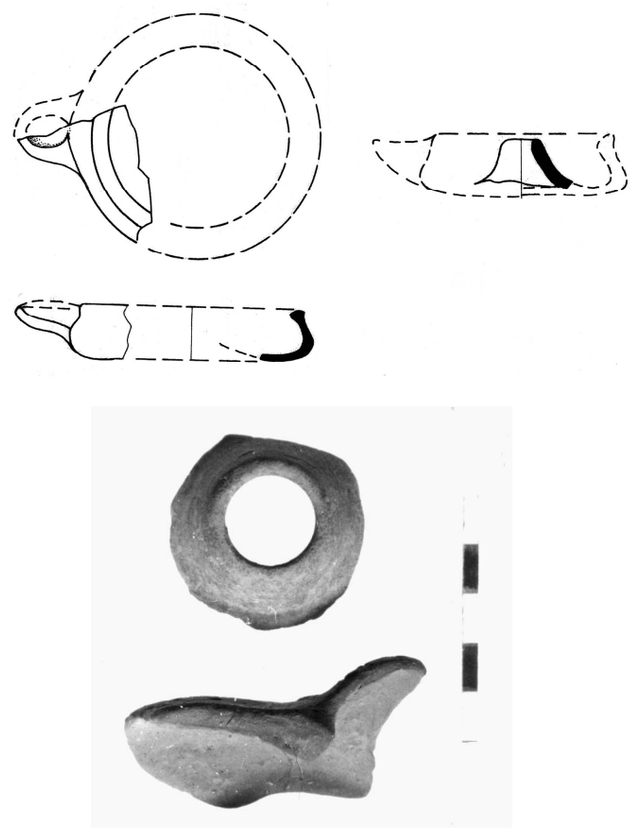
These Ionian lamps also originated in Asia Minor, from whence they spread all around the Mediterranean, including into Mainland Greece (Howland Type 19B); Dupont calls them Samian Oil Lamps.[8]

The early lamps were made with a central socket (tube). These lamps with a tube were copied in Greece and covered with the typical Attic black glaze, as were other pottery vessels. At Olynthus, such a lamp was decorated with painted bands.[9]

The logic behind this impovisation, of creating a central tube, is not clear. This idea was experimented with several times during the long history of lamp design in the Levant: first, in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, but did not gain a foothold; during the Persian period (**G2**); and twice in the Hellenistic period (**H3A**), in the 3rd/ 2nd and again in the 1st centuries BCE (see below **H3B #3**).

Several suggestions have been proposed for the addition of this device: Howland suggested that it 'facilitates holding the lamp while lighted.'[10] It may also be useful in raising the level of the oil; or be a device around which a long wick could be wrapped (the author). Two names were applied to these lamps by Hogarth: 'Candle lamps'[11] and 'Stick lamps' (a tube into which a stick was inserted for carrying the lamp; but no sign of wear has ever been noticed within the tubes).

Date These lamps are the earliest among the finds at Ephesus, from the 7th-6th century BCE; the lamps in Greece are somewhat later. Howland types 19B and Broneer Type III to the last quarter of the 6th century BCE, and by Bailey to the first quarter of the 6th century BCE. Dupont dates them after Howland and others to the 2nd half of the 7th century – early/middle 6th century BCE.[12]



Figs. 3 and 4 Lamps from Mezad Hashavyahu; with a central tube

I.3 - H3A & B Half-way closed lamps with a central tube (socket), 'Stick lamps': 3rd -2nd/1st centuries BCE; Howland type 27B, C & D**; (#1-#4).**

To the present time, four lamps of this category with a central tube are registered: Samaria (**#1**), Tel Sandahanna (**#2**)**,** Hagoshrim (**#3**)**,** and Tel Dor; each lamp differs from the others in shape and date.[13]

I.3.1 - H3A Lamps 1 & 2 This lamp is from Samaria (**#1**). Its tube is broken, it has a heavy incurved wall to form a wide shoulder. The short nozzle is only a slight widening of the rim connected to the reservoir (or the rim is missing), with a wide circular wick hole. The lamp is covered with a reddish wash or glaze. The lamp may be a local product. These are small size lamps.

Lamp **#2** (Howland Type 27)[14] variants from Sandahanna (Maresha),[15] with a small globular body, wide concave disc base, a short nozzle resembling tube endings at the same height with the rim.

[6] Sussman, 1990, Fig.2:11&12.
[7] Broneer, 1930, p.31, Pl.1:7, profile Fig.14:3-5, profile 4. Howland, 1958, p.24, Type 9, Pl. 31:60,62, 68&69, profile Fig.3:62.
[8] Bailey, 1975, pp.88-89, Pl. 29; Q146-Q147 from Ephesus in last half of the 7th - early 6th century BCE. p. 28, Q21-Q45 Athens 5th century BCE, import from Ionia; Dupont, 1978, -pp. 47-50.
[9] Robinsom, 1930, p.129, Fig. 297:1; first half of the 6th century BCE. And Robinson 1933, 73-76.
[10] Howland, 1958, p.39; Bailey 1975 see note 1 above.
[11] Bailey, 1975, see note 1; Barr, 1996, p.170.
[12] Bailey, 1975, Pl. 76:Q374; Dupont, 1978, p.48.
[13] Bliss and Macalister, 1962, p.129, Pl. 62:15, Ovadia, 1999, Hagoshrim, Fig. 2:6, p.37 dated to the 1st century BCE. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Dor, Fig.5:13:8 & Photo 5.31, Type 5C:4 light grey clay, after Attic prototypes of 340-240 BCE. Were copied until the 1st century BCE. Dated according to Schafer, 1968, 127-128.
[14] Howland, 1958, type 27C pl.40:386, second half of the 3rd- and probably into the 2nd century BCE.
[15] Bliss and Macalister, 1962, Sandahannah; see note 13 above.

Date Late 4th or first half of the 3rd century BCE continuing in the following 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE. Howland type 27A and variants[16] This lamp was in use contemporaneously with other Greek lamps found at Samaria of the 3rd century BCE (see below). A lamp from the Agora, found within a cistern, was dated by Thompson to the last part of the 2nd century BCE.[17] Other parallels are known from Egypt, Cyprus and Delos.[18] The lamps found in Egypt do not have a glaze, and are dated to the second half of the 3rd - 2nd century BCE.

It seems that our lamps originated in Asia Minor, perhaps Cnidus. Howland suggests that they originated in either Samos or Athens.[19]

I.3.2 - H3B Lamp (**#3**) was found in a burial site at Hagoshrim.[20] The lamp stands on a flattened base, with a curved thin wall, a wide central tube which rises higher than the top of the reservoir; an inward-curving shoulder. A short, wide nozzle is attached to the lower part of the wall, a wide wick hole occupies the entire nozzle. The clay is pink hue, with red-brown wash.

Date 1st century BCE. The lamp found at Hagoshrim, like the lamp from Tel Dor (a well established Hellenistic site), is dated 2nd -1st century BCE.[21] This Type may have started earlier and lasted for a longer span of use.

I.4. - GH4 - H8 Closed oil lamps, with 'U'-shaped handles.

I.4.1 - GH4 Attic Greek closed lamps with 'U'-shaped handles, of the 5th-3rd centuries BCE. Broneer type VI & VII and Howland 23A, 23B, 23C**; (#4-#14**)

Introduction: Among the oldest Greek lamps in this catalogue to which we may refer as imports are the 'U'-shaped lamps, so-called because of the shape of the attached handle - a crescent-shaped horizontal band strap at the rear of the lamp opposite the nozzle. The 'U'-shaped handle was applied to several types of oil lamps. Like the nozzle, the handle was added to the body when the lamp was leather hard, before being coated and fired.

These closed, wheel-made lamps, were already products of mainland Greece, shipped together with other ceramic products to many parts of the ancient world; among them the Levant and other sites around the Mediterranean coast. Thus, more than ever before, we rely on the classification and chronology from Broneer's excavations in Corinth and Howland's in the Agora of Athens, where lamps were found in stratification.

The quality of the clay of the Greek lamps was good, well levigated. Their black glaze is the hallmark of the pottery made in Athenian workshops, the 'Attic Ware'. The hues of the glaze underwent change during the years from black to red-brown until the lamps were left unglazed, but still made with the 'U'-shaped handle. This handle was also common in the former saucer-bridged lamps and other vessels, bowls and kraters,[22] and in oil lamps made of bronze.

The number of these types of lamps found in excavations in Palestine is still small, mainly in the big cities. At a time when imported lamps were not yet locally copied, local open saucer lamps were the most prevalent. Many Greek lamps were found together with fine Greek imports; for example, Samaria was a Macedonian colony founded by Alexander the Great, which brought about a significant change in its population; the city became a principal outpost of Hellenism for more than two centuries.[23]

* Attic lamps are among the finds at Tel El –Hesi Stratum IV, not included in the Catalogue, dated 420-370 BCE.[24]

I.4.2 – GH4 Imported Attic oil lamps with 'U'-shaped (band-shaped) handles: beginning of the 5th-4th century BCE; Broneer Type VI until the appearance of Type VII. Howland 23A, 34B & 23C. **(#4)**

Among the very few imported early Attic lamps that have been found are two fragments, probably of the same lamp, in En Gedi (**#4**).[25] The characteristic features of these lamps include: curved-to-straight low wall, incurving-sloping wide rim (shoulders), flat-topped short straight-sided nozzle, wide filling hole, The horizontal 'U'-shaped handle was attached at the center of the rear wall (base, wickhole and handle are missing). The fabric is fine levigated. Black glaze is on the body with the nozzle left unglazed. It seems that two other lamps of this type were found at Gerar.[26]

Date These fragments were found in En Gedi among other Attic Ware, Greek imports found in building 234,

[16] Howland, 1958, Pl. 40: Type 27 Variant 392, 393 Profiles Pl. 13:381-386, 14: 387, 393.
[17] Thompson, 1934, from the cistern, group E, fig 98:E87 of the 2nd-1st century BCE, according to the inscription found it was dated 122/1 BCE; the city was destroyed by Sulla in 86 BCE.
[18] Bailey, 1975, from Egypt; Pl. 106: 538EA where the tube is somewhat higher; from the second half of the 3rd century BCE. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, pl.5:66,67 (Howland Type 27A) last quarter of the 3rd-2nd century BCE. Bruneau, 1965, Delos, p.37; pl.8:1671,1679,1703,1712; 'Lamps a tube central' such oil lamps are known at Athens, those types 27A, 27B and 37C, from the second half of the 4th century until the early 3rd century BCE. The local lamps made in Delos are later and were dated to the second half of the 3rd and early 2nd century BCE, found in the House of the Commedia, House of Fourni and the Street with the Six Columns, dating the lamps to the mid-2nd and early 1st century BCE. Scheibler, 1976, Type II at Athens, nos.260&261, 3rd century BCE (262/1 BCE). Barr, 1996; p.170, figs.10,11 the lamps are very common in the Temple of Troja, Miniature lamps with central tubes, no.37 grey ware, from their context may be dated as late as the 1st half of 1st century BCE, called there 'Stick lamps'.
[19] Howland, 1958, p. 88.
[20] Hagoshrim see note 13 above.
[21] Dor. See note 13 above, Fig. 5.13: 8. Type 5.3.
[22] Bowls with 'U'-shaped handles, for example Robinson, 1933, at Olynthus Pls.152:547-551 & 186: 981-988 and more.
[23] Croowfoot, 1957, Samaria pp.3-4.
[24] Bennet & Blakely, 1991, Figs,130-132.
[25] Mazar, et al, 1967, Pl. 43:3 (and under lamps 8 & 9).
[26] Petrie, 1928, Gerar, pl.LXI:91Z, 91W resemble small lamp **(#11).**

stratum IV, dated to the 5th–4th centuries BCE during the Persian period.[27]

I.5 - GH5 Straight sided lamps; high wall and 'U'-shaped handle. 5th-3rd century BCE. Broneer Type VII (without a handle).[28] Howland Type 24A and 25A-Prime **(#5-#8)**

Several of these lamps were found in this country. The lamps are deeper, having almost vertical walls, the wide top tapers toward the wide filling hole, either surrounded at the circumference with incised double grooves, or left plain. A flat-topped heavy nozzle occupies the entire wall. The lamps stand on a heavy, wide disc base, its center bulging into the cavity of the receptacle. A band/strap 'U'-shaped handle is attached at the center part of the body; in many lamps the handle and nozzle are missing because of the heavy weight of both, leaving only a small projection at the places where the handle and nozzle had been attached **(Fig. 4)**.

Two main criteria for dating these lamps are: 1) the weight of the disc base and how much it protrudes into the receptacle - the heavier ones are earlier than the lighter ones; 2) the type of glaze: the black Attic is the earlier and the red-brown are the later.

The distribution of these lamp-types is not much wider than those discussed above: Hazor (**#5**), Samaria (**#7**); Emek Hefer, Tel Halif, and Tel Gerar (Tel Jemme **#8**).[29]

Date The lamp from Lahav (Tel Halif) was found in a stratigraphical context, Stratum V of the Persian period, the 5th century BCE. The lamp (**#5**) found at Hazor in the 2nd occupation level, dated to the third part of the 4th century BCE, is covered inside and outside with a worn red-brown glaze and grooved/combed around the circumference. A lamp found in Emek Hefer, with an ungrooved top, is dated somewhat later – the 3rd century BCE.

I.6 - H6 Lamps with globular-shaped body and 'U'-shaped handle, late in 2nd quarter of the 4th and in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century, before 348 BCE; Howland type 25A (**#9-#12**)

A gradual increase can be seen in imported lamps with a globular (ball)-shaped body and the same 'U'-shape type handle attached to the center of the body **(Fig.5)**. The globular body stands on a heavy disc base which protrudes into the receptacle (**#10**). Lamps from Tel Keisan and from Tel Michal,[30] stand on a thinner base, as do the lamps from Hazor and (**#11)** from Gerar,[31] Samaria (**#9**). In these lamps, a groove encircles the filling hole, creating a heavy ring rim. Some of the nozzles are still flat topped (**#11**), and the nozzle tapers towards the tip and the wick hole is narrow (**#11**). The clay is of good quality, levigated and well fired, covered with reddish brown glaze (**#11**).

Fig.5 Lamp PAM L.390 unknown provenance

Date The lamp from Samaria belongs to Howland's type 25A, dated 359-300 BCE (4th-3rd centuries BCE); and Broneer Type VII (beginning in the 5th century BCE and continuing in use for a long time), and others; with many variations throughout the 4th century BCE.[32] The

[27] Mazar et al, 1967, En Gedi, pp.134-140, Pl.34:3 dated 5th-4th century BCE. Stratum IV was destroyed by Nebuchadnezar; building 234 was erected later in the 5th century BCE. The destruction of this settlement probably occurred in 350-349 BCE. Howland, 1958, type 23A, pl.36: 211 & 226 last quarter of the 5th century BCE to the first quarter of the 4th century BCE, characterized by a narrow rim slanting inward, a low body, and short nozzle - found in Athens in a context dated 604 BCE. In the excavation at Aegina of the second half of the 4th century; Barr, 1996, Fig.3:15 lamp 16 without a 'U'-shaped handle.

[28] Broneer Type VII, pp.45-45, Profile 31&32 with a double groove and black glaze are dated to the end of the 5th century BCE, while the brown glaze to the 4th-3rd century BCE. Type VII continues type V, includes various oil lamps with handles, starting date in the 5th to 4th century BCE, mainly in the 4th century. Howland, 1958, type 23D without a 'U'-shaped handle dated third quarter of 4th-to end of the century.

[29] Yadin, 1958, Hazor, pl.LXXXII:1 & Photo CLII:4; Porath, Dar and Appelbaum, 1985, Tell Nurit, p.154, Fig.42.6 with Persian Attic sherds, lamp with a straight wall**.** The lamps do not have a handle. Seger, 1983, Tel Halif, p.16, Fig.16, Persian Period Stratum V, Field II, found inside a building which had an administrative function, dated to the 5th century BCE. Petrie, 1928, Gerar, pl.LXI:91Y, 91W resemble lamp **#11**.

[30] Herzog, Negbi and Moshkovitz, 1978, Tel Michal**,** Fig.15:8, black glaze, Persian, 5th-4th century BCE, on the High Tel**.**

[31] Yadin, 1968, Hazor, Pl. LXXXII:2; Petrie,1928. Gerar. Pl. LXI:91X.

[32] Bailey, 1975, pl.96:Q497 from Cyprus, second half of the 4th century or somewhat later, resembles lamp (**Fig.5**). Robinson, 1930, Olynthus Series 7, Fig. 305:32 concave top 'U'- shaped handle, a late type 4th century BCE resembles lamp 32.2373. And p.145 just before 348 BCE Fig. 397:90, Series 8, (nozzle is missing), to lamp 32.2373 from Samaria. Robinson, 1952, Olynthos, Pls.146:28, 147:37 (Attic lamp) Group VI, second 3rd of 5th century BCE. Robinson, 1933, Olynthus, Group VIII, Figs. 200-201. Mlynarczyk, 1990, from Alexandria with

black-glazed Attic imported lamp, like the lamp from the excavations at Tel Keisan (**#10**) stratum 2, dated to the 3rd-2nd centuries BCE. The town was deserted in 150 BCE and Tel El-Hesi Stratum Va dated to 420-370 BCE.[33]

I.7 - H7 Lamps with low/shallow curved wall and 'U'-shaped handle, the first half of the 4th century BCE or second half of the 4th to 3rd century BCE. Howland Type 24C Prime **(#13).**

Lamp (**#13**) from Acre,is another version with a flat wide strap or band 'U'-shaped handle, attached to the rear of the body. The wall is also curved but shallower, standing on a disc base. The flat top is surrounded by a groove that forms a wide flat flange around the filling hole; this also separates the nozzle from the body, as is the case with the **GH5** lamps (with straight sided walls). It has a flat-topped elongated nozzle, round at the tip, and a circular wick hole. The black glaze is flaking. A lamp with a shallow body was found at Megiddo Stratum I.[34]

Date dated after Howland type 24C to the 4th- 3rd century BCE.

I.8 - H8 Globular lamps with inward slanting tops and 'U'-shaped handles. Broneer type VII; first quarter of the 3rd century BCE. **(#14)**

The latest lamp with a strap- or 'U'-shaped handle was found in a burial site at Geva (#**18**).[35] The lamp stands on a narrow, stepped disc base, close to a ring base, with a heavy nozzle attached to the wall, slightly away from the middle of the wall, creating a waist resembling Rhodian type lamps (**H17**). The filling hole is surrounded by a rim; a flange slants from the rim into the filling hole. The bar handle, once attached to the center of the wall, is missing. The lamp is delicately glazed with diluted clay, which resembles Terra Sigilata ware.

Date The concave-shaped upper part and the stepped ring base point toward a date in the first quarter of the 3rd century BCE, according to Broneer type VII.

I.9 - GH9 and H9 Globular oil lamps, imports from Greece and imitations from local workshops; end of the Persian and during the Hellenistic period; late 5th until early 2nd century BCE. Broneer type VII, 'Ball-shaped', 5th - during the 4th century BCE, Howland types 24C Prime & 25A Prime, late in the second quarter of the 5th into second quarter of the 3rd century BCE. **(#15-#62;** and **Fig. 6)**

*Fig.6 Lamp from Akko **#22***

Given a marked increase in imported oil lamps from the west, lamps fashioned in mainland Greece were probabaly regarded as particularly 'successful', as measured by their large proportion of imports and imitations. These lamps provided the model for a wide range of lamps produced over a long period. The large number of these lamps points both toward the increase of foreign inhabitants and the lamps' acceptance by a large part of the local populaton, owing to the end of the local lamp production. The reason for the large number of imported Attic ware, including open and closed oil lamps, found at Tell El-Hsi in the late 5th century BCE or later, has been discussed. Tell El-Hsi compares to Shechem which enjoyed a reasonable prosperity in the Persian period, and to other centers with strategic sites.[36]

There is not a marked typological difference between the globular lamps with 'U'-shaped handles (Fig. **5**) and those lamps now lacking a handle (**#54**). The decision to omit the 'U'-shaped handle was probabaly a technical one, deriving from the fact that the handle is frequently missing; on the heavy globular body, it is not appropriate to have such a handle. Most of the lamps of this type are now referred to as 'Hellenistic' lamps. The early lamps fashioned in mainland Greece were glazed – if at all – only on their exteriors.[37] Unlike the former lamps, the latter were very soon imitated and manufactured in various workshops througout the ancient world.[38] The

inscribed letters, Howland Type 25B**.** Hayes, 1980, pl.2:15 mid 4th century BCE or slightly earlier, with globular body, resembles the lamp from Keisan.

[33] Briend J. et Humbert, 1980, Keisan, p.110, Pl.14.5:6 level 2, found in the same locus 2003 with lamp no. 5 which is a local product, Hellenistic 3rd century BCE. Bennet and Blakely, 1991, Fig.74:236; Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria Fig.85:1 resembles Broneer type VI of the 5th century BCE.

[34] Loud, 1939, Megiddo I, pl.37:2&3, Stratum I, 4th century BCE with a concave wall. Lamp no.2 is high while no.3 is lower, with 'U'-shaped handle.

[35] Sussman, 1988, p.90:9.

[36] Bennett W.J. and Blakely J.A., 1991, *Tell El-Hesi,* pp.134-137. Figs.74:235 & 236 Stratum Va around 400 BCE; 78:238 & 239 Stratum IV; 400-350 BCE (Globular Attic lamp) 79:240; stratum IV Open lamp with long nozzle and Figs.130-132.

[37] Howland, 1958, p.70.

[38] Waage', 1934, Antioch I, pp.58-59, Pl.VII:1924, a copy of a lamp in the early 3rd century BCE, resembles lamps from Jaffa. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, pp.32-38, Pls.5:56-58; mid 4th-mid 3rd century BCE. Lamp no.58 slightly different, with string-cut base, end of 4th-mid 3rd century BCE. Oziol, 1969, p.43, lamp no.76, & Oziol, 1995, p.241, Fig.1:3. These lamps are abundant in Kition at the end of the 4th and early 3rd century BCE; with a sunken disc/flange and without a 'U'-shaped handle. Broneer, 1977, Isthmia, pp.15-17, Pl.17:123,124 (Type C), 132 (type D) dated according to Broneer type VII, later than first half of 4th century BCE and early 3rd century BCE. Pritchard, 1988, Sarepta IV, pp.170-173, Group III, Fig. 73:4-9**.** This is the largest group of imported lamps from Athens or later from Rome, found in Lebanon: eleven oil lamps of Group III are local imitations of Corinthian glazed lamps. Broneer Type X profile 39 & 40, dated mid 3rd-2nd century BCE. Among the lamps are those with string-cut bases, nos.10-12. Hayes,

workshops could be recognized by the quality of their products: the original lamps were of better quality clay and shape, and were better fired than those made elsewhere.

Lamps were found in funerary contexts as offerings, mainly in single burials. In chest or cist burials, a single oil lamp was placed at the feet of the deceased, as in the cemetery of Acre and the Phoenician tomb at Atlit;[39] or in cult deposits like Acre, and Tel Michal.[40] They were also found in domestic use in Hellenistic cities established during the Persian period, in Shiqmona, Nahal Tut and at Maresha for example; on most sites their number is small.[41]

Typology These lamps look quite uniform in shape and size, and we are able to identify differences among them which may have some chronological significance. In general, all the lamps have a globular shaped body, varying slightly in profile from the round into somewhat angled (**#51**).[42] Most of the early lamps stand on a wide, thick disc base which projects into the cavity of the receptacle, becoming thinner and lighter in later versions. The center of the disc base can be somewhat concave or flat or string-cut (**#18**), a technique characteristic to Hellenistic lamps and other vessels where the bases are not smoothed.

The nozzle of most of these lamps is heavy and flat topped, and varies in length (**#25, #40,** and others), occupying the entire wall of the lamp and coinciding with the disc base below and the groove that forms the rim ring around the filling hole (#**25**). In other versions, the shape of the nozzle varies: short 'Swollen' nozzles (**#54** & **#38**), rounded profile, elongated nozzle which tapers toward the wick hole - this element became dominant in other types of lamps as well, as at Beth Zur (**H15**) and Neo-Babylonian (**H16**). The nozzle has a narrow circular wick hole, and is attached to the wall at a somewhat a higher level, not directly above the base. Among these are second rate lamps of very bad quality (**#59**).

An incised groove around the filling hole creates a rim which in most lamps is in line with the surface. In lamps found in the hoard of the late Persian period at Tel Michal,[43] the groove forms a ridge close to the filling hole or at a distance from the circumference of the lamp, and a narrow flat flange is formed. Thus the distance of the incised groove from the filling hole dictates the form and size of the ring rim, either a flat or concave flange (**#39**). In some lamps, there is a double groove surrounding the filling hole (**#25**). The groove was made while the lamp was still turning on the wheel. It seems that the nozzle was added onto the wall after the wick hole was first obliquely perforated (as lumps of clay were not found within the cavity of the lamps).

The good quality, imported lamps were made of pink levigated clay, well fired, and some are slipped. Most locally made lamps were made of semi-fine clay, pink or yellowish, washed in diluted clay.

Distribution The total number of these oil lamps found in the country is rather large, covering the entire region from the North, Tel Dan, along the Phoenician north (Akko and Shiqmona), to central Samaria, to the west (Tel Michal), to Judea (Jerusalem, En Gedi (**#58**)), and to the Shefela (Gezer and Maresha).[44] (See table and list of references.)

1980, Pl.4:24-25,28 & 37 from Egypt, Ptolemaic, second half of 4th-early 3rd century, copies of Broneer type VII. The incised circle around the filling hole is much wider. Lamp 37 was dated to the 4th century BCE.

[39] Tzafeiris, 1986, no.42/132 Fig.6:lamp on the right, Pl.III. Yadin, 1958, Hazor, pl.LXXXII:1 & Photo CLII:3. Fortuna, 1966, p.480, Fig.24 Tomb 61,28, Fig.25; tomb 61:29; tomb 61,40 Figs.29 & 30, Tomb 61,72, Fig.40; Tomb 62:5 Fig.46, Tomb 62,28, Fig.50; date 3rd century (280-270 BCE), the nozzles of the lamps differ from one another. The number of offerings in each tomb is small, about three items; the lamps were placed near the legs. Some of the lamps are probably locally made. Johns, 1933, Atlit, p.103, Shaft tomb L35, Fig.92 and Pl. XXXVI:1002. The lamp was not placed near the deceased; it was found with a Sidonian coin of the early 4th century BCE, and another Tyrian coin of the 5th century BCE. The lamp is made of a light red ware, heavily encrusted with lime. Gal & Muqai, 2002, Khirbet Yama, Sharon Plain, Burial Cave 1, p.96, Fig.9:2 A single oil lamp was found, dated to the Persian period.

[40] Apelbaum, 1986, Acre. The Temple existed in the last part of the 3rd century and 2nd century BCE. Frankel, 1985, Aqueduct of Acre-Ptolemais, Fig.5. And Vitto, 2005, Fig.10:1 signed with incised A on the base of Rhodian lamps; **H15** was found in another locus. Singer Avitz, 1989, Tel Michal, p.133. A hoard of 7 lamps, Fig.9.11:3-8 & 9,10, were found in the Eastern Hillock, locus 129 & 453, both loci are near a cultic structure. Three additional lamps of this type; Fig.9.9:6 Stratum VII of the Persian period (400-350 BCE). And two lamps Fig.9.10:11&12 locus 690, Stratum VI, Persian-Hellenistic (350-300 BCE). 'The seven lamps are all similar in profile and fabric. None of them bore any traces of soot.' The second group of lamps are of the same type, and may be a local imitation of imported Attic lamps of the second half of the 4th century BCE. Petrographic analysis of one lamp suggests that they were produced in the hill region. The occupation of the Hillock was confined to the end of the Persian Period. Alexander, 2006, Figs.49:1 red slipped & 53:18 well levigated, late 4th century BCE. Kapitkin, 2006, Tel Michal, Fig.11:9-11, well levigated, dated according to Dor to the end of the 4th early 3rd century BCE.

[41] Elgavish, 1994, Shiqmona, Pl. 31:25 Fig. 63 Str. 4; two lamps with flat top nozzle were found with other vessels in the basement of the Citadel, which was destroyed 323-322 BCE; Ambar-Armon 2007 Type 10.

[42] Singer Avitz, 1989, Tel Michal Pl. 9.11:5, 9.11:6.

[43] See note 41 above.

[44] Biran, 1992, Dan, fig, 179: 1 local product; Frankel, 1985, near Acre, p.138, Fig.5 from the tunnel, end of 4th-beginning of 3rd century BCE. Briend & Humbert, 1980, Tel Keisan, p.110, 1-3 local lamps without glaze, stratum 2; locus 2003, Pl.14:1-3, 5-7 lamp no.5 is an Attic import, early 3rd century BCE. Lamps 6 & 7 are not glazed, not necessarily imported. Mlynarczyk J., 2001, Tel Keisan, p.249, Fig 5.40-43, 3rd and early 2nd century BCE. Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, pp.365-366, Fig.85:2,3 & 4, the 4th century, about 25 fragments of oil lamps Fig.85:4, the lamp is not identical, the wall is thin, they are local copies (p.367) of the 4th-3rd century BCE, and were also in use later. Samaria, the Macedonian colony, was erected in 330 BCE; the large number of these lamps may be earlier imports. Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria Pl. 81: a & b. Fitzgerald, 1925, Tantura (Dora) p.97 sub IX (i), 400 BCE, may be slightly earler. Stern, 1981, p.107 from Dor. And Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Tel Dor, p.235 Type 6 (local) Figs. 5.13.9 type 6.1. 5.13.10 type 6.2, 5.14.1-8 local, 6.1- 6.10 & General Bibliography. Stern E., 1973, a globular lamp of the 5th – 4th century BCE. Ohata, 1967, Tell Zeror, p.11, Pl.L:2 Stratum IV-III, two identical lamps were found in the same pit. The lamps had a slightly thickend bottom, were well fired, a light yellowish brown. Tushingham, 1985, Jerusalem, p.369, Fig. 17:13, Persian period. Late Jewish fills, only a few lamps. Sinclair, 1960, Tel el- Ful, Pl.17A:1. Tufnel, 1953, Lachish III, type 137 Pl.77:24, 82 resembles Broneer type VII, few closed lamps were found. Petrie, 1928, Gerar Pl. LXI:91K. Macalister, 1912, Gezer,

Date Dating is based on the typology and chronology established in Corinth, Broneer type VII,[45] the lamp is the last of the Greek type. At the Agora of Athens; Howland types 24C Prime & 25A; Type 24C was dated to the late 5th- mid 4th century BCE, according to numerous lamps at Olynthus destroyed in 348 BCE. Type 25A is dated to the mid 4th-early 3rd century BCE, very few at Olynthus; and also according to their discovery spot at the Agora of Athens.[46] Bailey's date: first third of the 4th century BCE.[47]

It seems that the local industry continued to produce imitations of these lamps into the 2nd century BCE. Seven oil lamps which were not in use were found in the deposit at Tel Michal close to a cult place (locus 143), where coins of Alexander the Great (336-321 BCE) were found nearby.[48] Many Type 6[49] oil lamps were discovered in the excavations at the Hellenistic city at Tel Dor, both imported and locally made, dated to mid- 4th into 2nd century BCE.

Another very large favissa was discoverd in Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami Street **#27-#50**) containing more than 20 complete lamps (of mainly second-rate quality) and a large number of nozzle fragments of local manufacture, together with figurines. Acre was a main sea port, and a large Hellenisic town. Apelbaum, who discovered this favissa, states that nearby stood a temple which was destroyed in the Roman period. In the site were stamped Rhodian jar handles dated not later than the year 220 BCE, so 3rd century BCE seems to be the date of the lamps.[50] Oil lamps found at Tel Keisan were referred to as 'Phoenician Semi-Fine Ware', dated to the 3rd-2nd century BCE.[51]

The collecting of nozzles of Herodian (Roman) type lamps, as well as those of Hellenistic lamps, is a known phenomenon, yet the reasons are not well understood. Possibly the nozzles could be used more than once, when being put within a bowl; or the nozzle was regarded as a 'complete' lamp in itself and thus sacred.

Pl.CLXXXIII:5 with a wide flange. Gitin, 1990, Gezer III, p.237, type 156, Pl. 47:14 4th century BCE (loci 45001 & 35062). Rochman–Halperin, 1999, Givat Yassf (Tel er-Ras) af, p.105, Fig.18:13-14, nozzle fragment, Stratum 3; dated 4th–3rd century BCE. Black slip, locally made. Silverstein, 2000, Ramat Hanadiv, p.444; Figs.7 & XI:4-6, Athenian glazed fine thin wall of the second quarter of the 4th-first/second quarter of the 3rd century BCE and locally made. Other Attic lamps p.447, Fig. XI: 3,8-10 & Fig.8 of the 3rd century BCE. Arnon, 2000, Tel Tanninim, p.194; Fig. 153: 3&4 (altogether five fragments were found).

[45] Broneer, 1930, p. 45, profile 33,34, Pl.III:120 with handles.

[46] Howland, 1958, Agora Type 24C, 25A, 24C (end of 5th-early 4th century BCE) are a transitional group with a small number of lamps Pl.37:261-265, Type 25 A resembles Broneer VII with heavy bases, mid 4th-early 3rd century BCE; Type 25A Prime; Pl.38:271, 287-290, 292. Robinson Olynthus V, Group 8.

[47] Bailey, 1975, pp.29-30, from Athens; Pl.18:Q77 & Q78 date after Howland Type 24C, in Cnidus Pl.44: Q255 & Q256 Howland Type 25 second half of the 4th and later. In Egypt, first half of the 3rd century BCE; Pl. 104: Q523EA.

[48] Tel Michal notes 6 & 7.

[49] Rosenthal-Higinbottom, 1995, Tel Dor Type 6, Fig. 5.13.

[50] Apelbaum, 1986, Acre, above no.39.

[51] Mlynarczyk J., 2001, Tel Keisan, p.249, see note 43.

I.9.1 - H9A Variations to the above

The lamps of this type are the result of bad manufacture or negligence. There are similar workshop sites outside this country.

The lamps have a globular-shaped body, grooves around the filling hole that form the ring rim which were carelessly incised, resulting in either narrow or sunken rims, and some not forming a real rim at all. The width of the filling hole varies. The length of the nozzles differs from lamp to lamp.

The lamps may be divided into those with short flat-topped nozzles and a swollen lower part (**#57,** note under **#59, #60**); a mixture of flat-topped and rounded profiles; or with a slanting lower part (**#51**). In some lamps, the nozzles do not coincide with the rim around the filling hole. Lamp (**#51**) stands on a high and narrow disc base. The body of the lamp from Tel Dan is almost carinated, standing on a disc base. The filling hole is separated from the shoulders by incised grooves, dated to the 2nd century BCE.[52]

Lamp (**#60**) from Jaffa is smaller in size, carelessly fashioned, with a wide filling hole surrounded by a narrow ring rim. There is a short, heavy lump obliquely perforated to be a nozzle. The other lamps from Jaffa have straight sides and elongated nozzles, some ending in a truncated or blunt tip. It seems that on typological grounds, they should be a variation from a later date.

A mould-made lamp was found at Acre with an incised Alfa imitation of a wheel-made lamp, dated to the 3rd century BCE, Phoenician semi-fine ware.[53]

Lamp **#57** has the shortest of nozzles, a tiny rounded projection, the wick hole probably taking up all its space (fragmentary).

Date These lamps range from the end of the 4th to the 2nd centuries BCE.

I.10 - H10 Globular oil lamps with perforated side lugs; 3rd quarter of the 4th into 2nd quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Broneer VII and Howland 25B Prime (#63).

This is one of the largest groups of lamps at the Agora in Greece. From our excavations in this region, at least one lamp can be included here; and it seems to be an import from Greece. The lamp (**#63**) from Appolonia does not differ typologically from the globular lamps (**#54**) or those with 'U'-shaped handles. There is no trace of a handle or a nozzle - the lamp is fragmented. The lamp

[52] Biran, 1992, Dan, fig, 179:1.

[53] Broneer, 1977, Ishmia, p.16, Type VIIC, Pl. 17:119-125. The most common lamps, 2nd half of the 4th throughhout the 3rd century BCE. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, 272, Sheibler, 1976, Keramikos, p.26, Pls. 18:90 RSL 4 concave profile, end of the 4th century, very rare after 350 BCE. Attic and lamps Pl.23:121,123 of 330- 3rd century BCE. Mlynarczyk, 1997, Alexandria, 199-200. Barr, 1996, p.16, figs 7& 8; 350-300 BCE.

stands on a thick, somewhat concave disc base projecting into the body. A new element, not seen before, is the pierced, left-side lug resting on the circumference of the shoulder. The groove that forms the rim around the filling hole is deep and surrounded by additional combed incisions to form a 'decoration'.[54] A heavy flat-topped nozzle was attached next to the ring rim, integrated with the lower part of the wall (now missing). The ware is of good quality, covered with diluted clay but not glazed.

Date The lamp was dated by Howland to the time following the destruction of Olynthus in 348 BCE, and to the find spot at the Agora of Athens. The time of use of this type of lamp thus spans a whole century.[55] Combed grooves were very popular with lamps with 'U'-shaped handles.

I.11 - H11A, B & C 'InkWell'-shaped lamps; 4th-3rd century BCE; third quarter to the end of the 4th century BCE. Broneer Type VII, Howland type 23D; **(#64 & #65)**

Two differently shaped oil lamps seem to fit this category, both lamps found in the same area of Phoenicia: Acre (Akko) lamp (**#64**) in the excavation on the Tel, and lamp (**#65**) in a burial site within the boundaries of the modern city.[56]

I.11.1 - H11A & B

Typology The lamps are only another version of the Greek wheel-made lamps with globular bodies and 'U'-shaped handles; **GH4** (**#5**) and **GH5** (**#13)** also from Akko, and **H9** without 'U'-shaped handles. The moving of the incised circle from its place around the filling hole to its circumference formed this variation, creating a flat and wide central upper part, for which Howland suggested the name 'Ink Well'.[57] In contrast to lamp **Type H11A,** in lamp (**#64**) the central part is somewhat sloping toward the filling hole, while in lamp **Type H11B** (**#65**)**,** the top is flat. (The circumference of lamp **#65** is also encircled with grooves).

The height of these lamps is lower than the classical globular lamps. The wall of lamp (**#64**) is rounded, while in lamp (**#65**) the wall is slightly straight and drum like. The lamp stands on a concave disc base, not as heavy as the former lamps. The filling hole in lamp (**#65**) is surrounded by a groove that forms a narrow rim, lacking in lamp (**#64**). The circumference of both lamps is marked by a double groove (**#64** & **#65**). A flat topped, heavy nozzle occupies a great part of the wall (**#64**) and joins the groove around the filling hole (the groove may have been incised after the attachment of the nozzle). In lamp (**#65**), the nozzle interrupts the course of the double groove when smoothed after its addition, and tapers toward the oval wick hole.

Oil lamp (**#64**) is covered with red-brown peeling glaze. Lamp (**#65**) was not covered with any wash or slip.

Origin of the lamps Lamps **#64** and **#65** are products of two different workshops. Lamp **#64,** which is glazed, resembles lamp (**#13**) found at the same site; it was modeled on Greek prototypes, probabaly in an East Greek workshop, and are similar in quality. The second lamp (**#65**) resembles another from southern Ionia.[58] Bailey suggests that Egypt was the place of manufacture, as similar lamps found in Egypt and lamps in the West already have a side lug on their left shoulder.[59]

There are lamps which may be placed between the former and these, as the groove is removed further, forming the filling hole (Type **GH5**).

Date Dated after Agora type 23D and Broneer type VII lamp (**#64**) is dated somewhat earlier – early 4th century BCE; while lamp (**#65**) to the 2nd quarter of the 4th-2nd quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

[54] Howland, 1958, Type 24C Prime, Pl. 37:263,264. Late in the 5th into second quarter of the 4th century BCE.

[55] Pritchard, 1988, a lamp from Sarepta, Lebanon, p.169, Fig. 73:1. Howland type 25B Prime, Pl.39:319-322. Oziol and Pouilloux, 1969, Salamine, Pl.5:50 & 51 with 'U'-shaped handle, Pl.5:60-62 & 65 resemble lamps **#63**, **#69** and **#66**; and Oziol, 1977, Pl.II: 36. The lamp has a handle identical to Appolonia, lamp **#65** has a pierced side-lug, 2nd quarter of 4th century BCE and lamp **#56** with a 'U'-shaped handle resembles the lamp on Pl. 5:50. Deneave, 1969, Carthago, lamps with globular bodies and 'U'-shaped handles. Pl.XXVIII: 136,137, dated to the 4th-3rd century BCE. Bailey, 1975, Pl. 18:Q94 end of the 4th-early 3rd century BCE; and Bailey, 1991, Fig.42,168 from a Temple at Athens. Scheibler, 1976, pp. 30-33, Type RSL5; Pl.25: 128-132 Lamp **#128** with a 'U'-shaped handle; 4th century BCE. Robinson, 1930, Olynthus, Pl.307: 89, and 1933, Fig. 201:126m 128-131, the lamps were modeled after the 5th century BCE lamps.

[56] Dothan excavations at the tel, unpublished **#64**, and Tzafeiris, 1986, Fig.6 lamp on the left, lamp **#65** from Akko – Ptolemaus.

[57] Howland, 1958, p.61.

[58] Bailey, 1975, Pls. 30-31:Q155, is not identical, the surface is curved, three incised grooves encircle its circumference, originated in Ephesus from the Temple of Artemis, dated to the first half of the 4th century BCE. Other lamps already have a side lug, Pl.106: Q525 from Egypt. Bailey, 1991, Aegina, Aphaia Temple, Fig. 36:146 (Howland 23C), with 'U'-shaped handle, 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE.

[59] Oziol, 1977, Salamine, 35, Pl.5:53 resemble lamp (**#64**) ; 4th- 3rd century BCE. Similar not identical, see Bailey, 1991, Aegina, Aphaia Temple, Fig. 36:146 (Howland 23C), with 'U'-shaped handle, 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE. Same conception are lamps Bailey, 1975, Pl.18:Q96 – from Athens; 3rd quarter of the 4th -1st quarter of the 3rd cenury BCE; lamp pl.86:Q465EA from East Greece, probably 3rd century BCE, resembles our lamp (**#65**), suggesting an Egyptian origin; dated by Bailey after Broneer type VII, Pl.II:98 end of 4th-3rd century BCE. Scheibler, 1976: pp.37-38; Attic glaze, DSL 2 no.181, pp. 86-90; resembles the 'Inkwell' lamp from Hazor, mid-4th century and lamp 182; early 3rd century BCE. In the 3rd century, the lamp underwent some changes, the later oil lamps have shorter nozzles than those of 180 BCE; later, the glaze is brown and of bad quality - they are close to the Agora type. Blonde, 1998, Fig.16a-b Alexandria. Made of Egyptian clay. The 'discus' is slightly slanted. Bruneau, 1965, Delos**,** p. 21, House of the Commedies, Pl.1:27, VI – III century BCE; with a side-lug and a single groove; Broneer, 1977, Isthmia, Pl.17:122 the lamp which resembles (**#64**) is suggested to come from Egypt type VIIC, the last 3rd of the 4th to the 3rd part of the 3rd century BCE. Here, too, the filling hole is wide and not surrounded. Hayes, 1980, Pl.2:17 with a special type lug, is the closest in form to the lamp from Acre (**#64**), from the Fayum in Egypt. Hayes compares the lamp with the Howland p.7-8, type 25D prime: probabaly an eastern Aegean product: from the end of the 4th-early 3rd century BCE, with more comparisons from Samos, Khios, Pergamon and Cyrinaika.

I.11.2 - Variation H11C A lamp found in Samaria.[60] Crowfoot, 1958, Samaria, Fig.85:2**.** (**Fig.7**) with a wide flat flange leaving a medium-wide filling hole, surrounded by a ring-rim, leaving narrower shoulders and medium-length round-profile nozzle, and a truncated flat rim around the wick hole.

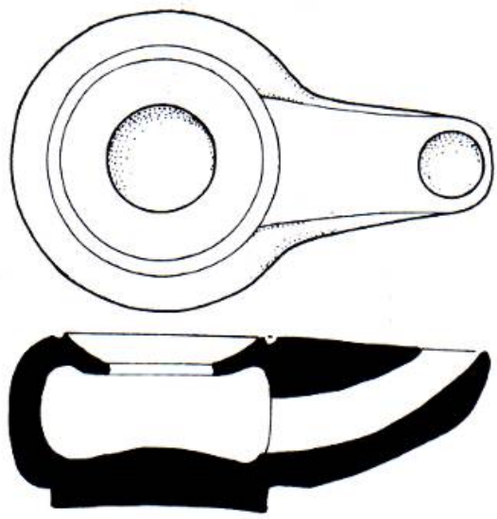


Fig.7 Lamp from Samaria ***#8*** *(Crowfoot 1957, Fig. 85:2)*

I.12 - H12A & B Variation of the 'inkwell' with unperforated side lugs; late in the third quarter of the 4th into first quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Broneer type XII and Howland type 25D Prime, includes perforated lugs; **(#66 & #67)**

This type of lamp, whether wheel-made or the later mould-made, continued to be produced with the Greek invention of a single side lug projecting (**#66**) from the left shoulder directed towards the nozzle. Two lamps have been found so far, one from a tomb near Acre (**#66**), the second from a tomb at Geva (**#67**).[61] Both have a shallow rounded profile (globular), the top is a wide flange slanting toward the medium-size filling hole, separated by a groove leaving a narrow shoulder, thus resembling the 'Inkwell' (**H11**). The base is a concave disc base, the long nozzles with a round profile, the wick hole a small oval. The side lug is plain in lamp (**#66**), and notched only in lamp (**#67**). Lamp (**#67**) is glazed and is probabaly an import, while lamp (**#66**) is only slipped black-brown. Resembles a lamp from Alexandria.[62]

Date Lamps **#67** and **#66** are from the end of the 4th – early 3rd centuries BCE.

I.13 - H13A-C Circular flat topped oil lamps, with single unperforated side lug; late in the third quarter of 4th century BCE into first quarter of the 3rd-mid 2nd century BCE. Broneer type IX and Howland 25D Prime; (**#68 - #71**)

These are three different wheel-made lamps, probably imports.

I.13.1 - H13A Lamp (**#68**) from Tel Gezer and and lamp (**#69**) at Bet Yerah, both lamps were found in the habitation, have low curved bodies, a wide flattened base, tube-shaped elongated nozzles, and small pointed towards the nozzle conical projections on their left side. A medium size filling hole is fashioned differently: lamp (**#69**) from Bet Yerah has raised rims like lamp (**#67**) around the filling hole, but lamp (**#69**) has in addition a narrow flange. Lamp (**#69**) has a red-brown glaze.

I.13.2 - H13B Lamp (**#70**) from Acre has a tube-shaped body; the filling hole is separated from the shoulders by a deep narrow groove forming the ring rim. It resembles lamp (**#78**) from Sheich Zuweid (on the southern shore **H14C**). A short, tube-shaped nozzle is attached to the body.

Date Probably 3rd century BCE.

I.13.3 - H13C Lamps (**#71** from Acre), found in a cemetery near Acre (Akko),[63] has a small conical side lug. A narrow filling hole surrounded by a ring rim, separated from the unusually wide flattened shoulders by an incised groove, and with an unusual short trapeziodal-shaped nozzle The base of lamp (**#71**) is a concave disc.The wick hole is a small oval.

The lamp is glazed. The slanting profile of the lower part is not found among lamps from Athens.[64]

The lug, as in most lamps, was added to the left side, as seen when the lamp is held with the nozzle pointed toward the holder. It projects from the circumference of the body, distorting the circular profile, as on **H12** lamps; but unlike the lug on globular lamps like (**#64**). The lugs differ in shape and size, most lugs are small and directed toward the nozzle.

There is no logical reason for this side-lug innovation; no doubt it did not improve the aesthetic look of the lamp. When the lug was perforated, it might enable hanging the lamp when not in use, or holding the pointed tool with which the wick was tended. These assumptions fail, however, because, in many cases, the hole is too narrow to hold a string. Pierced holes are known among metal oil lamps, intended for hanging or for the chain that holds an instrument. What about the unpierced lugs? For these, Petrie[65] suggested that they enable a better grasp of the lamp, by providing a rest for the thumb while holding the lamp in the palm of the hand. Petrie therefore called these 'Thumb lamps'. In this case it seems that we have to hold

[60] Crowfoot, 1958, Samaria, Fig.85:2**.**
[61] Sussman, 1988, p.90:4 and notes to the above **H11**.
[62] Blonde, 1998, Fig.16a-b, without a side projection.
[63] Fortuna, 1966, p.452, Fig.11-12 tomb 61:2. The Tomb was dated to the 2nd century BCE.
[64] Howland, 1957, Profiles Pls.12:341-348 &39: 348 Type 25C Prime, 3rd quarter of 4th -1st quarter of 3rd centuries BCE.
[65] Petrie, 1905, Ehnasya, p.8.

the lamps with their nozzles directed the other way round - from the holder outward - to be able to lay the thumb on it.

The lug introduced in Greek lamps became one of the characteristic elements identifying Hellenistic oil lamps; lugs continued in early Roman lamps as well, but their shapes differed.

Date According to Howland type 25D,[66] late in the third quarter of the 4th and Broneer type IX. The lamps found here are in a later context at Gezer,[67] in Stratum II, dated to the mid-2nd century BCE. The same date was applied to the lamp found in the tomb at Akko.

I.14 - H14A-D Various lamps: variations of the Globular lamps, imported and local; 3rd-1st centuries BCE (#72-#76).

The lamps assembled here have close typological affinities to globular-shaped lamps.

I.14.1 - H14A Lamp (**#72**) from Acre, is attached to a high moulded cylindrical stand. The lamp resembles (**#73 H14B**), but a rim set off by a groove surrounds the wide filling hole. A medium length nozzle occupies the entire curved wall. The lamp is covered by a brown red-black wash. The wick hole is removed inward from the tip of the nozzle (**#72**).

Lamps on such stands were made locally and abroad, some resembling our lamp suggesting it to be an imported lamp.[68]

Date Probably of the 3rd century BCE.

I.14.2 - H14B Lamp (**#73**), from Shavei Zion near Acre, has a low curved side-shaped body and wide flat shoulders, and an unrimmed wide filling hole. The nozzle is flat topped narrowing toward the narrow wick hole, the joint with the shoulder is noticeable. On the lamp traces of slip.[69]

Date 3rd century BCE.

I.14.3 - H14C Tube-shaped lamps

Two such lamps were found, (**#74**) at Ramat Rachel (Jerusalem)[70] and (**#75**) at Sheich Zuweid (on the southern shore).[71] Again, the two lamps are not identical. Both have a spout-like tube-shaped appendage/nozzle. Lamp (**#74**) stands on a wide flattened base, its elongated tube-shaped nozzle leaving a marked unsmoothed curved line, a depression where it is attached to the body, as in Rhodian type (**H17**) or Beth Zur type (**H15**) lamps. The filling hole is surrounded by a grooved ring rim. The wall is thin and the ware is pink, levigated clay.

The lamp from Sheich Zuweid (**#75**), is also tube-shaped, but a narrow depression surrounds the filling hole to form a sunken flange, like lamp (**#70**). The filling hole is surrounded by a very thin incised groove on the outside. A short, tube-shaped nozzle left a marked unsmoothed curved line where it was attached to the body.

The fabric, red and levigated, resembles the Terra-Sigillata ware.

Date The lamp from Ramat Rachel (**#74**) was found in Stratum IV, dated to the end of the 1st century BCE to 70 CE. It resembles a lamp from Ephesus in Asia Minor[72] dated to the same date. Lamp (**#75**) was dated to the 2nd-1st century BCE.

I.14.4 - H14D Pear-shaped body

Lamp (**#76**), also from Ramat Rachel, is another variation. The lamp is already pear-shaped, with a very short swollen and pointed nozzle resembling lamps from Beth Zur (**H15**) and the filling hole is deeper than that of (**#74**). Lamp (**#75**) from Sheich Zuweid has a raised rim 'bank' around the filling hole, in turn surrounded by a wide channel similar to the Jerusalem type lamps **H41.**

Date 2nd/1st century BCE.

[66] Howland, 1958, pp.79-80; Agora type 25D; transitional link with later Hellenistic lamps. The latest in the long history of Type 25 Prime with a heavy base; in our lamp the base is not as heavy. Broneer, 1930, type IX, Pl.IV:142, 3rd century BCE. Hayes, 1980, Pl.2:18 with a perforated lug made in Italy.

[67] Gitin, 1970, Gezer, Vol. I, p.67, Stratum II, Pl.33:29 locus 2043' mid 2nd century BCE (Maccabean; 175-125 BCE).

[68] Broneer, 1930, a diffrent lamp and stand, p.49, Fig.24 Type IX.

[69] Broneer, 1930, Fig.23. with a side lug.

[70] Aharoni, 1956, Ramat Rahel, p,135, Fig.8:3,5 from a dump (**#74**) tube-like & (**#70**) with a side lug.

[71] Ben-Arieh & Aharony, 1974, Sheich Zuweid, p.88-94 Pl.XXIV:2:2; Hadad, 2002, p.13, nos.1 type 1.

[72] Bailey, 1975, Pl. 30:Q158, p.90, 'Perhaps contemporary with later 'Ephesus types'', 'a late Roman date is not ruled out'; from Ephesus, end of 1st century BCE – 1st century BCE.

CHAPTER 2

LOCAL LAMPS MADE AFTER GREEK OIL LAMPS

I.2.1 - H15 'Bet Zur' 3rd-2nd century BCE (#77-#84).

These wheel-made lamps **#77-#84** were named after Beth Zur, where the first large group of such lamps was first discovered.[1] These lamps underwent local and regional typological changes, based on contemporary oil lamps and in keeping with their globular look. They are easily distinguished from previous and later versions, having two major characteristic features: 1) A raised 'swell' around the filling hole - the 'ring rim'; 2) a 'peg'-shaped nozzle.

Typology (Fig. 8a and b)

(1) The area around the filling hole, the 'rim', is now only a swollen zone. It is formed by a completly different technique: pushing upward with the help of the thumb held within the receptacle through the filling hole, while the lamp rotates on the wheel, producing an optical illusion of either a wide or narrow rim, exacatly the negative of the groove in globular type lamps (**#76 H14D**).

(2) A pointed short 'peg-shaped' nozzle attached to the body next to the 'rim', above the base of the receptacle. The contact point of the nozzle and shoulders was left unsmoothed, differing from lamp to lamp, being swollen or depressed. This technique resembles the way the nozzle was added in the Rhodian type lamps (**H17**) and Globular lamps (**H14C**). A 'peg'-shaped nozzle is characteristic in other contemporary oil lamps, such as the Judaean Neo-Babylonian type, lamps made in workshops in the Samaria region,[2] and late Byzantine wheel-made lamps.[3] Lamps slightly different from ours were also found in Cyprus.[4] This suggests either connections with Cyprus or that the artist followed a global fashion trend.

The wick hole is oval, obliquely perforated. The advantage of a pointed nozzle may be a practical one: it is easier to fashion, and it shortens the passage of the oil from the reservoir which is now almost part of the nozzle.

The size of the lamp is now somewhat smaller, a compact vessel. The clays from which the lamps were made differ in quality. The clay is not levigated, not differing from other pottery vessels; their hues run from reddish-brown to almost yellow. The lamp stands on a wide low slightly concave disc base. Most bases are string cut, a technique typical to pottery of the Hellenistic period.

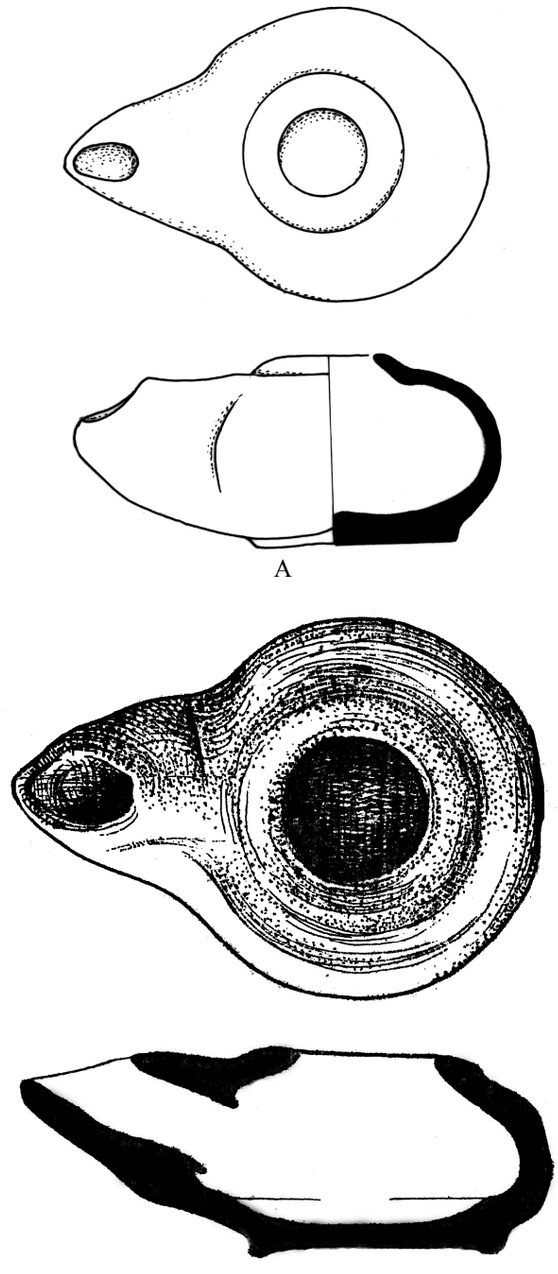


Fig.8A and B lamp Bet Zur type Ramat Rahel #77

[1] Sellers, 1933, Beth Zur, p.51, Fig. 42.
[2] Levine, 2003, Maresha, Fig. 6.15:152. Reisner G, Fisher C. and Lyon, 1924, Samaria, Figs.191: I6a, 192: I7a, 193: Iiib.
[3] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Fig.89:10.
[4] Oziol, 1977, Salmine, p.35; Pl.6:88 2nd-1st century BCE; Grecques ('Lamps tournee'). Resembles Vesserberg type 3 are very popular, made in different workshops, are among the first Cyprian workshops. Other lamps with pointed nozzles Pl.6:78-90.

Distribution These lamps, first discovered at Beth Zur, have been found in a fairly restricted area, including Jerusalem,[5] and Gezer in the Judean Shefela.[6] Variations of these lamps or a local product modeled on the Globular type - resulting in lamps approaching the 'new' Jerusalem trend - were found in the Northern part of the country. One lamp was found in Beth Yerah (**#83);** another in Shavei Zion (**#84),** on the Plain of Akko, possibly made at the time of the Hasmonaean expansion to the north. Nozzle fragments were found at Samaria[7] in the central part of the country. At Ashdod, another similar but not identical lamp was found.[8] Such lamps were not among the lamps found at Maresha.

Date The lamps found at Beth Zur were together with other types of lamps: Neo-Babylonian (**H16**), 'Kite-shaped' (**H22** and **H23**), and lamps with 'S'-shaped projections (**H33**). These lamps were dated in Beth Zur to the 3rd-2nd century BCE, the (Hellenistic period); at Ramat Rachel by Aharoni,[9] stratum IVB; 5th-3rd century BCE, in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem; Geva and Hershkovitz[10] - Stratum 5: 2nd until the first half of the 1st century BCE. At Tel el-Ful, Period IV lamps were dated by Sinclair[11] to the 3rd-2nd century BCE, found together with Neo-Babylonian lamps **H16** dated 3rd century and by coins of the same date by Sellers at Bythany.[12]

Outside the Levant, similar lamps at Olynthus were dated to the end of the 4th- 2nd centuries BCE.[13]

These lamps were in use together with the last saucer lamps, also made in Beth Zur, the 'Pinched lamps' type of the 2nd century BCE,[14] therefore these lamps may be added to the Hasmonaean repertoir.

I.2.2 - H16A-D: 'Neo-Babylonian' lamps; 3rd-2nd centuries BCE and 2nd-1st century BCE (#85- #98)

The so called 'Neo-Babylonian lamps' are 'the lamps' of the Judaean Shefela,[15] lamps referred to also as 'Parthian' lamps.[16] Typologically, they may be regarded as another version of Greek globular lamps (Howlands type 25A), or a combination of these and the Old Babylonian lamps. The form appears in the Pictographic Babylonian script, standing for the word light and the symbol of God; it seems that this predates its physical appearance.[17] Very similar lamps continue to be made to this day (**Fig.9A and B**).

These lamps appear at the same time the 'Beit Zur' type lamps were also turning on the wheel. The characteristic features taken over from the Babylonian lamps are the elongated, slightly upward curving nozzle, a filling hole surrounded by a neck, standing on a flattened disc base.

It is very interesting to point out that in other regions, like Kuweit (Failka), very similar developments in lamp design took place.[18] The earlier lamps were made with a neck or collar, as were the Babylonian lamps, used together with other lamp types without a neck. Both were made under Greek influence of Howland type 25A and the Babylonian types. The addition of the collar may have had some advantage, therefore fashioned simultanously in other parts of the Near East, or was in keeping with old traditions of other kinds of pottery vessels (jars, cooking pots, etc.).

Was the design of these lamp types a local-regional product imitating Babylonian lamps? A metal lamp with a similar collar was found in a burial site near Shechem, the Persian-Achemenian contents of the site of Assyrian origin, dated to 5th-4th century BCE.[19]

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[5] Aharoni, 1964, Ramat Rachel, Fig.11:6 Stratum IVB, 5th-3rd century BCE, under the wall of Stratum IVA (Herodian 1st century BCE-1st century CE), in the foundation trench in locus 429. Avigad, 1974, Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, Fig.2:3. Bliss and Dickie, 1898, Jerusalem; Bethany, pp.262-3, Pl.XXVI:26 a nozzle only: Sallers, 1957, Bethany, p.163, Fig.33:4 Pl.109a:2 was found close to the surface in a fraction above locus 70. Bliss and Dickie, 1898, Ophel, Pl. XXVI:26. Tushingham, 1985, p.40, Fig. 17:13, globular lamp, Fig, 19:15-16: Hellenistic Pottery from early Jewish fill. Franken, 2005,pp.110-111 Subclass 6A more than 60 fragments were found in Square AXVIII. Avigad, 1980, Jerusalem the Jewish Quarter, p.79 lamp no.1. Geva, 2003, pp.140-141, Photo 5.22, Type LP2, Pls.5.5:8, 5.7:10-12, 5.10:44 and others from St. 5 in Area W and St. 7 Area X. Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006, pp.98-99, Locus 745, 2nd century went out of use in the 1st half of the 1st century BCE. Edelstein, 2000, Er-Ras, Burial at the Terraced Farm existing in the Persian period; Fig.16:14, Cave 3 together with saucer lamps (1st century BCE-1st century CE).

[6] Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pls.CLXXXIII:6 and XCVII:3 and 5 Tomb 103.

[7] Zayadine, 1966, Samaria, p.54, from the theater, Pl. XXXI: 97-99 nozzle fragments, 3rd century BCE.

[8] Bachi, et al, 1971, Ashdod, p.118, Fig.61:26, Pl.LIV:7 Hellenistic period, dated after Beth Zur to 175-165 BCE; the lamp is smaller with a rounded profile close to Beth Zur.

[9] Ramat Rachel; note 5 above.

[10] Jerusalem; note 5 above.

[11] Sinclair, 1960, Tel el Ful, Pl.17A:1, only the nozzle resembles 'Beth Zur' type lamps, close to the globular type Broneer type VII of the 2nd century BCE, the site was abandoned after the Babylonian exile and resettled in the 3rd century BCE; found with Ptolemaic coins and closed pinched lamps. Pl.17A: 2-5; close to the globular type, Broneer type VII of the 2nd century BCE. Lapp, 1978, Tel el-Ful, pp.63-76, Pl.41:3-10; Period IV. Not before the 3rd century BCE, at the same time of appearance as mould-made lamps. Period IV Pl. 80: 7-14 lamps together with degenerated Rhodian type oil lamps Fig.80:1 and Pl. 46:6, Period IVB the 2nd century BCE.

[12] Bythany; note 5 above.

[13] Thompson, 1934, within a well in which the accumulation reached a meter and a half, the latest dated level is the 4th century BCE, p.313, Fig. 7 Area A.

[14] Note 1 above, Sussman, 2007, pp 90-93.

[15] Levine, 2003, Maresha, p.115, Fig.5.15:152.

[16] Dougherty, 1928, southern Babylonia, p.49 Fig.18c, Parthian period, resemble Neo-Babylonian and Beth Zur oil lamps, the lamps have loop handles and pointed nozzles.

[17] Koldewey R., 1914, pp. 252-25. Fig.170, the lamp is called Kudurru the symbol of the God Nusku, Pritchard J.B., 1954, figs.519,520,658. Thompson R.C. and Hutchinson R.W., 1929, Pl. LV:194-207 from the Temple area, and the house of Senacherib. Debevoise, 1934, Parthian from Seleucia in the Tigris, glazed and unglazed lamps, Figs.354-361, 370, 371, 388, 401-406 some have handles.

[18] Calvert, Gachet and Salles, 1984, Failaka, Les sanctuaire Hellenistique B6, Figs.42 and 68, level 2, some of the lamps have low disc bases, others bases are flattened. Among the lamps are some made after later Greek globular types of the 4th century BCE Figs.48 and 68: 259; Hannestad, 1983, Failaka, pp.73, the lamps were made under Mesopotamian and Parthian influence in the Seleucid period. Bernard, Gachet and Salles, 1991, Failaka, 1986-1988, Fig.13; Debevoise, 1934, Parthian Pottery, pp.23-29. Lamps were the most numerous of all ceramic objects at Seleucia, and are very characteristic.

[19] Stern, 1980, p.98-99, Fig. 6:2 and Stern, 1973, p.129, type 2, 6th-5th century BCE, Achaemenian Tomb from Shechem.

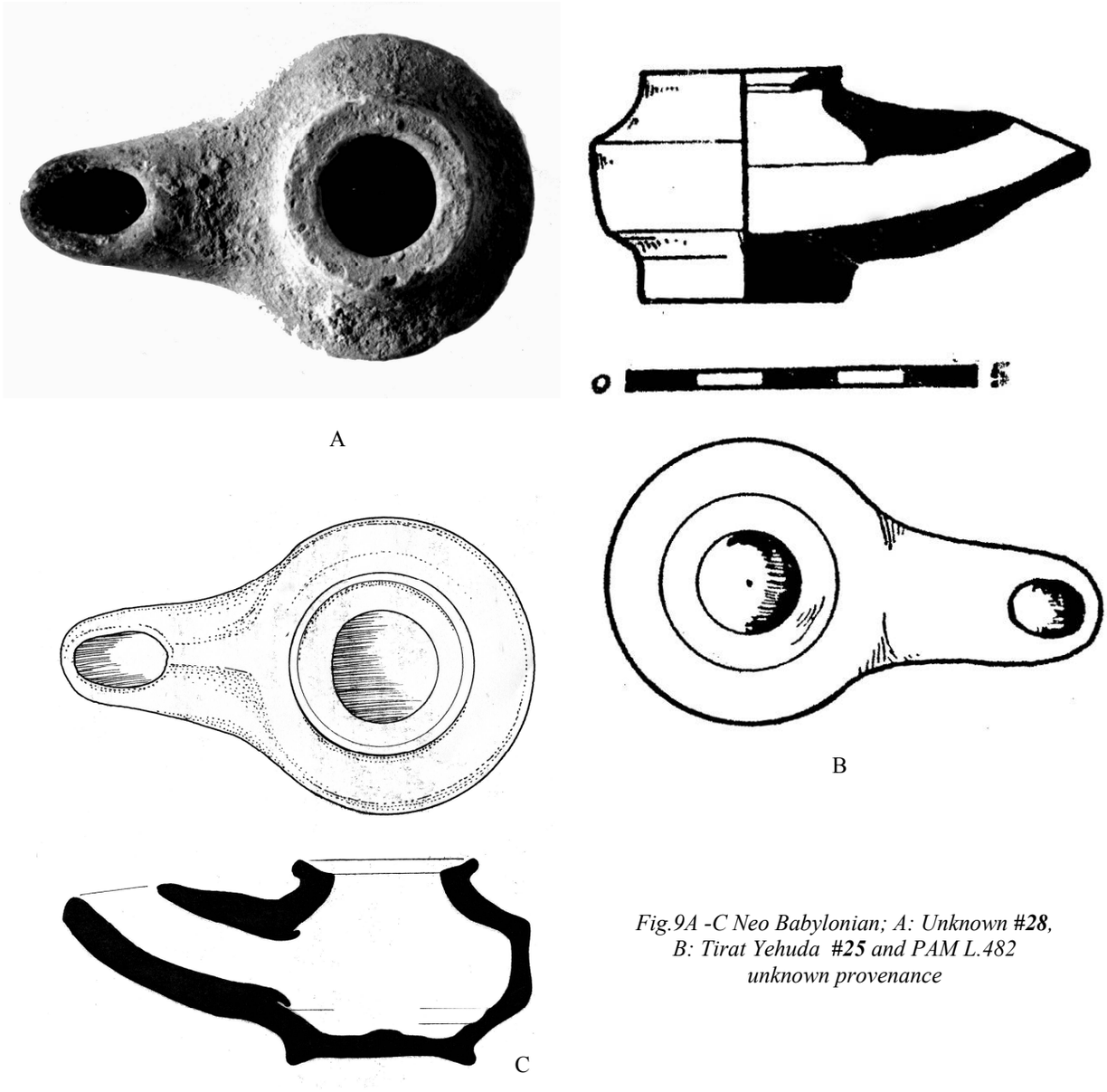


Fig.9A -C Neo Babylonian; A: Unknown ***#28****, B: Tirat Yehuda* ***#25*** *and PAM L.482 unknown provenance*

The 'Neo-Babyloian' type lamps outnumbered the other wheel-made contemporary lamps in the Judean Shefela; what was the reason for their preference? Were these oil lamps the product of foreign craftsman, descendents of those who settled in the region when it was an Assyrian, later Babylonian, and afterward a Persian satrapy from 539 BCE onward; and later a Parthian conquest? Or were they made by Jewish potters returning from the Persian exile bringing a new lamp design? The region remained a cultural entirety until its conquest by Hyrcanus I in 112-111 BCE.[20]

Different types of lamps with collars known from Egypt were called 'Tea pots' by Hayes,[21] fashioned with a loop handle.

I.2.2.1 - H16 A

Typology (Fig. 9A-C)

Like other wheel-made lamps, these seem to portray a homogenous group; however, differences exist. When seen from above, the lamps look alike. The characteristic elements are: 1A) trapezoidal profile (**#85, #89** and **#90**); both the upper and lower parts are almost identical, the 'body' looking like a wide cylinder 'squeezed' between two 'covers'. (1) Curved to a somewhat angular

[20] Kloner, 2003, p.5, populated by Sidonians in the 4th century BCE, in the 3rd century by Ptolemy, it became the main city of Idumea - an Egyptian possession until the battle of Paneas in 198 BCE when it came under Seleucid control.

[21] Hayes, 1980, p.12, Pl.5:41 'teapot', the lamp has a short body, resembles lamp type **H16C** from Sandahanna / Maresha (**#91**), date uncertain Ptolemaic – or Christian.

body (**#96**). (2) The filling hole is surrounded by a collared neck (**Fig.9A**), (2a) with a narrow flat rim slanting outward (**#88**), or (2b) with a rim turned inwards to form a flat rim (**#85**). (3) The nozzles: (3a) the typical, most common nozzle has an elongated narrow flattened-to-curved top, narrowing slightly toward the wick hole, ending in some lamps with a pointed tip (**#89**). In other lamps, the length of the nozzle is as long as the body which, when empty, causes imbalance and greater chance of breaking. (3b) shorter and rounded tube-shaped nozzles (**#87** and **#90**), resembling Beth Zur lamps (**H15**); and (3c) a shorter nozzle, the filling hole without a collar (**#94** from Ashdod), the lamp seems to be a local variant, and could be placed between Beth Zur and 'Neo-Babylonian' types.

The lower part of the nozzle coincides with the disc base, the upper joints beneath the neck, the place of the attachment of the nozzle remain visible, unsmoothed. The wick hole is obliquely pierced, and in some lamps its rim was flattened with a sharp tool – probably a knife.

Elongated nozzles remained fashionable throughout the rest of the Hellenistic period. The disc base is usually string-cut (**Fig.9B**), or curved towards a ring base **(Fig.9C)**. The lamp is not covered by a wash nor glazed. The clay is light pink or somewhat of a greenish hue.

Distribution Most of these oil lamps were found in the region of the Judean Shefela, the largest group known from the excavations at Maresha (**#87**) in the Beit Guvrin region, Beth Shemesh, Lachish, Gezer and Tirat Yehuda (**#85** and **#86**). In and around Jerusalem, in the Jewish quarter (**#68**) and Beth Zur (**#94**).[22] Most of the lamps were discovered within habitations, only few as tomb offerings.[23]

Date Stratigraphical evidence from Tirat Yehuda points to the end of the 4th-early 3rd century BCE and probably into the 2nd century BCE. In the burial cave NIII at Maresha, first used as a Sidonian tomb, two lamps were found dated to the 3rd-2nd century BCE. The bulk of such lamps was found in the excavations at Maresha, dated by Levine and Regev, Form 92A, to the 3rd- before the end of the 2nd century BCE, the Seleucid period.[24]

The lamp from Ashdod, which is not identical, was found without a defined context and was dated to the 3rd-2nd century BCE.[25] Hayes[26] dates it to the Ptolemaic period.

I.2.2.2 - H16B Lamps (**#91, #95** and **#96**) from Sandahanna (Maresha);[27] the first has a deep globular body; the shoulders rise slightly to form a narrow erect and straight rim around the filling hole. This form of rim seems to be made under the influence of the Neo-Babylonian type lamp. The lamp stands on a wide concave base, with a peg-shaped short nozzle, resembling the Beth Zur type nozzle (**H15**). In profile, the lamp resembles a Tea Pot or jug without a handle, as do the Neo-Babylonian type lamps and Parthian oil lamps.[28] Lamp (**#96**) has both a box shaped body and a high erect neck, a funnel-shaped nozzle which turns upward; at the back, a vertical strip was added bridging between the neck and shoulder.

Lamps with a raised filling hole forming a 'neck' with different types of nozzles are found in Southern Russia (Crimea) dated to the 2nd century BCE.[29]

Found together with Neo-Babylonian type lamps in Maresha, which suggests a 3rd- 2nd centuries BCE date.

I.2.2.3 - H16C lamps of unknown origin with side lug and loop handle (Figs. 10A and B)

Two lamps, each has a pierced lug on the left side projecting from the circumference of the body . The lamps differ, both have loop handles starting from a narrow rim; with a collar around the filling hole (**Fig. 10A**), In the other lamp (**Fig. 10B**) the rim surrounding a filling hole is a wide concave flange. The nozzle ends with a pointed tip. The side lug (**Fig.10A**) is a small rectangle, pierced, resembling metal lamps.[30]

Date The lamps resemble Broneer type XI 3rd-2nd century BCE.

I.2.2.4 - H16D Lamps with a long stretched loop handle(#97 and #98), Broneer Type XII;

Such lamps were found in a burial site within a wooden coffin (Nahal David, at En Gedi);[31] they have a large loop handle, folded to fit the narrow space below the rim and

[22] Oren and Rappaport, 1984, Maresha, p.123 burial NIII Pl.13E, two such lamps were found on the floor of chamber B of the richest tomb; dated 3rd-2nd centuries BCE; Ambar-Armon 2007; Type 12.

[23] Yeivin and Edelstein, 1970, Tirat Yehuda, p.61, Fig.19: 5,6, the lamps were attributed to the first part of the Hellenistic period, found together with a Rhodian type lamp dated 4th-early 3rd century BCE. In the site, about 400 unglazed Fish Plates were found near the olive press, locus 10, which may suggest a kiln at the site.

[24] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna, p.129, Pl.62:1 and 2; 150 lamps were found in a waste area outside the inner wall of the town, 44 were of the Neo-Babylonian type. Levine, 2003, Maresha, p.115, Complex 70, Room 25, Fig. 6.15.152; Seleucid, before the end of the 2nd century BCE. The example is not a typical one, and Regev 2003, p.115, Type 92A. Tufnell, Lachish III, p.286-287, Pl.82:138, nine lamps of this type Class L.12, end of 2nd century BCE, were compared with Mesopotamian types. Grant, 1938, Ain Shems IV, Pl.XLVIII:10 p.145 end of 2nd BCE-1st century CE stratum IIC p.23 lamp no. 852 was found near burial tomb no.14, with a scraped base, Hellenistic period. Macalister, 1912, Gezer III Pl.CLXXXIII:4. Sellers O.R., 1932, Beth Zur, Fig.42 a number of lamps.

[25] Bachi, Ben Dov and Bachi, 1971, Ashdod; Area D Stratum IV, date from 5th century-70 BCE, dated after the Beth Zur type; Fig.61:26 Pl. LIV:5 Hellenistic.

[26] Hayes, 1980, p.12, Pl.5:41,42.

[27] Geva, 2003, and Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006; pp.140-141; LP2 Photo 15:23, Pl. 5.7:13 common in the 2nd -1st century BCE St. 5 W and St. 7 in Area X.

[28] Debevoise, 1934, Fig. 361 and 362.

[29] Bailey, 1975, Pls. 24,25: Q121-Q122, Q124, Q125 lamps with a neck and loop handle and different type nozzles, from South Russia, probably 3rd century BCE. Lamp Q124 of the 2nd century BCE resembles our lamp **#95** L817. Lamps Pl. 87 Q460 – Q462 from Kalymna with handle and carinated body, are much later – the end of the 1st century BCE or early 1st century CE (resembling lamps of Babylonian type).

[30] Bailey, 1996, Pl.3: Q 3543-Q3544, dated 2nd-1st century BCE.

[31] Avigad, 1962, pp.156-158, in a wooden chest burial, 2nd-1st century BCE.

the upper part of the shoulders. Each has an elongated straight-sided nozzle, tube-like, and a truncated circular wick hole; the body is trapezoid in profile, with a string-cut small disc base. A moulded narrow rim slants inward. Their handle and shape already show some resemblance to the 'S'-shaped projections.[32]

Date 2nd- 1st century BCE.

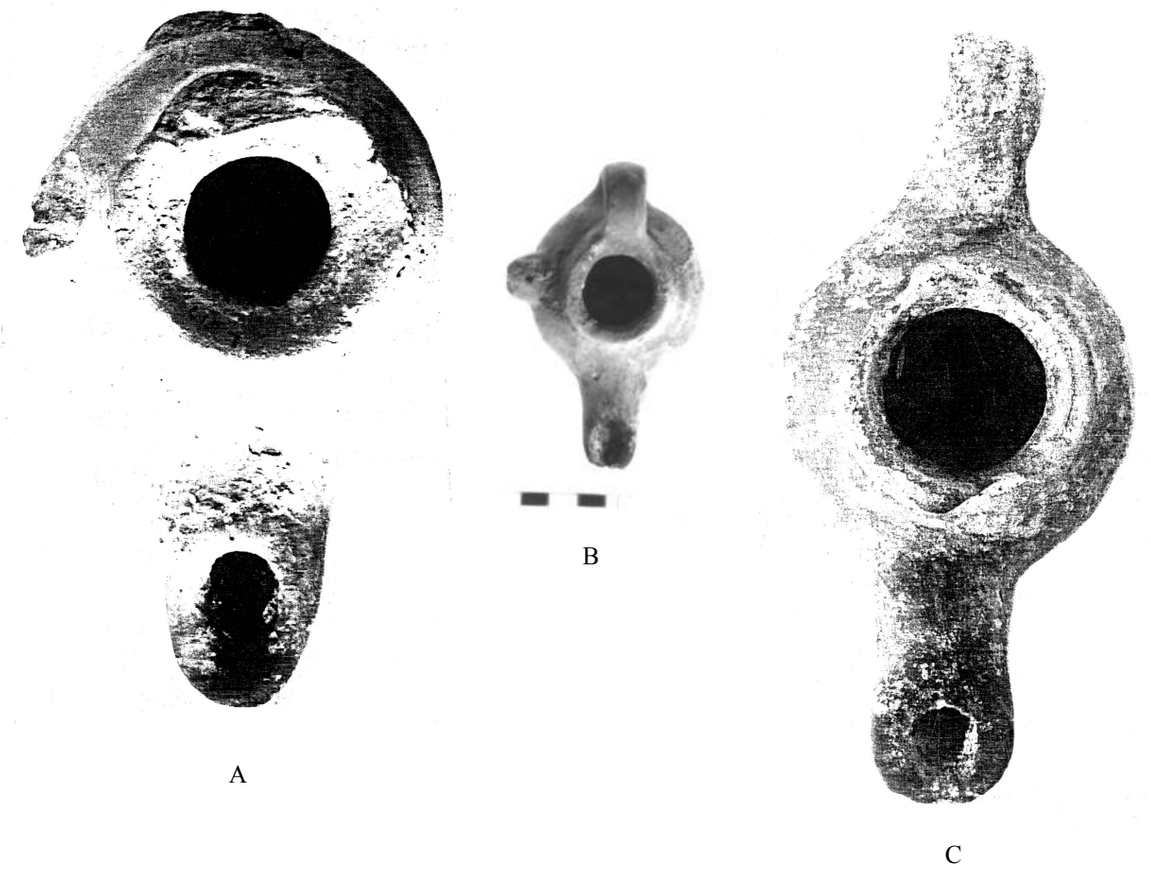


Fig.10A and B PAM L.817 and ***C:*** *unknown provenance*

[32] Avissar, 1996, Fig. XV8:8 and XV9.9 and 10; 2nd -1st century BCE.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTED WHEEL-MADE LAMPS AND MOULD-MADE IMITATIONS

I.3.1 - H17 Wheel-made 'Rhodian Lamps' - lamps with perforated lug/knob which do not project from the circumference; mid 3rd –2nd century BCE; Broneer types IX and Howland Type 32**. (#99- #124)**

This is one of the largest groups of imported wheel-made lamps, of which only few local imitations wheel-made or mould-made copies were made (**H18**) or inspired by them.

Typology The uniformity of the lamps in shape, clay and colour allow us easy identification. These lamps are the result of a combination of earlier elements and contemporary lamp types, again following Greek tradition. They have a circular body with a perforated lug resting above the left shoulder within its circumference close to the nozzle. The perforation runs across the base of the lug with differing widths (**Fig. 11**).

The upper and lower parts of the lamp are almost identical in shape; when put together they form a lamp with a sharp carination. It has a wide concave disc base, in some lamps getting close to a ring base. A wide filling hole is bordered by a concave wide flange separated from the shoulders by a groove that forms the rim, resembling a discus. The walls are thin, making the lamp light in weight. A medium-length tube-shaped nozzle is curved at the tip holding a wide oval wick hole.

One of its characterisic feature is the way the nozzle was applied to the carinated body, leaving an unsmoothed arch at the junction of the nozzle and shoulders, touching the rim (**#103, #113, #112,** and **#122**). In some lamps, the nozzle overlaps the groove around the filling hole. The same technique was used on other types of lamps: with globular bodies (**#14**), Beth-Zur (**H15**), and Neo-Babylonian (**H16**). A concave flange within the filling hole (**#14 GH4**), and oil lamps with unpierced lugs (**H12** and **H13**), became constant features in mould-made Ephesus and wheel-made Cnidus type lamps.

The clay is well levigated, pink colour, covered with diluted glaze applied to the outer and inner surface of the lamps which peels off easily, resembling late Terra Sigilata ware of the late Hellenistic period**.**

Distribution This lamp type was probabaly regarded as a cheap lamp and was very popular in the ancient world, shipped to the Levant, Rome and other Hellenistic cities around the Mediterranean, together with the Rhodian wine amphorae.

These oil lamps are abundunt all over the country; in the north, in the habitation at Beth-Yerah (about 10), Acre,

A

B

Fig.11 Rhodian lamps A; from Shavei Zion

and Tell Keisan. In the center, 15 lamps were found at Samaria and Tel Yoqne'am; and in the burial site at Tel Zeror were variations of lamp (**H18**), and at Appolonia. Tel Dor, Ramat Aviv in the south; Tel Mor, Aderet and other sites around Jerusalem; and Tel el-Ful.[1] This type of wheel-made lamp was later fashioned in Egypt in moulds,[2] and here as well.

Date These lamps are identfied as originating in Rhodes, Bailey dating them to the first half of the 3rd century BCE[3] or somewhat later; Howland Type 32, the end of the second quarter of the 3rd century until its end, and Type 34A, another version of this lamp (**H18**) was still in use at the end of the third quarter of the 2nd century BCE.[4] The dating was based on typology and place of find. The lamps are regarded a deterioration stage in the quality of the lamp industry which occurred in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

At Corinth, where the lamps resemble types IX and XII, Broneer dated them to the 3rd century BCE.

The lamps found at Delos in Asia Minor were dated 2nd-1st centuries BCE,[5] in Cyprus, Egypt and North Africa, according to Howland.[6]

Lamps were found in Aderet,[7] an agricultural farm, together with coins of the 3rd century BCE (Yogev).[8]

A base of a lamp incised after being glazed with the Greek letter 'A' was found in the excavations at Tell Keisan, Stratum 2, dated to the late 3rd century BCE (**#112; Fig. 12**),[9] and Mishmar Haemek. At Tel Dor, Type 9 lamps were dated 260-150/140 BCE and Yoqne'am.[10]

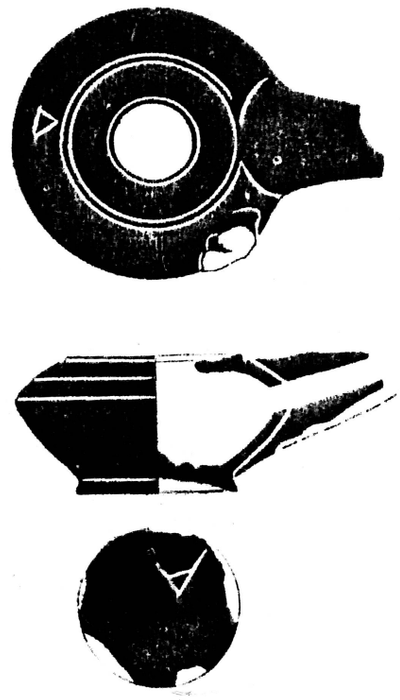


*Fig.12. Rhodian lamp from Tel Keisan **#112***

Such lamps were also found at Tel el-Ful in silo no.43, where the Hellenistic phase of the site was dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century BCE.[11] Lamps of this type, common in Fayoum and the Delta sites, were copies of this Rhodian lamp, made in moulds lamp type **H20** decorated nozzles have common elements with the Rhodian lamp.[12]

I.3.2 - H18 Local and other wheel- and mould-made lamps after Rhodian prototypes; end of the 3rd-2nd

[1] Fortuna, 1966, Akko, Fig.17 tomb 61:15, end of 3rd-2nd century. Briend and Humbert, 1980, Tell Keisan, p.110, figs.14: 4 and 6, 17:15, the letter 'A' incised after firing, Athenian import, 3rd century. Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, III, Fig.85:6 black glaze 3rd-2nd century BCE; Reisner and Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria I Pl.81d, Samaria II Fig.190:IIIB, no.D1269. Ohata, 1970, Tel Zeror, III, Pl.LXII:5. Avissar, 1996**,** Yoqne'am, pp.188-189, Area A; Fig.XV:4,4 (260-270 BCE). Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Tel Dor, figs. 5.14:13, 5:15:1-7. Type 9, last date 150/140 BCE all the types: 260-150 BCE. Silberstein, 2000, Ramat Hanadiv, p.447, Fig.XI:7. Yeivin, 1970, Tirat Yehuda, p.66 Fig.11:4 black-brown glaze, end of 4th-3rd century. Saller, 1957, Bythany, p.160 Fig.33:5, Pl.109 bi, cave 15 with an open lamp. Black-brown glaze, not the same. Lapp, 1978. Tel el-Ful, Pls.46:6 and 8:1, 22, stratum IVA of the 175-135 BCE the Hellenistic city founded in the second quarter of the 2nd century. Vitto, 2005, Acre, pp.160-161, Fig,10:2 in 2nd half of the 3rd century BCE according to parallels from Dor, Egypt; and Howland.

[2] Mlynarzcyk, 1998, Fig.1, a and b.

[3] Bailey, 1975, Pls.78-80:Q380-Q402, from the cemetery in Kalymna, dated to the 1st half of the 3rd century BCE.

[4] Howland, 1958, type 32, Pl.41:429, type 34A, Pl 42: 445-449, end of the 2nd quarter of the 3rd-end of 3rd century BCE, type 34 until the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2nd century BCE called there 'far relatives' of types 29A and 29B end of 4th-3rd-2nd centuries BCE. In these lamps the lug projects from the body.

[5] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pls. 4:193, 225,229, 7:391. Delos is regarded as an Athenian colony of the 2nd-1st century BCE. Delian lamp no.193 was found at the 3rd century theatre. Waage', 1942, Antioch III, Fig.75:11b33 last quarter of 3rd century. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I; pp.87-8, Fig.93:5,6 Group II-III, 3rd-2nd century. Thompson, 1934, Fig.50:55, group C. p.366, early 2nd century, Gjerstad, 1956, Cyprus, pp.121-128, Fig.37:12 from Soli.

[6] Broneer, 1977, Isthemia, Pl.17:13, Oziol, 1977, Salamine, p.41, Pl.6:71 and 74, dated according to the Agora 275-225 BCE, Laffineur and Vandenabeele, 1990, Pl. XXXVII:10. Hayes, 1980, Pls.2:18,19,9:20,72. The last lamps are from Egypt mid-3rd century to its end. Lamp no.20 is wheel-made, imitating a lamp from Delos of the mid-end of 3rd. From Alexandria, Egypt, Seif El-Din, 1998, Figs.40-42. Bailey, 1985, Sidi Kerbish, p.3 Pl.1,5-6, with other remains of the Neron and Flavian dynasty. Bernice, vol.III:2. Following early traditions, dated mid 3rd-early 2nd century BCE. These lamps influenced other local industries. Hellstrom, 1965, Labarunda, Pl.22:20.

[7] Yogev 1982.

[8] Briend and Humbert, 1980, Pl.14:4; Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Fig.1:2 singed Ariston and a flower.

[9] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Figs. 3-11 Type A and Mishmar Ha'emek. Avissar pp.188-189, Fig.XV:4,4 (260-270 BCE).

[10] Lapp, 1978, Tel el Ful, p.98, Photo.46:6, Stratum IVa, dated 175-135 BCE.

[11] Mlynarczuk, 1978, Nea Paphos, pp.237-238, Type IIA. Watch-shaped local ware, after Greek prototypes, with a convex upper surface, a knob, tendency to pointed nozzles, dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE, Fig.1:9-11, pp.239-240; Type IIB has a biconical profile Fig.1:19, end of the 3rd century BCE. Made in a mould suggested to originate in Antioch: 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

[12] Mlynarczyk, 1998, Type A.

century BCE; Broneer type XII and Howland type 34 **(#125- #131)**

These lamps - whether still wheel-made or mould-made – were modeled on the 'Rhodian' type. The pierced projection turns into a sort of hump resting on the left shoulder, thus maintaining the body's circular outline. Both upper and lower parts are almost identical (double curves). The profile in some lamps is a softer carination, even slightly curved. The base is a concave disk almost forming a ring base. Lamp (**Fig.13**) which resemble lamp (**#126**) was made with a central cavity. The tube-shaped nozzle was applied in the same way as in Rhodian lamps, except (**#127**). Other nozzles are of medium length with a round tube-shaped profile, the rounded tip and the place of attaching the nozzle to the wall are smoothed. In some lamps, the nozzle starts from the ring rim that surrounds the filling hole.

Bailey notes that when dealing with lamps from Sidi Kherbish in Benghazi, the 'Rhodian lamps of the 3rd and 2nd centuries had a great deal of influence on the shape of local products…. As did Athenian lamps, however…no Athenian examples were found.'[13] Elements typical of Rhodian lamps are the curved flange around the wide filling hole surrounded by a ring rim, formed on the wheel by a groove. In lamp (**#131**) from Ashdod, a second rim borders the inner side of the flanged filling hole. In lamps from Ramat Rachel(**#130**) and from the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem (**#129a**), the distance between the two rims is narrower almost forming a double ring rim, a format which became popular in lamps of the 2nd century BCE.[14] These were found in Maresha together with Neo-Babylonian type lamps.[15]

Another distinction which separates these lamps from the original imported Rhodian lamp **H17**, is the shape of the lug/knob or hump which 'rides' on the shoulder of the lamp, replacing the previous perforated lug. The shape of the lug/knob differs from lamp to lamp.

Most of these lamps were glazed or slipped with a light shade of brown hue. The quality of the glaze is not good, peeling easily. Others were left plain. The walls are of medium thickness.

The knobs:

1**.** Resembles a pointed leaf; close to the nozzle . Two identical such knobs were found: (**#126**) from Beth Yerah, and (**Fig. 13**) of unknown provenance;

Fig.13. Local? lamps after Rhodian prototype unknown provenance

2**.** Wing- or hump-shaped, with a cavity from Tel Zeror (**#125**); and Appolonia.[16]

3**.** Plain raised hump (**#128**) is from Beth Yerah**,** elongated hump from Tel Zeror (**#125**), Tel Dan (**#129**), and Ashdod (**#131**)**.**

4**.** A small conical lug (**#129a**) from the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem, the same cone was on a rounded-profile lamp (**#70**) from Akko (**H13**). Similar lamps were found at Maresha.

Date These lamps should probably be dated to the middle of the 3rd-first half of the 2nd century BCE, similar to the wheel-made Rhodian lamps **H17**. Lamps with varied types of lugs are among types 25B and 29 and 32 of Howland. In Corinth, Broneer type XI and XII**,** difficult to date, end of the 3rd -early 2nd century BCE; it is a local product which continues type VII of the 3rd century BCE. It seems they were fashioned during a short period from the end of the second quarter of the 3rd century BCE to the end of the century. Such projections are abundant in

[13] Bailey, 1985, Sidi Khrebish, p.15 Pl.IV:75,76; and 1985, Cyrinaica, Sidi Khrebish, pp.195-196, Fig.1:3-4.

[14] Geva, 2003, Jerusalem, the Jewish quarter; pp.141-142; Photo 5.24, 2nd century BCE.

[15] Levine, 2003, Maresha, p.115, Complex 70, passage to room 25, Fig.6.15.154. Mould-made, late first and second quarters of the third century BCE.

[16] Roll and Ayalon, 1996, Appolonia, p.34, Area D. Fig.10 1st lamp on the left; 2nd century BCE.

the excavations at the Keramaicos but are resting on different lamps dated 260-200 BCE.[17]

The lamps found in Antioch[18] seem to belong to a later date than the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century. In his report, Waage' suggests that these lamps were locally made at a time when the city was growing.

These lamps were found in our region in the same Hellenistic sites and contexts: Beth Yerah, Acre (Akko), Ashdod stratum 3, Ramat Rachel and Tel Zeror. In Maresha, such lamps were found together with Rhodian lamps. Many such lamps are known in Cyprus and Egypt.[19]

In the 3rd- 2nd centuries, lamp design took a sharp turn. Some lamps that had been wheel- made[20] were now made in moulds. The quality of the glaze suggests their appearance in the mid-3rd into the 2nd century BCE – as with lamps having a double ring rim. The origin of the lamps found here could not be determined; among the options are Antioch, Cyprus, and Egypt. Political changes took place in the East, with the conquest of the country by the Ptolemaians in 246-241 BCE.

[17] Howland, 1958, Pl.41:426 type 32 to lamp **#126**, Broneer 1930, Pl. IV: 144, 146 (**#70**). Hellstrom, 1965, Labarunda, Pl.22:21; Bailey, 1975, Pl.84:Q443 from Calymna and Q442-Q446.

[18] Waage', 1941, Antioch III, p.58, Fig.75:11B;33,11C.

[19] Bruneau, 1977, Isthmia, with unperforated lug, different than the one we are dealing with, not later then 1st half of 3rd century. Oziol, 1969, Salamine, Pl.CVI:94, nozzles differ. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl.6:69 resembles **#71**, SCE 1956 Fig.37:11,13. Sheibler, 1976, P.49.

[20] Mlynarczyk, 1978, Nea Phapos, pp.239-240; Type IIB has a biconical profile Fig.1:19, end of the 3rd century BCE. Made in a mould suggested to originate in Antioch: 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

CHAPTER 4

WHEEL-MADE OIL LAMPS FROM ASIA MINOR

I.4.1 - H19 Cnidian wheel made oil lamps #138 and #139; 1st-2nd half of the 2nd-early 1st century BCE; Broneer Type XIII; Howland type 35B and 40A (#132 and #133)

These lamps were named after the place of their first discovery by Newton in 1858, in the ruins of the Temple of the Goddess Demeter in Cnidus; an island part of Asia Minor. A very large number of oil lamps of several types were uncovered, together with other objects (figurines and glass vessels) dated from the 4th to the 2nd/1st centuries BCE, and also lamps of the 3rd century CE.[1]

The lamps, wheel-made as suggested by Howland, their design was based on Greek prototypes Howland type 32 (until the end of the 3rd century BCE) with a double convex body. Their characteristic features, apart from their shape and decoration, are the grey ware made in a kiln without oxygen. The walls are thin, using one of the best quality clays; very fine, levigated. The lamps have a lustrous fine glaze on the outer surface, being fired in a reduction kiln in two stages.[2]

Choosing the grey colour for the lamps may have resulted from either imitating Greek black glazed pottery and lamps, or imitating metal vessels and lamps.

The bulk of the lamps found at Cnidus were divided into six groups, of which only few lamps of their later stages (the 2nd half of the 2nd century - first quarter of the 1st century BCE) were found in our country; classified as Howland type 40A and Broneer type XIII. Howland based their date upon finding a Cnidian lamp in the wreckage of the Mahdic ship which sailed from Athens shortly after the year 86 BCE,[3] and their absence from Corinth, destroyed by Movious in 146 BCE; one lamp with a laginoid sharply carinated body was found resembling a Cnidian lamp.[4] The period in which these lamps flourished was the first half of the 2nd century BCE. These types of oil lamps were in use for a long period, almost 150 years. In their later stages, 1st century CE, a few lamps were being made in moulds, differing only slightly from their wheel-made predecessors.

Typology (Fig.14) Wheel-made; double convex with a sharp carinated profile; nozzle and handle were made separately and added to the body when leather hard. The lamp stands on a ring base, or concave disc base, with a sunken discus and a very narrow filling hole. In a very few lamps, three tiny holes were pierced within the discus, similar to Ephesus type lamps **H42**.[5] The discus is surrounded by a groove which sets off a ring rim. The shape of the nozzle differs entirely from all lamps we knew before; a short tube ending in a wide spatulated, fan-shaped tip. The flat space around the circular wick hole forms a triangle, as if knife pared, resembling Ephesus lamps with the nozzle ending in a pointed tip.[6] The nozzle reaches the ring rim around the discus. The handle is a high double loop running from the filling hole and ending below the carinated wall. The part of the handle set above the shoulder and attached to the ring rim was flattened to form an arch almost identical to the one at the tip of the nozzle. Two ribbons, or a grooved ribbon (strap), encircle the double strip handle, as if to keep the 'double loop' from being separated. Similar handles are known from kantharoi vessels of the 4th century BCE and later.[7]

Among the Cnidian lamps are many with two or more nozzles radiating from the circumference, forming a kernos.[8]

The method of decorating the lamps, like its shape, is unique. The method is that of application of a premodeled pattern; the pieces for decoration were fashioned separately, either by hand or in a mould, and were applied to the shoulders of the lamp, single patterns to the center of the shoulder or, when several patterns were applied, to both sides of the central pattern.

The most common pattern – the Cnidian leaf – resembles a bilobate plant or a kidney. This pattern was probably copied from paintings on pottery vessels of the period. A lamp with such a decoration - painted or drawn, not applied - was found in Pergamon (375-275 BCE).[9] Among the other applied decorations are plain discs, discs turned into rosettes, a few floral designs. The second favorite pattern is the mask of Papposilenos or satyrs; a motif adapted from Greek drama. We also find other masks. Combinations of several patterns on one oil lamp are also found.

[1] Newton, 1862, Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidae. pp.378-9 Ta.13;121. Bailey, 1975, pp.124 deals in detail with the history of the excavations and the dating of these lamps, dating end of 3rd-2nd century BCE.
[2] Bailey, 1975; pp.124-159 (**#130**), pls.46-71. Tzgor and Sezer, 1995: 241-259 from Cnidos.
[3] Howland, 1958, pp.126-127 Pl. 45:521-523.
[4] Broneer, 1930, Corinth, pp.126-7, type XIII, Pl. V:190.
[5] Bailey, 1975, Pl.54:Q300 with three nozzles.
[6] Bailey, 1975, pl. 34: Q180 and others.
[7] Crowfoot, 1957, Fig.35:1, Kentharoi handle from Samaria.
[8] Bailey, 1975, pl.50: Q292.
[9] Schafer, 1968, Pergamon, p.123, Pl.53 H8 Variant B figs.69:T3, 70:T8, T11.

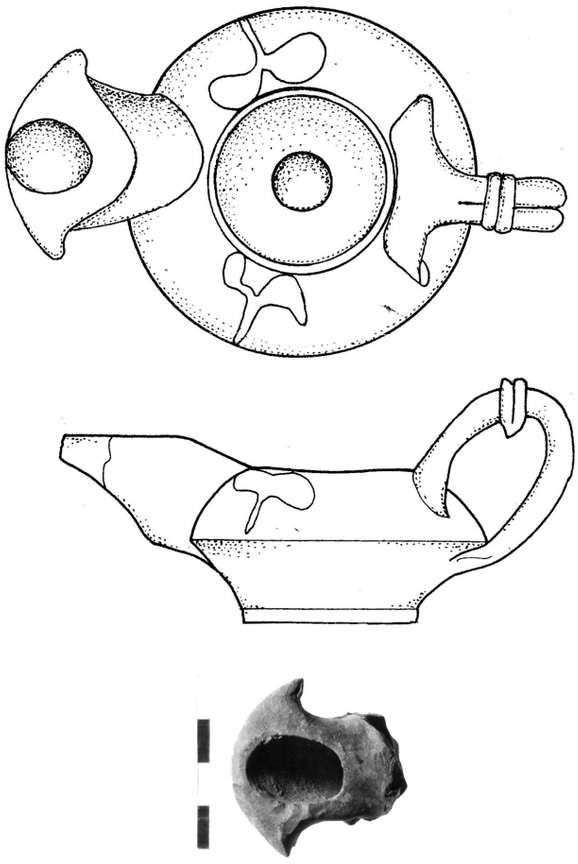


*Fig.14. Cnidian lamp, from Sandahanna **#132** and a fragment from Yafo*

Global distribution Cnidian oil lamps were abundant in Delos (about 270 lamps[10]), Cyprus,[11] Egypt,[12] and other sites of the Greek world that were under the dominance of Hellenistic culture.

Local distribution Mainly single lamps are known in the various excavations in this country. They were found in the same sites as the imported Ephesus lamps in the big Hellenistic sites: Samaria,[13] Tel Sandahanna (Maresha)[14] lamps (**#132** and **#133,** Jaffa (Yafo Fig. 14B), unpublished, Ashdod) and Gamla.[15] This seems to be the case in other sites in the Levant.

Although the number of these imported lamps is small, their influence on the local oil lamp industry is marked. We cannot ignore the resemblance of several types of lamps of the Hellenistic period with spatulated nozzles which were fashioned in Egypt (**H24**), and the later local 'Herodian' type nozzle, of the late 1st BCE-135 CE with characteristic spatulated nozzles.

Transferring elements such as an Ephesus type lamp with a Cnidian type handle[16] found in the excavations at the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem (**#365**). The 'secured' handle is common to lamps with rear projections (**H31**). The lamp is typologically placed between wheel-made and mould-made.

Date 2nd century BCE until the days of Claudius (54-41 BCE). [17]

[10] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, pp.33-37, Pls.8 and 9:1716-1943. The lamps were divided into four groups, among them many with several nozzles.
[11] Oziol, 1977, Salmine, pp.47-9, PL.7: 101-104. Dated according to Howland. Mlynarzcyk, 1983, p.286-291, Nea Paphos eight lamps dated to Ptolemy, end of the 3rd and the 2nd century BCE.
[12] Petrie, 1905, Pl. LVII: W1,2, similar nozzles on different types of oil lamps.
[13] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria Pl.81:l and Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, Fig. 86:1 one fragment.
[14] Bliss and Macalister, 1905, Sandahanna Pl.63:7.
[15] Dothan, 1971, Ashdod, Area A, Fig. 20:9, locus Fig. P.59, 2nd century-150 BCE, one fragment. Avigad, 1980, Fig.237, 1st century BCE; Terem 2008; Pl. 1:3 (fragment).
[16] Schafer, 1986, Pls.71 and 72, lamps with Cnidian type handles, Ephesus see note 4. Denauve, 1969, Carthage, p.61 type XIII, Pl.XXXI:208,213,214,224-227 only the end of the nozzle resembles lamp 230 decorated with a Punic symbol.
[17] Walters, 1914, nos.350-389. Heres, 1969, Pl. 17:167 developed before 220 BCE, and were common in the 1st half of the 2nd century BCE. Also an Ephesus type lamp with a Cnidian type handle. Howland, 1958, Pl.45:521-523 type 40A dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd century - first quarter of the 1st century BCE. pp.170-174 type 50A-C were already made in Athens, variants which also include the Ephesus type Pl.50:668-678, last quarter of the 2nd to the 1st century CE. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, Fig. 94:50,54 Group V from the end of the 3rd and 2nd century BCE. A variant of the Cnidian-Ephesus lamps in the decoration of the shoulders, with a different handle.

CHAPTER 5

MOULD-MADE DECORATED LAMPS: IMPORTED OR IMITATED

II.1.I - H20A-C

II.1.I - H20A and B with left side lugs, and C without a left side lug; decorated nozzles. End of the 3rd- 1st century BCE; Howland types 42 A and D and 43E**. (#134-#137)**

Three entire oil lamps and a fragment of a different lamp are included under this heading - (**#134**) from Bet Yerah, (**#137**) from Beth Shean, (**#132**) from Geva; and (**#136**) from Ramat Rahel. They are typologically connected with Greek **H9** and Type **H17** Rhodian lamps. They are products of a new era in lamp production which started at the end of the 3rd century BCE, making the transition from wheel-made to mould-made lamps. This change is traceable in the manufacture of Egyptian mould-made lamps as well, modeled after the wheel-made Rhodian prototype (**H17**) and (**H18**).[1] **H20** lamps reflect the combination of two techniques: the shaping of wheel-made undecorated lamps, and the introduction of decoration, both freehand and stamped.

The introduction of decoration is attributed to Asia Minor. It was a foreign element in both Greek and Rhodian lamp design. Workshops for Hellenistic type lamps were founded very quickly in Egypt, which became a stronghold of Hellenistic culture. The fashion of decorating lamps spread quickly, enabling lamps to become even more attractive, popular, and valuable. The lamp served as a platform for artistic imagination. Once decoration began, lamps gained new dimensions and orientations. Decorated lamps were used for a short while along with wheel-made undecorated lamps.

Typology The reservoir of the lamp's body is circular, with moderately slanting shoulders, which do not form a sharp carination. It stands on a concave disc base. A groove sets off a curved ridge (rim) which surrounds the wide sloping flange around the wide filling hole. The filling hole itself is surrounded by a second rim (**#137**)**;** or left plain (**#134,** type **H20B**). A narrow flange is found in type **H20C**.

The characteristic features are:

1) an elongated flat-topped straight sided nozzle, whose tip is rounded and sometimes slightly wider than the nozzle itself, to contain the circular wick hole;
2) the pattern along the nozzle (**#136** and **#137: H20B**) is connected to the rim surrounding the filling hole; the pattern itself, the symbol of lightning (**#136**) and (**Fig.15:4**), became popular in other types of oil lamps, like the 'turtle'-shaped (**H21**) and 'kite-shaped' (**H22** and **H23**).
3) a plain nozzle decorated to form an Ionic column by adding a 'capital' next to the rim (**#134, H20B**), used later to support a palmette (**Fig.15:16**)
4) a single projection on the left side, very close to the nozzle, riding on the shoulder. The projections differ from one lamp to another, as in type **H18;** there is a pronounced two-humped lug on the shoulder of lamp (**#137, H20A**) from Ramat Rachel**;** and a small conical knob on lamp (**#134, H20C**) from Bet Yerah.

H20C without side projection (**#136, H20B**).

The clay from which the lamps are made also differs from lamp to lamp. Lamp (**#136**) is made of fine clay and has a pink hue. Lamp (**#137**) is probabaly of local ware, covered by a peeling, worn red-brown wash or glaze. Lamp (**#134**) is of levigated clay which was not covered with any wash.

Patterns of decoration are restricted to the nozzle, with motifs rooted in the Hellenistic culture and art, mainly geometric. Lightning is transformed into triangles piled one on top of the other, facing toward the wick hole flanked by a double frame along the nozzle (**#137**) **(Fig. 15:4)**. An Ionic capital against the ring rim of the filling hole, adapted from Greek architecture, forms a column with the nozzle (**#134**)**;** this motif gains a central place in the Hellenistic bronze and pottery lamps, and later in Phoenician, Nabatean and Egyptian workshops of the early Roman period**.**[2] A similar lamp, where the nozzle is designed as a column with spirals at the sides, was found in the excavations at Antioch.[3]

Lamp (**#136**) – flanked along the nozzle by a double ridge – has a sunken herringbone depicted from the rim to its wick hole.

Mould-made lamps having similar nozzles were found in the Athenian Agora, Howland type 42A and D and 43E.[4]

[1] Mlynarzuk, 1997, pp.17-19, Type A, Figs. 3-11, Egyptian between 220 and prior to mid- 2nd century BCE.

[2] Sussman, 1999, pp.245-264.

[3] Waage', 1941, Antioch, p.39, Fig.75: type 13:38-46.

[4] Howland, 1958, Type 42A, Pl.46:529, Type 42D, Pl. 46:537, and Type 43E, Pl. 47:563.

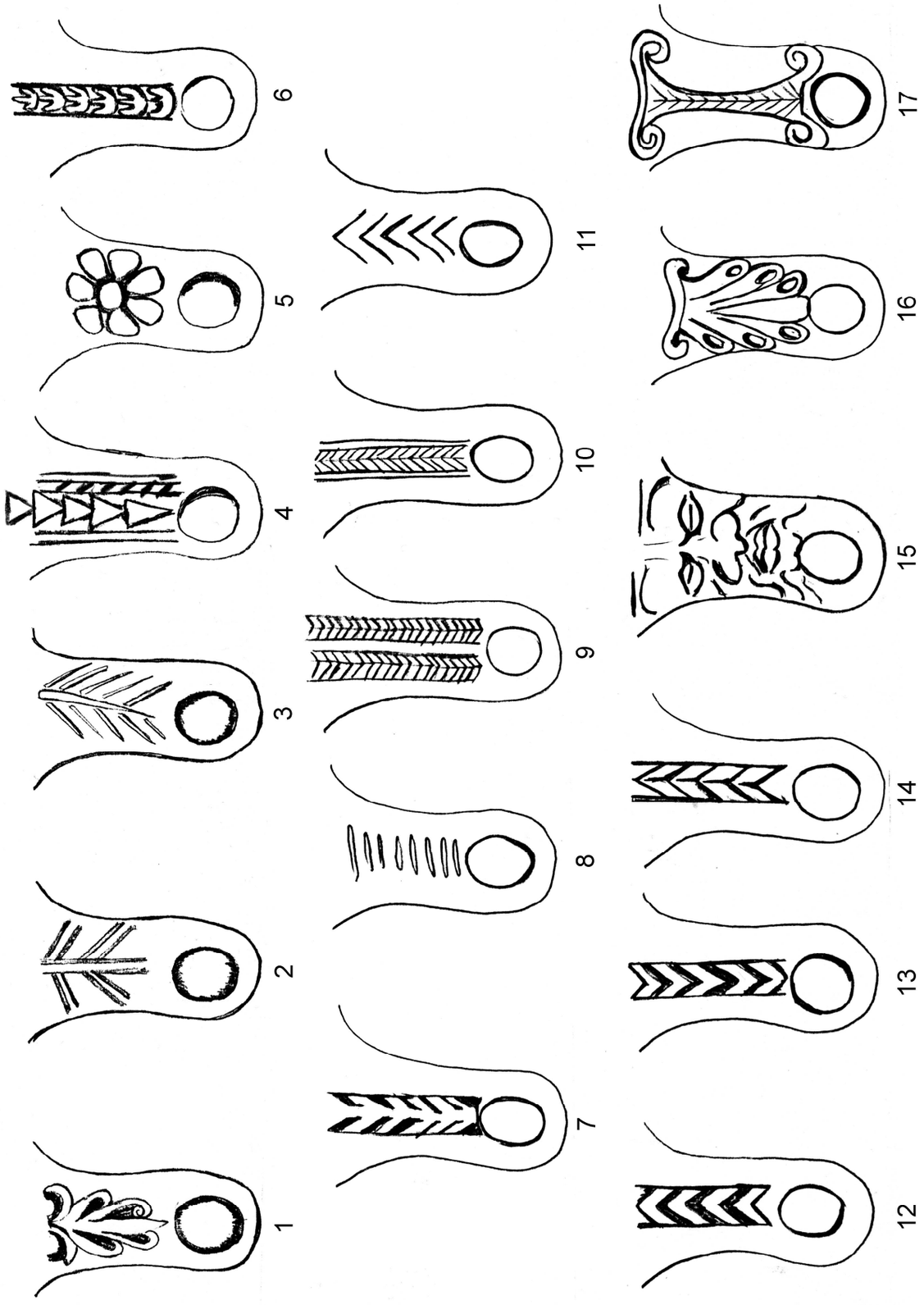


Fig.15. Nozzle types of Hellenistic oil lamps.

A B

Fig.16A and B: A: three lamps with side projection and B: IDAM 48-2737 unknown provenance

Distribution Two additional lamps were found, from Appolonia (Arsuf) and from Gezer.[5] The origin of these lamps should be sought elsewhere; they are common in Antioch and also in Egypt.

Date The lamps were dated in Antioch type 13[6] to the last half of the 2nd century BCE.

Our lamps **H20A** is suggested to be a local product, dated to the late 3rd century BCE - 2nd century BCE. Lamp **H20B**, made of levigated clay, could be an import from Egyptian workshops where the nozzle shaped as a column is very common (Mlynarczyk, Type M prime), dated 2nd -1st century BCE. Lamp **H20C**, of fine delicate ware, is suggested to be a Northern import, perhaps from Syria (Antioch?).

II.I.2 - H21A and B Decorated Oil Lamps with two side lugs; 'Turtle'-shaped; 3rd to early 2nd century BCE; Howland type 45A and B**;**[7] **(#138-#146).**

This small group of mould-made lamps was fashioned with a two-sided projection, unlike the previous type with a single lug and undecorated body. This caused a further change in the shape of the lamps, widening them by at least 1.0 cm.

Mould-made decorated oil lamps were still designed according to the traditions and models of wheel-made lamps. The latter are distinguished from the former (**H20**) by several criteria, the most prominent of which is a new style of projection. This replaced the previous plain lugs, and became a hallmark of Hellenistic oil lamps to the end of the Hellenistic period. The projection became an integral part of the lamp and its decoration. The projection takes various shapes. The entire surface of the lamp is often covered with strokes as decorations. This transition probably took place in the eastern workshops of Asia Minor or Egypt.

Typology (Fig.16)

The characteristic feature of **H21** is the set of double projections, occupying a wide space on the lower part of the body, ending close to the nozzle and extending toward the center part of the shoulder, producing virtual imaginary 'wings' (**#139, Fig.16A:2** and **16B**). The shape and size of the projections vary slightly: a) a narrow rectangle decorated in relief, 'sculptured' in the round (**#139**), b) stepped where the lower part (step) is close to a spiral growing into a triangle bordered by a high stroke which may be made to imitate a snail (**#138** and **#140** and Fig**.16A:1**)**;** all three of the above lamps are from Tel Mor); c) twisted into a spiral 'S' (**#144**) from Akko**.** Thus side projections create the impression - when looking at the lamp from above - of a swimmimg turtle, or a flying bird with a stretched neck (the nozzle). From where this shape of side projection was adapted is difficult to determine.

It is suggested that lugs in general were adapted from metal lamps, where they served to fasten the upper and

[5] Roll, Ayalon and Tal, 1999, Appolonia, Fig.10 (lamp at the center). Macalister, 1912, Gezer. Pl. CLXXXIII:23.
[6] See note 3 above.
[7] Howland, 1958, Agora, p.144, type 45 A and 45 B, Pl.47:581,583. Type 45B dated third quarter of the 3rd century BCE (250-225). Pl.55: Benachi 3 type 458, decorated with the same palmette. Type 45A Kite-shaped 3rd century BCE, serves the prototype of 45C which flourished in 225 BCE. This design survived for many years. Lamps type 45 are local imitations.

lower parts together. The spirals may imitate the head of the metal nails.

The lamps stand on low concave disc bases, nearing a ring base.

Nozzles were divided into four shapes:

1) straight sided flat topped (**#138** and **#145**);
2) elongated flat-topped straight-sided narrowing slightly toward the wick hole (**#139**);
3) short tube-shaped (**#140**); and 4) elongated gabled nozzle.[8] All these shapes were in use concurrently. This classification suits the division of later types of Hellenistic lamps. The tips of the nozzles usually do not exceed the width of the nozzle. The wick hole is circular, surrounded by a narrow flat rim.

The filling hole differs from **H20** and is surrounded variously by a: 1) very narrow flat flange sloping inward (**#138** and **#140**), 2) single ring rim (**#139**), and 3) double separated narrow ring-rim (**Aderet #142** and **#145**). All these types of rims continued to be common in subsequent Hellenistic oil lamps.

The profile of these lamps is rounded and the body is quite low. The shoulders taper slightly toward the circumferance.

Patterns of decorations The shoulders of these lamps are decorated with deeply grooved strokes radiating from the filling hole, a pattern which from now on becomes a hallmark of (eastern) Hellenistic oil lamps. This pattern may have been the result of stylizing elongated annuli or tongues, decorating pottery vessels like the East Greek (Megarian) bowls;[9] when held upside down they seem to stem from the ring base (portraying a central medalion) toward the rim. On some lamps, the strokes radiate from small globules that surround the filling hole (ovuli). The spacing between strokes differs from lamp to lamp.

Nozzles are decorated in relief to fit their shape. Nozzle types 1 and 2, straight sided, were decorated lengthwise, framed between a pair of two parallel lines. One leading pattern is the lightning / thunderbolt design, built now from a pile of lozenges (**#139**) as on lamp type **H20** (**#137**). Other patterns include the caducea and a jar (**#148**). Similar patterns are also depicted on type **H23** lamps, the 'Kite'-shaped lamps, (decorated with figures) which were in use concurrently. Such decorated nozzles are common on several types of Egyptian lamps.[10] The gabled nozzle of such lamps were left undecorated.

The nozzle of **H21** tube shaped, always decorated with a pattern in the round, the most common being the palmette (**#140**), a pattern in frequent use among architectural decorations, as in East Greek (Megarian) type bowls of the Hellenistic period.[11] Another pattern which seems to be of Phoenician or Egyptian origin is the rosette,[12] depicted also on lamp (**#144**) from Acre. The rosette has a long history as a stamp on jar handles of the Iron Age and Persian period, and on Hasmonaean coins and Hellenistic pottery .

The Ware The clay from which the lamps were made was light, of pink hues ranging to almost off-white. The lamps were painted with brown-red wash, which is peeling off.

Distribution The number of sites where these lamps have so far been found in this country is not large, but more than the above. They were found mainly in the southern part of the country: Tel Mor, Maresha (Sandahanna), Ashdod, Aderet, Gezer, Jerusalem, Samaria and Sarepta (Phoenicia).[13]

Date Three lamps, representing all three subtypes, were found in the excavations at Tel Mor, and two more at Aderet together with two other lamp types, **H17** and **H22**. Aderet is identified as an agricultural farm. The lamps were found there together with coins of Ptolemeus I (280-220 BCE), and with stamped Rhodian jar handles of the 3rd century BCE. In Tel Mor, the lamps were found in Stratum 4 of the 3rd century BCE.

Similar but not identical lamps are known from North Africa, Greece, and Byblos.[14] In the Agora of Athens (Howland 45A and B), they were regarded as imports.[15] The lamps in Delos differ as they already have 'S'-shaped projections as on lamp (**#144**).[16] A lamp from Cyprus, which had a tube-shaped nozzle and different side projections, was dated to the 3rd-2nd century BCE; another lamp with a straight nozzle to the 3rd century BCE.[17]

Such oil lamps were found in Alexandria, Egypt, together with Kite-shaped (**H22**) lamps like that at Aderet. The patterns depicted on the nozzle were current in Egypt in

[8] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna, Pl.62:10.

[9] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Figs.45:17:12; Kraters and Kantharoi and Megarian bowls; Fig. 46 63:23**.**

[10] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Egypt, p.29, figs.20-22, Type Bb1, Bb2, Bc, dated to the third and fourth quarters of the 3rd century-early 2nd century BCE - Ptolemy.

[11] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Megarian bowls Pl.XIX:a.

[12] Hayes, 1980, Pl.9:70 Ptolemaic decorated with a rosette.

[13] Bachi, 1971, Tel Mor; Dothan not published, Ashdod, Pl. LIV:6 Area D(D1303/1) pp.118-119, Hellenistic strata V-III, 3rd century BCE onward. Magen 2005, Mount Eval burial Cave 1, pl.59:7. Pritchard, 1998, Pl. 73:13. Yogev, 1983, Aderet, unpublished; pp.81-82. Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl.LXXXIII:11,14. Lamp no.11 has a straight nozzle, no.14 a rounded nozzle. Renate-Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1994, in Geva, 2003, Stratum 6, Area A, Photo 8, pl.6.4:10.

[14] Dunand, 1933-1938, Byblos II, I 281, Fig.284:9407 (250-200 BC), Fig.1158:19.050 and 19.051.

[15] Bailey, 1978, pl. 99:Q501,Q503, pl.110: Q566-569. Lamp Q501 has one conical projection, Q503 two different projections and a palmette decoration on the nozzle.

[16] Bruneau, 1969, Delos, pls. 21:4138, 4144, 4181, 24:4338 are dated later, from mid 2nd-1st centuries BCE, where 'S'-shapes are already depicted. Two 'S'-shaped lamps, Lamp no.4139 is Kite-shaped decorated like our Type **H13**, and Lamp 4144 is decorated with a pair of Eros.

[17] Oziol, 1977, Salamine, p.39, Pl.8:130,131-133. Kite-shaped lamps already appeared in the 3rd century, their use continuing until the 1st century BCE. Coins of Ptolemy the Xth provide the earliest date to the end of the 2nd/1st century BCE. The projections are similar to lamp **H21**.

the 2nd century BCE. The fact that such lamps were found in the southern part of this country may point toward Egypt as their place of manufacture or inspiration. Two side projections, each different in shape, were popular in Asia Minor, at Delos and Pergamon.The nozzles of the 'Turtle'-shaped lamps made in Egypt resemble lamps from Ephesus.[18]

Date It seems that a 3rd century date could be applied, extending into the 2nd century BCE.

The lamp from Akko (**#144**) with an 'S'-shaped side projection suggests a slightly later date, predating lamp type **H33** with the 'S'-shaped projection. The nozzle resembles type **H17B**, which is decorated with a rosette in relief, similar to the rosette depicted on its base and on a 'Kite'-shaped (**#154**) lamp from Shavei Zion and one from Jaffa (**#162**). The examples discussed here were found at Shavei-Zion and Akko, sites close to one another on the Phoenician coast and Yafo the coast to the south. A similar lamp was found in Tarsus.[19] A rosette flanked by an Ionic Capital is depicted on the nozzle of a recently found Bronze lamp in Tel Aviv.[20]

II.I.3 - H22A-D – 'Kite-shaped' and 'hoof-shaped' lamps, decorated with radial strokes, 3rd-early 2nd centuries BCE, Howland Type 47B and Mlynarczyk type D **(#148- #152a)**

The 'kite-shaped' lamps temporarily interrupt the chain of continuity of the Hellenistic lamp tradition, introducing a new shape. The lamps are divided into three subtypes according to the shape of their respective projections:

II.I.3.1 - H22A with both right and left projections, as in **H21**; these are elongated but not identical, the third (rear one) is a small (pointed) triangle (**#149**);

II.I.3.2 - H22B in most lamps the left projection remain as in type **21A**, the right and rear projections are identical and triangular (pointed/conical) the left side is snail shaped(**#147 + Shavei Zion**) (**Fig.17**)

II.I.3.3 - H22C degenerated left projection as in **H22A** and **H23**, the right one is pointed or curved, and no projection exists at the rear and forms a 'Horseshoe'-shaped body (**#148** and **#152**).

*Fig.17. Kite shape from Shavei Zion **#147***

II.I.3.4 - H22D – The hoof-shaped (#152a): a pair of pointed projections close to the nozzle, peg- or mask-shaped (Samaria and Akko harbour's underwater excavation), lamp from Antipatris stands between these and **H37** with triple ring rim as well.[21]

Typology

These lamps are an 'improvisation' on other lamps made during the same period: 1) lamps with a single projection, and 2) 'Turtle'-shape lamps (**H21**), adding a third projection at the rear, thus changing its shape into a diamond 'Kite'-shape, or a gabled roof.[22] In the kite-shape, the nozzle plays the role of the string with which the kite is pulled. The second suggestion sees the nozzle as a column supporting a gabled roof. The side projections are out of the circular limits of the main bounderies of the lamp; they are part of a narrow overhang that surrounds the 'main' body.

These characteristic features of the lugs were selected from projections current in the Hellenistic period: 1) two elongated stepped side projections, the left one with a curved outline, a lower part rounded and above a curved stroke similar to (**H23**), the right lug angular, with strokes forming sharp sections, the rear one forming a sort of point marked with three depressions (**#147 Shavei Zion** [**Fig. 17**] and **#149**). 2) left side projections (as in the left one above), while the right and rear projections are curved to points marked with three depressions (**#148** and **#150).** Such depressions are also found on later lamp types with 'ear-shaped' side lugs, of the 1st century BCE.[23] A proposed explanation of the three depressions: they are imitations of nails which held together the upper and lower parts of lamps made of metal. 3) lamps where the left-side projection is smaller, the rear and right

[18] Petrie, 1902. P; LIXA:V7 elongated nozzle resembles Ephesus type lamps, also Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna, Pl. 62:10,12,13.
[19] Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, P.101, lamps with similar projections, kite-shaped Fig. 94:36,37 with short nozzles decorated with a palmette. Group IV of the Middle Hellenistic period. Lamp no.39 from the middle and second half of the 2nd century BCE. Those found in Antioch are not identical, though with similar nozzles. Hayes, 1980, Pl.8:60 dated to 225-175 BCE, according to Antioch.
[20] Sussman, 2006.
[21] Neidinger.1982, Antipatris; no.1
[22] Sussman, 1999, Figs. 43-48.
[23] Bailey, 1975, Pls.134:Q725,Q726, 136:Q735, Q737 Italy, mid-end of 1st century BCE.

projections are reduced to a wide curve that looks like a projection (**#152),** from Beit Shean**.**

The same size reduction of the projection is found in lamp type **H23,** decorated with Erotes. This reduction may point towards a later date. Progressive reduction of the projections is found also in the Jerusalem workshop (**H36-H42**).

Three different types of nozzles have been identified: 1) medium length, flat top, straight sided (**#149**); 2) medium length, peg (tube)-shape (**#147 + Shavei Zion** and **#148**); 3) round profile, medium-long (**#151**).

The filling hole is surrounded by either a double rim separated by a very narrow flange to form a narrow channel (**#148** and **#149**); or a single rim ring (**#147**).

The lamp is rather low and angular in profile; the shoulders are wide, slightly curved and sloping toward the overhang.

The base ranges between a concave disc and a wide ring, decorated /stamped **(Fig.18B**) in one lamp with a rosette in linear relief (**Shavei Zion #147** and **#154**)

Nozzle decoration (Figs. 15 and 16) Nozzle Type 1): straight sided; decorated lengthwise within a double frame, an undulating line (**#149**). Nozzle Type 2): peg/tube-shaped, decorated with a palmette (**#154** and **Shavei Zion** and **#148**). On the Shavei Zion lamp fragment, the palmette resembles a flame, such a palmette in open work serves as decoration, projecting at the rear of the lamp.[24] The rosette was found on nozzles of lamps found in Tarsus,[25] Cyprus,[26] and Egypt[27] on **H23** lamps, and also on East Greek (Megarian) bowls stamped into plaster- or clay-made moulds (**Fig. 18** and **18A**). Nozzle type 3) (and some of type 2) were left undecorated (**#147 Shavei Zion. #150, #152 and #152a**).

Shoulder decoration All these lamps are decorated with deeply incised grooves that produced radial strokes like type **H21**; the strokes differ, some wide and heavy resembling flower petals (**#148**), others with equal side strokes radiating from the filling hole (**#149**) or from a chain of globules (**Shavei Zion #147**).

The hue of the clay varies from grey-pink to reddish, all lamps are slipped with red-brown or grey slip.

Distribution The number of these lamps found in this country is similar to that of type **H21**, which they most resemble; they are frequently found together, as at Aderet.[28]

These lamps were not restricted to one part of the country, but resemble the distribution of **H21**: they have been found in the north at Tel Anafa, on the Phoenician coast at Acre (Akko) and Tel Dor, in Judea at Beth Zur, in the Shefela at Gezer and Maresha (**#148),** and at Nessana together with lamps type **H21.**[29]

Type 1[30] lamps were common in Cyprus, Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands, Type 2[31] in Delos. In Athens, Howland suggests that the place of their manufacture was Alexandria, in Egypt, where they imitated metal lamps.[32] In Tarsus, such lamps differ from ours, having different types of nozzles - short peg-shaped, elongated, tapering toward the wick hole, and tube-shaped resembling Ephesus types. The decorations differ - no strokes, but a Sun Burst around the filling hole, and figures.[33]

Date Same date as type **H21** lamps, based on the lamps found at Aderet together with **H23** lamps and coins of the 3rd century BCE**.** In the excavation of the Agora in Athens, Howland type 47B[34] dated to the 3rd century BCE. Bailey suggests that some of the lamps were made in Cyprus.[35] It is worth noting that lamps decorated with radial strokes such as ours are less common in Egypt; a lamp decorated with Erotes is known from Alexandria.[36] The use of these lamps continued into the 2nd century BCE. Mylenarzyk, according to the excavations in Paphos, Cyprus and Tyre in Lebanon,[37] dates these lamps as no later than the beginning of the 2nd century BCE.

[24] Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.21:4139**;** with nozzle type 2, 4186, 4197, their date is identical to those with 'S'-shaped projections.
[25] Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, Fig.94:36 and 37. The lamps differ in their decoration.
[26] Oziol, 1977, Pl.8:130,131 identical to ours, dated to the 2nd century BCE.
[27] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Figs.27 and 34 Types D and E.
[28] Yogev O., 1983, Aderet, pp. 81-82**.**
[29] Weinberg, 1971, Tel Anafa**,** Pl.18: with erotes. Heginbottom, 1995, Dor, p.238 Type 11 and 12 Fig.5:17:5; dated 200-50 BCE. Macalister, 1912, Gezer, III, Pl.CLXXXIII:10,13, Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna Pl.62:19, Colt, 1962, Nessana, Pl.XXVIII:11; Sellers, 1933, Beth Zur, Fig.42 last lamp in the last row.
[30] Oziol, 1977, Salamine nos.Pl.8: 130-131.
[31] Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pl. 21:4139.Type B.
[32] Petrie, 1905, Ehnasia Pl.LIII:21m.
[33] Goldman, 1950, Tarsus. Fig.94:36-38.
[34] Howland, 1957, Agora, pp.154-155 and Pl.35; Benachi 2, Egypt, type 45B, decorated with Eros, and others with a rosette on the nozzle and Pl.48:613 type 47B.
[35] Bailey, 1975, Pl.99:Q502. Kite-shaped resembles type 1, decorated with Eros, from Cyprus, a rosette on the nozzle. The ware differs from those made in Asia Minor (p.230), dated to the end of the 3rd century and may be slightly later.
[36] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Alexandria, p.33.Fig. 26:Type C.
[37] Dunand and Duro, 1962, Fig. 86:h, Umm el 'Amed (south of Tyre). Dunand, 1926-1932, no.6531 Pl.CLXXIV. Pritchard, 1998, Fig.74:21.

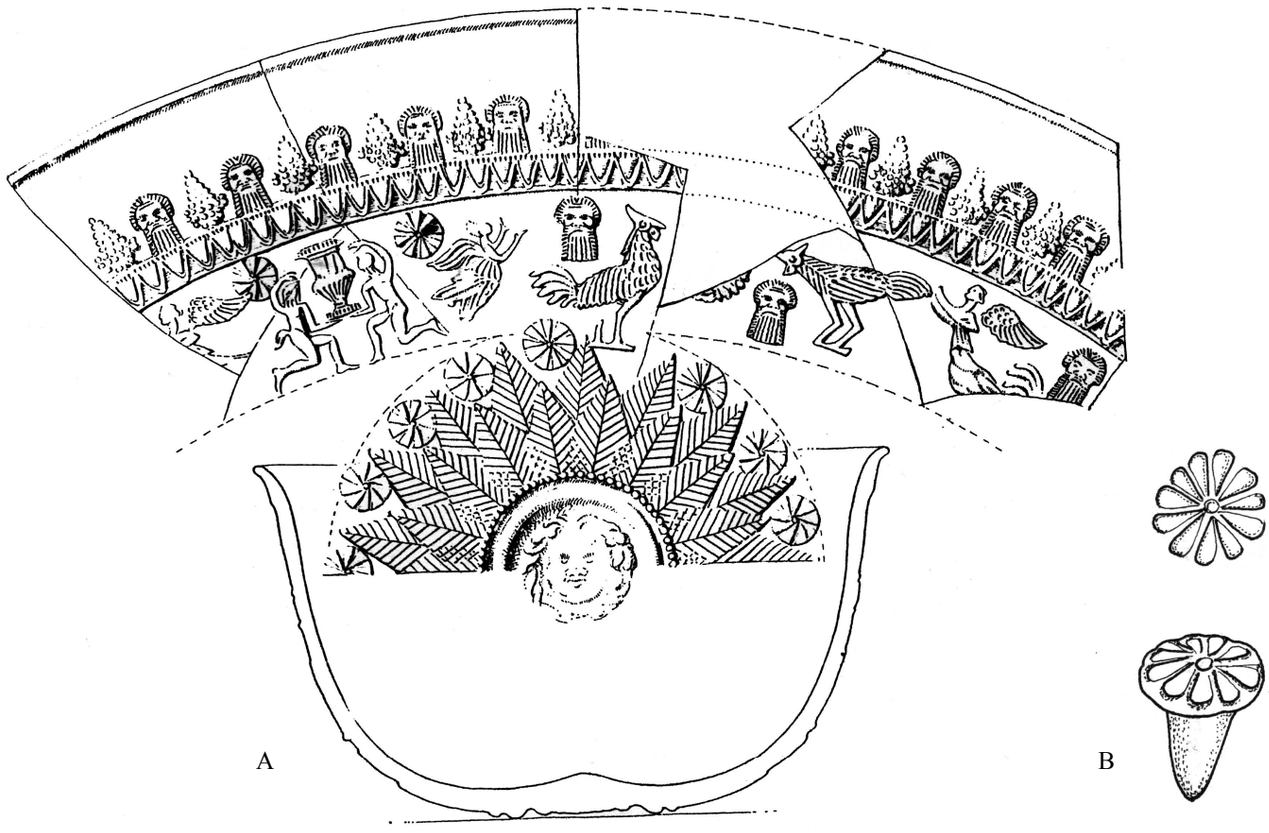


Fig.18A and B. A: Megarian (East Greek) bowl Thompson 1934; fig.40; B: Stamp used for decorating Megarian(East Greek bowl) Homer and Thompson 1934, Fig.120

II.I.4 - H23 Decorated lamps with human figures and Erotes; late 3rd –2nd century BCE and 2nd -1st century BCE; Howland Types 45A and 47B.[38] **(#153-#167)**

The lamps under **H23** differ from lamps **H21** and **H22,** beside minor typological changes, in the choice of human figures for the main decoration.

Although the lamps under type **H23** are decorated mainly with the same subject-motif, the group is not homogeneous, neither in the shape of the lamps nor in the depiction of the figures.

Typology we divide the lamps into four sub-types: 1) 'kite'-shape, resembling **H22B** with a stepped elongated lug on its left side, consisting of a spiral at the bottom (**Fig.19:1**), continuing into a peg; two other lugs on the right and rear are small identical pointed projections. There are three depressions, imitating a heart-shaped leaf. All three projections are located immediately behind the ring that surrounds the circumference, leaving a very narrow overhang (**#155** from Acre**, #156** from Geva and **#153a** and **#154** from Shavei Zion). 2) Kite-shaped, the curved lugs are rudimentary, part of the overhang, only slightly wider than the lamp itself. The left lug 'projection' is marked with an 'S' (**#157** from Ashdod, **#159** from Maresha). 3) This is the largest 'Horseshoe-shaped' group, the overhang is very narrow, almost back to the natural circumference of the lamp, especially at the rear; the projections are incorporated within the boundaries of the body, retaining its uncircular outline. The left side projection is marked with an 'S' similar to lamps with a double projection (**#158** Shiqmona **, #160** Nessana, and **#163** Tel Anafa). 4) 'Turtle-shaped' - two side projections close to the nozzle, the left one projecting more than the right, marked by spirals (**#162** Jaffa**,** and **#167** Atlit).

Four types of nozzles have been identified: 1**)** the dominant nozzle is an elongated, straight-sided, flat-topped 'column', primarily found in Kite-shaped lamps (Grossvirt, Fig. **20**) **#163** Tel Anafa; 2) elongated, straight-sided crossed by horizontal groove above the wick hole nearing a horseshoe shape (**#162, #158** and **#159**). 3) tube-shaped nozzle also in kite-shaped lamps (**#154**, **#155, #156).** 4) elongated voluted nozzle (**Atlit #167**).

[38] Howland, 1958, Type 45A; Pls. 47:580, 48:613**;** Egypt (Khan-Klaiber, 1977, Pl.4:8D), a lamp with a similar nozzle flanking a rosette.

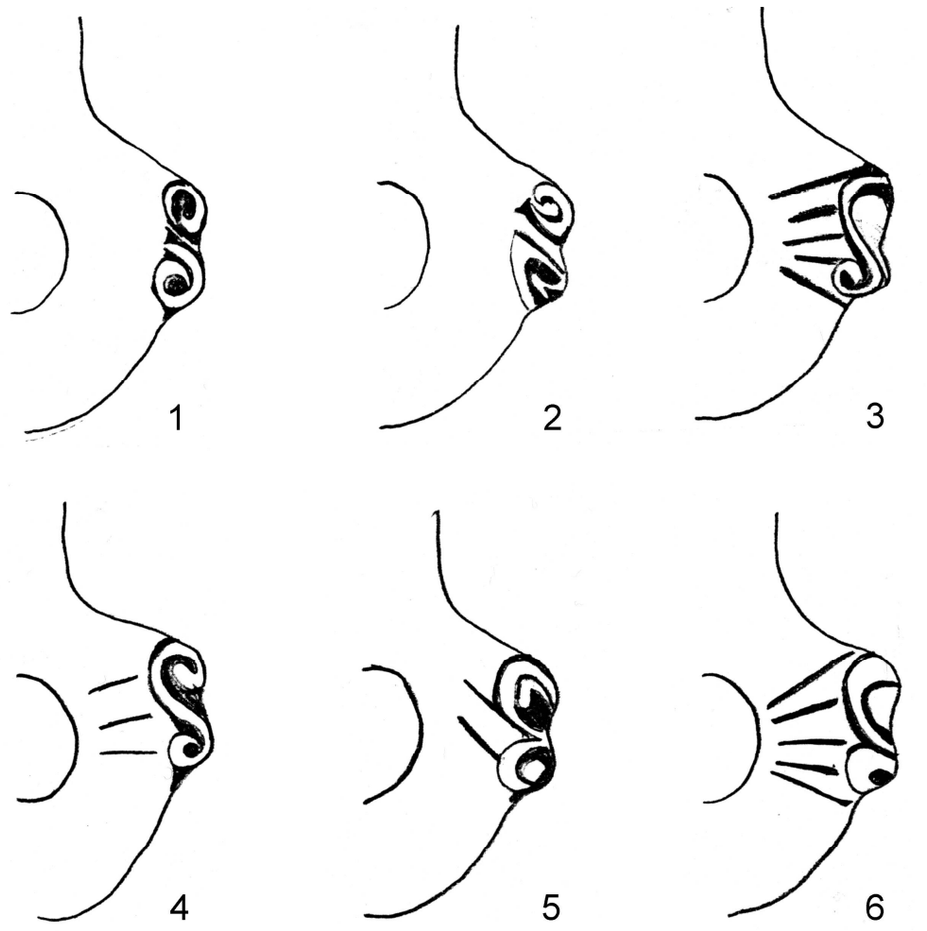


Fig.19. Side projections

The nozzle of these lamps is usually distinguished from the body at the waist and marked by a plain stroke (**#161**), most of the others by a sheaf of wheat.

The filling hole is surrounded by a single narrow or wide ring rim (**#167**).

The base is a concave disk or wide ring base similar to the ring-rim (**#154** and **#162**).

Most of the lamps are made of pink-brown clay painted with a red-brown or are of grey clay and same colour of wash.

Decoration The above categories seem to coincide with the choice of the human figures depicted on them. They may also portray a chronological ladder.

Nozzle decoration All nozzles are decorated with patterns that fit their shape.

Types 1 and 2 are elongated straight sided**,** each has a double ridge which runs from the ring rim narrowing toward the wick hole, flanking an unidentified pattern in high relief (**#157**).

Type 2 has an elongated straight-sided nozzle, decorated lengthwise with common patterns like the thunderbolt, parallel lines (**#163**), a branch with pointed leaves (**#157**, **#158, #161** and **#162**).

Type 3 has a short 'tube' shaped nozzle, decorated with a palmette, as in lamp Type **H22**, but now the palmette is resting on an Ionic capital (**#155** and **#156**); both lamps were found in the northern part of the country, in Akko and Geva.

Type 4 is decorated with a palm branch flanked by volutes (**#167**).

Shoulder decoration All decorations are in high relief, almost three dimensional, portraying human figures rooted in Classic Greek culture, occupying the entire shoulder. The execution is close to sculpture-in-the-round, architectural relief or bone carving. This approach is most unusual among lamps of the Hellenistic period. One of the main sources of inspiration seems to be the 4th

century BCE East Greek (Megarian) mould-made bowls (**Fig.18**).

This is the first time we find expression of emotional feeling and intimacy in decorated pottery lamps. What are the scenes selected, and the reasons for selecting them? A portrayal of a love scene, Eros and Psyche (soul) together, symbolizing perfect happiness. Or, two figures of Eros, Eros being a litmotif - God of Love and Childhood. Lamps with love scenes (**# 155**) were first designed at the time of the big wars conducted by Alexander the Great and his followers, as gifts to departing soldiers. These were replaced later in the Roman period by other scenes representing daily human life - including real sexual love scenes. This type of decorated lamp was an 'early bird' (nightingale) presaging the coming Roman disc lamps which lasted to the first part of the Byzantine period. Later Cnidian lamps, of the 2nd century BCE, were decorated with masks of the Greek theater, a pattern common to other vessels and works of art, which no doubt had some meaning connecting light and fire. The same masks were integrated into our lamps. Masks were also depicted on Roman 'Factory' type lamps (late 1st century BCE). A scene which probably originated in the Hellenistic period is repeated in the Levant at Dura Europus; the male is Zeus Kurios, sitting on a chair next to another figure probably a female, holding branches (olive, palm and pommegranate between their heads; dated to 31 BCE.[39]

II.I.4.1 - H23A Human figures: love scene Two lamps, including a fragment from Shavei Zion (same as **H22**) and an entire lamp (**Fig.20**), (unkown provenence), and two lamps from Shiqmona (see note 5). These are forerunners of the lamps decorated with the scene depicting two erotes.

Kissing figures Lamp **#153 (Fig. 20).** These lamps were made by skilled potters. There is a male on the right of the rimmed filling hole and a female on the left, facing each other, both leaning on the side of the filling hole. They are depicted in the most natural posture, the woman is always on the left posed in profile, while the man is in ¾; their heads almost touch each other. (**Fig. 20**) The figures are carved in detail. She has long curly hair. The head is shown in profile, not revealing the features of her face. Her left hand is raised to caress the male's face. She is clad in a long pleated chiton (tunic), from which only the sole of her foot is revealed. The hair of the male on the right seems plain, his face hidden by the palm of the woman's hand embracing his face. He is dressed with a short cloak, bare legs in a walking position. His hands are not visible; they must be holding something. The lamp is glazed. An identical lamp was found in Cyprus.[40]

The same scene is depicted on a fragment of a good quality lamp found at Shavei Zion (**#153**), where only the upper part of the bodies survived. We have two more

Fig.20. Lamp decorated with Erotes, Grosswirt Collection

fragments of the base which may also belong here (**#154**). A similar love scene: the posture of both heads is a ¾ enface, enabling us to see the woman's features. We see her face, eyes and nose, hair gathered at the back in Hellenistic fashion, the palm of the hand showing all the fingers of her right hand; she is embracing and kissing the man on the left. She is wearing a short sleeve dress. The male here also plays a passive role. Dressed with a tunic tied by a belt, in his left hand he is probabaly holding a long spear or the reins of a horse, or his robe; his right hand is probably covered by his robe. He is not free to turn to the woman with an embrace. These two examples seems to belong to lamp Type 1; both lamps seem to be imports. The type of nozzle of the first lamp is common in Egypt.[41] A fragment from Sarepta framed with an astragal as is our lamp **#163** from near-by Tel Anafa (see note there); the lamp is of the horseshoe type.

The scene seems to portray a departure. A husband (man) is going away (to war?) from his wife (woman). Such realistic love scenes were depicted on other vessels: on a medalion, on the base of a bowl of the 4th century BCE (**Fig.21**), and sculptures.[42]

Departure scenes are common on burial tombstones in Classical Greece.[43] Another example is a lamp found at Shiqmona.[44] The figures are dressed as well, and

[39] Avi Yonah, 1969, p. 272 Fig on p. 273.
[40] Bailey, 1975, from Cyprus p.208, Pl. 99:Q502; the 3rd century BCE.
[41] Hayes, 1980, Pl.9:70,73-79 Ptolemaic 2nd half of the 3rd century BCE or slightly later.
[42] Courby, 1922, Fig.38. Scene Erotique within a medallion of the 4th century BCE on a pottery vessel.
[43] Departure scenes. Van Der Hayden and Scullard, 1959, Fig.133.
[44] Elgavish, 1973, Shiqmona, p.11, same two lamps Fig.16 and 1974, Shiqmona, p.55, Pl.X:209, 210 Stratum H, Room HA yielding 29 objects, a building that belonged to a Seleucid garrison Pl. X. Lamp no.209 with a disc base and lamp 210 with a wide ring base. Both are decorated with lightning along the nozzle (one lamp has a small rear

Fig.21.Two lovers in relief on a base of bowl; Courby 1922 Fig.38

Elgavish suggests identifying the figure as portraying Nike. In all these scenes, the active figure is always the woman.

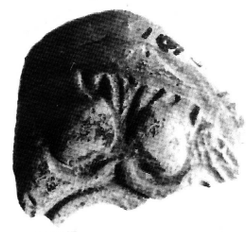
II.I.4.2 - H23B Winged figures; clad Erotes

Here is a second version of the same scene, which was the product of another artist workshop, as portrayed on lamps (**#155)** from Akko and Mishmar Haemek (Geva) and (**#156**) and in Shiqmona, mentioned above; the figures wear long plain dresses, only the sole of the foot is seen. The two lamps are almost identical, with (tube shaped**)** type 3 nozzles decorated with a palmette resting on an upside down 'Ionic' capital (like the Shavei Zion fragment)**.** Now, however, a third image is introduced; from now on, some object will be interposed between the couple: a palm branch, a mask…. The figures are depicted ¾ en face. The figures are now winged with a long feather-like mantel, the male on the right is clad in a styled chiton (a pleated rough gown) thrown over his shoulders, the woman on the left wears a pleated skirt. The left hand of the woman together with the right hand of the male are holding one or two palm branches (**#156**). They each are holding instruments in their other hand – he a short dagger, pointed upward, and she an elongated box, or perhaps a sheath for the dagger. A face of a woman is depicted on the lamp found in Akko with rounded, ball-shaped heads; we see the eyes, mouth and curls of her hair (**#155**). On lamp (**#156**) the faces are worn. From now on, the scenes are devoid of any emotional feeling. The space between the heads is occupied by a palmette, a mask or vertical strokes which might have had some meaning. The clad figures are also among the lamps from Sarepta (Phoenicia).

II.I. 4.3 - H23C Naked Erotes: A 'Still-Life' posture

Naked Erotes (Figs.22 A&B) This type is the most common and involves a gradual change in the shape of the lamp, from 'kite' to 'horseshoe'. The change of decoration, choosing the winged and naked Eros instead of the former 'realistic' figures, coincides with the changing shape of the lamps (see above). The previous figures are now replaced by 'symbols' standing for eternal love. The representation of symbols is typical of Hellenistic culture.

A



B

Fig.22 A and B; A: Fragment from Yafo Ashdod and B: IDAM 48-1345 unknown provenance

The two figures of Eros depicted leaning against each side of the filling hole are almost identical. The figures are naked, winged and sexless. They differ in their presentation on various lamps and in the quality of the execution, which probably demonstrates a technical

projecton). Several lamps decorated with Erotes were found in Shiqmona in the levels of occupation in this stratum of the Hellenistic period, together with coins and stamped storage jars, dated to the mid 3rd - early 2nd century BCE. The Hellenistic city was destroyed in 132 BCE.

difficulty in carving, repeating exactly the same figure on the left and right sides while relating one to the other (**#159**).

Most figures are depicted in a frontal or ¾ view, in high relief. This differs from lamp to lamp; on lamps **#159** from Maresha, (**#160** and **#160a**) from Nessana, and (**# 161**) Tel Dan. The Erotes were depicted enface, so are their 'face'.

II.I. 4.4 - H23D Naked Erotes: in movment

The legs may take different positions:

1) the legs are crossed, the left leg streched over the right, as if intended to rest on the side lug. The eyes were marked (#**157**). There is no intimate physical contact between the figures, they either just hold hands or hold up a mask together. On lamp (**#157**) a rosette is depicted below their legs. And lamp (**#163**) is surrounded by an astragal, a motif adopted from architecture, common on lamps from Asia Minor, particularly Antioch, Tarsus, Delos and Sarepta.
2) Walking position (**#160a** and **167**), from Atlit**.**
3) Performing Erotes; on lamps **#162** and **#164.** These decorations return to realistic depictions: on **#162,** the woman on the left has a bracelet and an armlet on one arm, and anklets or shoes on her feet. The man may be holding some musical instrument on his belly. On lamp **#164,** the man is kneeling and holding something in his raised hands (a juggler at a circus?). Erotes in a similar posture are used as earings.[45]

II.I. 4.5 - H23E Deteriorated Erotes: We cannot ignore the deterioration in the quality of the figures. We may call this their last stage. Two or three figures, not winged, lifeless, side by side; two small figures, and a large one (one is not complete) **#166** depicted on its left side, as if 'lying' or swimming on its back, almost resembling Christmas cookies (small wings if any). The legs are stretched and bent sideways, only one hand of each was drawn, the right hand of the right figure and the left hand of the left figure are in their laps, perhaps holding their sex organs. Their heads are hardly depicted.

On the lamp fragment from Ashdod (**#165**), details are not clear; the navel is emphasized, the eyes noticeable, the hair is short vertical / 'standing', the left hand is raised while the other hand lies along the body at the thigh.

II.I.4.6 - H23F A lamp found at Atlit (**#167**)**,**[46] dated to the late Hellenistic period-early Roman period, has a 'Horseshoe'- shaped body and 'S'-shaped projections. Two winged naked erotes, in high relief of good quality, are depicted in a walking position, the left leg leans on the branch at the waist, and the right leg rests on the 'S'-shaped side projection. The bellies, navel and thighs are emphasized. The woman, on the left, is not carved as well as the male on the right. The head is in profile, wearing a long hair dress. They are holding a bearded mask between them, the other hands resting on their thighs.

The ware The early Type 1 Kite-shaped lamps are painted or glazed grey or grey- black, peeling easily. Other lamps, Types 2 and 3, are of reddish-brown hue, which may suggest being made in different workshops. It seems the first lamps made in grey hue were from either Asia Minor or Cyprus, and those made of reddish hue from somewhere else or even local. Both unglazed grey and pink/reddish lamps were found side by side, suggesting to the excavators at Tel Anafa that they were locally made.[47] There is no doubt that many of the lamps were local products.

Discussion The decoration of a love scene with erotic human beings - later replaced by winged Erotes - was chosen from the large repertoire of scenes from the Classical Greek and the Hellenistic periods, depicting some of the same decorations adorning the East Greek (Megarian) bowls of that period, decorated by ready-made stamps **(Fig.18A).**[48]

This pattern was restricted to only one lamp type, and its variations.

The reason is still puzzling. Possibly the first Type 1 lamps on which realistic departure scenes were depicted, were made under the influence of Greek tombstones when lamp decoration was based on architectural models; thus there are lamps resembling tombstones having a gabled top, holding a palm branch.[49] A love scene between Cupid and Psyche is depicted on a sarcophagus from Ostia.[50] The figures were changed later into erotes holding a mask. Were they made to serve as tokens? Or as amulets given to married couples, soldiers (Shiqmona was a garrison camp)? or just to cheer people up as gifts?

It seems that only one such lamp was found in a burial tomb at Famagusta (note 23). Eros, being the God of Love and Childhood, was already an admired figure with abilities to overcome dangers. The mask is depicted also on lamps of both Ephesus and Cnidian types. The same idea may have led to combining the two: Eros and the mask. These lamps seems to be very popular in the markets all over our country as well, at a time that lamps depicting figures were forbidden. A large pagan population existed in the country during the Hellenistic period of the late 3rd –1st centuries BCE. Many of these lamps were found at Gamla, Maresha, and Tel Anafa

[45] Jackson, 2006, Pl.18:2.

[46] Johns, 1933, Atlit Pl.XXXIV:907 Fig. 83 in Tomb L24 in a room of a family burial site, a surface find.

[47] Winberg, 1971, Tel Anafa, pp.104-105. Pl.18A, many lamps decorated with Eros were found in all areas of the excavations and in all strata. Some lamps were glazed and are regarded as imported, others - thought to be locally made - had reddish-brown peeling glaze and were degenerated. Among these was one with seven nozzles. Other types of lamps were also found at the site.

[48] Homer A. Thompson, 1934, Fig. 120, a stamp decorated with a rosette with which the Megarian bowl was decorated, Fig. 40.

[49] Sussman, 1999, Fig.43.

[50] Van der Hayden, 1959, p.159, no.410; a love scene between a Cupid and Psyche on a Roman sarcophagus from Ostia**.**

together with many Hellenistic figurines; it is suggested that there were lamp workshops in both latter sites. Masks were depicted on braziers of the Hellenistic period, some of the same nature as on the oil lamps.[51] The depiction the heads without any features (even bald), may have been in consideration of the Eastern/ Jewish customers, for whom the depiction of human beings was sacrilegious. And indeed they are found everywhere.

No doubt that the artists were inspired by the fine ware of the East Greek (Megarian) bowl artists, possibly even working side by side with them. The artists who decorated the lamps chose from ready made stamps to produce their own combinations. Erotic scenes were introduced into the lamps - and probably favored - in the Hellenistic period, to be continued later more vividly on the Roman disc oil lamps.[52]

Distribution Lamps bearing Erotes were widely distributed from north to south: Tel Dan, Tel Anafa and Gamla,[53] Shiqmona and Sarepta along the shore under Phoenician influence,[54] Tel Dor and Casarea,[55] Samaria,[56] Atlit,[57] Gezer,[58] Tel Sandahanna,[59] Nessana,[60] Jaffa and Ashdod.[61] The largest number of such lamps were found at Maresha[62] and Beer Sheva.[63] In Tel Anafa, Prof. Weiberg, suggested that they were locally made. Most of the mentioned sites were densely populated during the Hellenistic period. We may suggest that the first two types with the clad figures were at home along the Phoenician coast, and were brought from a different workshop than the rest; Cyprus, Egypt.

Date Lamps of type **H22-H23** share many common characteristics. This suggests they were in use at the same time. The Kite-shaped lamp types **H22B** and **H23A** should be dated to sometime in the late 3rd century BCE; Howland type 45A.[64] Lamps **H22C-F** were in use mainly in the 2nd – to the early 1st century BCE; they share common elements like 'S'-shaped side projection lamps (**H33**) and elongated nozzles grooved across above the wick hole. Type **H23F** is the latest, 2nd -1st century BCE; the lamp from Atlit having a nozzle of Ephesus and later early Roman type lamps. Mlynarczyk suggests its origin in a Phoenecian workshop. Few lamps of this type were found in stratigraphical excavations; at Tel Anafa, lamp types B and C were dated to the mid 2nd -early 1st century BCE. In Delos, 58 Kite-lamps were found. In Famagusta**,** such a lamp was found in a burial site with a coin of Ptolemy the X, 2nd ¯early 1st century BCE. According to the finds at Tarsus and the Agora types 45A and 47B, their production started in the mid 3rd century BCE. Erotes depicted on Egyptian lamps differ in their representations.[65] They are holding torches in addition to the central item between them. The lamps were made from Fayum clay, dated to the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

In the excavation at Tel Dor, the lamps were divided into two types: Type 11, the earliest after mid 3rd century BCE.[66] There is a list of other lamps decorated with erotes in note.[67]

These lamps were folowed by the Roman lamps decorated with figures.

[51] Rosenthal-Heginbothom, 1994, Dor. Fig.5.1.3,6,8.
[52] Chan Klaiber, 1977, Fig. 109.
[53] Tel Anafa, above note 10. Biran, 1994, Tel Dan, Fig.179:3, and Gamla, Terem 2008 Type 3..
[54] Shiqmona, above note 4, Pritchard, 1998, Satrepta, Fig, 74:22-25.
[55] Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Tel Dor, Fig. 5:17:5,6,7-10, types 11 and Caesarea, forthcoming by V. Sussman.
[56] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria I, Fig.192:Ia, Pl.81:1, Samaria III, pp.369-370, Fig.87:7 shoe-shaped lamp. Fig.87:6.
[57] Atlit, above note 9**.**
[58] Macalister, 1912, Gezer, Pl.CLXXXIII:2,10,13.
[59] Bliss and Macalister, 1912, Sandahanna, P.62:19 Kite-shaped decorated with Erotes, a rosette on its base resembles a lamp from Shavei-Zion.
[60] Colt, 1962, Nessana; pl.XXXIII:9 and 11, lamp no.9 was found beneath the floor of the northern church. No.11 with lamp no.8 and 10.
[61] Dothan, 1971, Ashdod and Jaffa (see plates), Fig. 20:1, 2, PL.XVII:10,13,14 the last lamp has a handle, dated to first half of 2nd century BCE.
[62] Oren and Rappaport, 1984, Maresha, Pls.1: 16C, 15A. Tomb NIII and Levine**,** 2003; Ambar-Armon 2007, Type 18.
[63] Derfler, 1993, Beer Sheva, Fig.10:3 from the Temple, with coin of Aretes II/III, 110-62 BCE, Pl. 29:2, 1st century BCE.
[64] Howland, 1958, type 45A into and 47B, Pls.48:613; 55:2 and 4. Third quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Based on the resemblance to type 45A. Decorated shoulders are not common in Greece. Lamp no.613 is decorated with Erotes belonging to early types. In all three lamps, on pl.55: 1,2 and 4, a rosette is depicted on the nozzles. In lamp no.4, the Erotes are holding a torch, in lamp no.2 with a palmette. Menzel, 1969, pp.21 and 23, figs.18, 20:23; Bailey, 1975, Q472 stamped with a rosette on the base, 2nd half of 2nd- early 1st centuries BCE resembles 72.329. Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.21:4144,4173,4181,4186,4193,4195, 5197; lamp 4195 is decorated with rope/astragal, like the lamp from Ashdod. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, pp. 88-89, Fig.94:36,37 Group IV early 2nd century BCE. Lamp no.37 is decorated with a rosette on nozzle Type 1, with no Corinthian counterpart. Of eastern Mediterranean origin, 3rd century BCE. Lamp 39 Hellenistic Roman Unit**.**
[65] Hayes, 1980, Pl.9:73, lamp with three projections, decorated with Erotes holding torches, volutes on the nozzle.
[66] Rosenthal-Higenbottom, 1994, Dor, Fig. 4.17. 5,6,7, and 10.
[67] Bailey, 1975:Pl. 102 Q509, the lamp is close to a horseshoe. From Egypt, dated probably to the 2nd half of the 2nd century BCE or even later. Another lamp from Cyprus, Pl. 99;Q502 is identical to our **H23**. Probably an early type: 2nd half of the 3rd or somewhat later century BCE, found with a coin of Ptolemy, shoe-shaped, decorated with Erotes. Petrie, 1902, Pl.LIII:22t, Kaufman, 1915, Egypt; Pl.69, Deneauve, 1969, Carthago; Pl.XXXIII: 252 dated 2nd-1st century BCE, type A. Chan-Klaiber, 1977, p.133-139, Fig.4:80, late 3rd or early 2nd century BCE, all the lamps were in Egypt made in different moulds. Chan-Klaiber divided the lamps according to the shape of the projections. Petrie, 1905, Pl.LIII:12m. Rey-Coquais, 1964, 148 pl.1:1. Rosenthal and Sivan, 1978, no.24, 25. Dunaund and Duro, 1962, p.214 Fig.86I from Tyre, Oum el Amed, 3rd-2nd century BCE. Mlynarczyk, 1997, lamp type C, Fig. 26; decorated with Erotes, dated the lamps not later than the 1st half of the 2nd century BCE, based on Palestinian lamps (Tel Dor; Ashdod –mid 2nd century BCE. Tel Anafa - late 2nd century BCE and Beersheva - 1st century BCE, and Delos - 2nd half of 2nd century - early 1st century BCE). Data is limited from Paphos, not later than mid-2nd century BCE. Bruneau at Delos (1965:87) all the 'Erotes lamps' 2nd half of the 2nd century BCE. Type D - Kite shaped; pp.38-39, type D prime Fig.28 150- 1st centuty BCE Such lamps continued to be made for a long period. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Cyprus Pl.9:150 Eros on the nozzle, naked and holds a bow? A dress flies at the back similar to a lamp from Maresha. Pl.8:132,133 Kite-shaped with Erotes. Derfler, 1984, Beer Sheva, Fig. 10:3 horseshoe-shaped lamp.

CHAPTER 6

LAMPS IMPORTED OR A. DESIGNED FROM EGYPTIAN PROTOTYPESAND B. LOCAL IMPORTED OR DESIGNED AFTER PROTOTYPES FROM ASIA MINOR

II.II.5 - H24 Lamps with two symmetrical pointed side projections, and a fan-shaped nozzle. Late 3rd -2nd century BCE. Howland 45C; **(#168-#175).**

These mould-made lamps - having two symmetrical side projections - are the last in the line of lamps with two real side lugs. But as before, these lamps start a trend diverting design from the traditional line. The lamps were made and used more or less contemporaneously with the **H22C** and **H23** lamps. The projections differ, now being small pointed triangles (**Fig. 23)**, or curved, located more or less at the center of the body, slightly closer to the nozzle**.** In most lamps, the projections are an integral part of the body. Projections with depressions like those on lamp (**#172**) and projections separated from the body by a rim such as lamps on types **H22** and **H23 (#162)**.

Fig.23 A and B. IDAM 51-1167 unknown provenance

The decoration on the shoulders encircles the entire surface, and reflects a different type of influence.

The lamps have a disc base, some are concave forming almost a ring base. The body is wide and the shoulders slope outward. In profile, these lamps are rounded. The lamps vary from one another in most componenets.

The filling hole is rather narrow and is: 1) surrounded by a single or double ring rim (**#169** and **#170**); 2) without a rim (**#173**); 3) has a double ring rim separated by a narrow flange (**#175**), resembling type **H23** lamps (**#150**) and Egyptian lamps.[1] Lamp (**#171a**) has a very narrow filling hole surrounded by a double rim.

The nozzle is the second main chracteristic element along with the pointed projections. The nozzles of these lamps vary: 1) the characteristic nozzle is of medium length, widens at the tip into a fan-shape (arch) ((**Fig**.**24**) and **#169-#172** and **#175**). Some nozzles show traces of scraping with a knife. In some lamps, a groove separates the wick hole (**#169** and **#170**), as in the lamps with 'S'-shaped projections (lamp type **H33**). 2) commonly elongated, or short and straight-sided, and decorated lengthwise (**#172** and **#174).**

Fig.24. Nozzle fragment from Maresha

The waist of the lamp is always marked with a sheaf of corn **(#170**); one oil lamp is marked with the a ladder pattern (**#173**).

This new wide fan-shaped nozzle seems to be an intruder in the long 'chain' of Hellenistic lamp tradition.

The potters who fashioned these lamps were probably aware of the Cnidian type lamps (**H19**. This nozzle shape later became charateristic of local Herodian wheel-made lamps of the early Roman period and other Early Roman lamps as well. The flattening of the edge of the nozzle is a mark of these lamps. This nozzle type is the most common among Egyptian lamps of the late 3rd - 2nd centuries BCE.[2]

[1] Petrie, 1905, Egyptian lamps: Pls.LVI:r, LVII:W 2,4,8. Lamp LVI:r, resemble Bliss and Macalister, 1905, Sandahanna Pl.LIX:19-98.
[2] Mlynarczyk, 1997, type F Fig.61:62 end of the 3rd -2nd half of the 2nd century BCE.

The wick hole is circular or drop-shaped, either narrow or wide. The clay from which the lamps were made is red-pink, and they were partially slipped or glazed.

Decoration In most of the lamps, both the nozzle and shoulders are decorated. The choice of pattern is based mainly on geometric designs, such as radial strokes, full length strokes, short strokes radiating from globules. Among the new patterns are the Meanders lamp from Bet Guvrin (**#171**),[3] and a few floral designs, leafy twigs, ivy leaves in relief (**#172**). These last floral designs (**#172**) are common on lamps found in Pergamon (Asia Minor)[4] and Egypt**.** Few lamps still bear human figures, apparently Eros is not among them.[5]

The lengthwise patterns depicted on the nozzles are parallel lines flanking a torch (**Fig**.**24),** amphora (**#172**) or other common pattern in relief.[6] The 'rope' motif (twisted) in relief stretched across the upper part of the nozzle (**#175**), decorates lamp type **H29** from Tell Keisan (#**191**)[7]; and is also common among lamps in Egypt**.** The lamps form the largest group at Maresha, and were made in worn or second rate moulds, therefore of rather poor quality decoration.

Distribution The majority of these lamps was found in the southern part of the country - the Shefela, especially at Maresha, (Sandahanna), and further south at Nessana[8] and Beer Sheva**.**[9] Such lamps were abundant in Egypt[10] and Delos.[11]

Typology (All lamps discussed here are included under one Type, as their number in this catalogue is very small). The lamps are in the same tradition as lamps **H22** and **H23**, and probably were made at the same time. We may look to Egypt and its melting pot of North and South as one of their sources. Were the lamps found at Maresha imported from Egypt, or local imitations? The fact that the condition of many of the lamps is worn and the decorations blurred, suggests several possibilities: worn moulds at manufacture, or second rate moulds imported from Egypt, or moulds made of gypsum taken from ready made lamps or archtypes, or moulds which were easily worn out. In Egypt, many lamps were left undecorated. A study of these lamps found at Maresha by Amber-Armon are of type 19.

Motifs were also adapted to the nozzles, like the Ionic capital are depicted lamps of the 2nd century BCE Egypt.[12]

Date The lamps at Maresha[13] were found together with type **H21B/C** lamps. Different lamps with pointed side lugs were found in other parts of the Hellenistic world; lamps with one or two pointed projections were at Delos dated 2nd-1st centuries BCE.[14] In the Agora, the projections differ; Howland 45C mid-3rd-early 2nd century BCE.[15] The shape of the nozzle resembles those lamps made on the wheel in Greece and Cyprus from the end of the 3rd century BCE. Variations are common also during the late 1st century BCE.[16]

The impact of Egyptian culture on the southern part of the country (the Shefela), particularly the Beth Guvrin region, is very strong throughout the Hellenistic period, especially at the end of the 3rd century BCE, a period in which the region was under Ptolemaic rule. This explains import and the influence of Egyptian products - such as lamps and figurines - lasting into the Seleucid rule.

II.II.6 - H25 Oil lamp with two 'dome' like projections. 2nd–1st centuries BCE (#176)

This single lamp has two identical small 'dome'/'warts' projections resting on the shoulders of lamp (**#176**) from Acre. The projections rest on the shoulders, removed from the center toward the nozzle. The straight-sided nozzle is very long, round-profiled, ending in a circular wick hole. The filling hole is wide and surrounded with a very narrow flange, without a rim.

The nozzle is not decorated. The shoulders are decorated with dense incised strokes.

The hue of the clay from which the lamp is made is light pink.

Similar nozzles are found in lamps with 'S'-shaped projections, and especially on lamps with multiple nozzles, as at Delos. [17]

Date and Origin the lamp is somewhat worn, seems to be a local product, probably 2nd -1st century BCE, a time when a large variety of similar projections were placed on

[3] Bliss and Macalister, 1905, Pl.63:3; Colt, 1962, Nessana, Pl.XXVIII:9.
[4] Schafer, 1968, Pergamon, Pls.63:Q40, Q41, 66:Q64. Nohlen K. and Radt W., 1978, Pls.20: 46, 21:71-84.
[5] Petrie, 1905, Ol LVII:4 and 8;. Bailey, 1975, Pl.108: Q548EA probabaly 2nd century BCE, Pl.113: Q593,594 and 595 and Pl.115, Q590, Q595; probably 3rd or 1st century BCE.
[6] Mlynarczyk, 1997, pp.48-57; Types F1: 52-59; mid 2nd century BCE, F2: 61; and Type G: 63-78; late 3rd and 2nd century BCE. 10 intact lamps were found in the Hellenistic temple. Mlynarczyk, 1973, Tel Atrib with coins of Ptolemy IV; mid 2nd century, and variants late 1st century BCE, dated after Derfler, Beer Sheva, 2nd century BCE.
[7] Briend and Humbert, 1980, Tel Keisan, Pl.14:8 and Mlynarczyk, 1997, figs. 422 type E S1-S3 type F.1. Petrie, 1912, Pl.LIX:18,18,24,45.
[8] Colt, 1962, Nessana, Pl.XXVIII:9. Levine, 2003, Maresha**;** Bliss and Macalister, 1905, Pl.63:3.
[9] Derfler, 1984, L 72 Fig.11:2,4; Pl.31:1, 2nd century BCE.
[10] Mlyrarzcyk, 1997, Type F and G, 3rd-2nd century BCE; also types H, I and J from the end of the 3rd-1st century BCE, with two symmetrical side lugs. Petrie, 1912, Pls.LVI:R, LIX:18-98.
[11] Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.8: 1828-1943, 9:1942, 1957, 10:2049,19:3190,3197. Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.22:3210-4226, 23:4305-4299, 24: 4323, 4324,4325,4328-4332.
[12] Petrie, 1902, Pl.LIX: 40,43,64,70.
[13] Levine 2003, Fig. 5.15:155,157 and 158; Stern I. 2005. Fig. 6.15.144,157 and 158 ; Ambar-Armon 2007, Type 19.
[14] Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.19: 3190,3197, 24:4331,4332,4333.
[15] Howland, 1958; Pl.47:586 Type 45C late 3rd into early 2nd century BCE.
[16] Hayes, 1980, Pl.9: 78-84 early types. Bailey, 1975, from Egypt; Pls.108:Q548, Q549EA, Q112 and 113:Q588, Q589, Q590EA,Q592 EA, Q593EA and Q595.
[17] Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pls. 20:3970, 26:4416,4417.

different types of lamps. It was popular in Egypt, and also among Cnidian type lamps.[18]

II.II.7 - H26 Lamp with a single conic grooved projection on the left shoulder, 2nd-1st century BCE (#177).

This lamp from Samaria (**#177**) has a single conical projection resting on its left shoulder, close to the nozzle, which is shorter than the above (**#176),** with a round profile, crossed by a horizontal groove above the circular wick hole. The filling hole has a very narrow down-slanting flange without a rim.

The cone is grooved with radial strokes. Two narrow ladders are incised along the nozzle; the shoulders are decorated with short radial strokes: three strokes at the waist, the strokes changing direction beyond the projection to encircle the shoulders. There is a blank space on the opposite (right) side of the lamp, with traces of strokes. There is another lamp with the same cone from Maresha and other lamps from Samaria.[19] Such cones are known from Egypt (Mlynarczyk Type J).[20]

This lamp - as the above **H25** - is rare, suggesting production under Egyptian influence at the Maresha workshop; Samaria and Maresha produced lamps that had many similar elements.

Date 2nd century-1st century BCE.

II.II.8 - H27A and B Lamps with right or left side projections with grooves (H27A) or without (H27B) along the nozzle, 2nd-1st century BCE (#178-#181)

Lamp (**#178**) is from Nessana, (**#179** and **#180**) from Moa and (**#181**) from En Rachel - sites in the very southern part of the country (Negev).

II.8.1 - These lamps (**H27A**) are not identical; they were fashioned with a small triangular, rounded right side lug (instead of the usual left side). The lug of lamp (**#181)** is rather large, 'decorated' with oblique strokes forming a triangle.

II.8.2 - The three other lamp projections are marked by a shallow depression (**#178, #179** and **#180; H27B**); these lamps are also slightly smaller than the usual size.

Both subtypes stand on a ring or flattened base. The profile is curved in a double convex shape. There are two types of nozzle: wide flat topped, tapering toward the wick hole (# **179, #181** and **Nessana**); and tube-shaped (**#180**). The waist is marked with strokes that are part of the shoulder decoration. The flattened nozzle is bordered by two flaring grooves forming ridges, imitating Egyptian type nozzles.[21] There is a wide wick hole. A small filling hole is surrounded by a heavy ring rim (**#179** and **#180**) separated by a narrow groove (**#178**), with a narrow flange around the filling hole, as in the lamp and (**#178**) from Nessana.

In all, the decoration consists of radial strokes carelessly incised.

Distribution: These oil lamps seem to be local southern products, in sites which were populated by Nabateans from the 1st century BCE until the 1st century CE.

The ware from which these lamps were made is either gray-black or pink hue.

Date and Origin The lamps were made under Egyptian influence, where such a nozzle type was popular, dated to 250-225 BCE.[22] This type of nozzle continued in Mlynarczyk types E to G into the 2nd century BCE.

Other lamps with the lug on the right side are known in Egypt. Similar lamps were used there during the Ptolemaic period, a dynasty which had strong connections with Israel, especially Nessana, Moa, En Rachel, and Maresha.

Later type of lamps, which still maintained the same features, was found at Moa with a volute that flanked the short nozzle, dated to the early Roman period. (**Fig.25**)

Fig.25. Lamp from Moa, Early Roman period IDAM 81-905

[18] Bailey, 1975, Pl.108: Q551Ea, Q552EA (2nd-1st century BCE), and Mlynarczyk, 1997, Type E, single projection Fig.44 (late 3rd-2nd century BCE) Type L:Figs.113-115 and 127,131 (2nd-1st century BCE). Similar idea among later types such as Types L and M. Hayes, 1980, Pls. Nile valley lamps made of brown clay, Pls.15: 148,156, 16: 2nd-early 1st century BCE.

[19] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Fig.87: 2 and 4; any other fragments were found and dated after Broneer type XCIII; 200-1st century BCE. Magen 2005, Mount Eval burial cave 1, Pl. 60:2. Hayes, 1980, Pl.8:65, acorn on the right shoulder; Ambar-Armon 2007; Type 25 p.504: 930-314.

[20] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Figs.83,84 and 94 Type J, dated to the mid-2nd century BCE.

[21] Hayes, 1980, Pls.10:93 and 94, 11:101 and 13, 14 and 15. Ptolemaic.

[22] Mlynarczyk, type D prime; Fig.27, 32 resembles Type E: 40 end of 3rd- mid 2nd century BCE.

II.II.9 - H28A and B Miscellaneous lamps with two minor side projections and grooves along the nozzle. Probably 2nd-1st century BCE (#183-#186)

II.II.9.1 - H28A

Two lamps with a lengthwise, grooved-top nozzle, one from Acre (**#183**), another from Nessana (**#184**). Both have miniature projections near the nozzle nearing a hoof-shaped body. The profile is between rounded and bi-conic. A narrow filling hole, surrounded by an inward-sloping wide flange. In lamp (**#184**), both shoulder and flange are decorated with strokes. The nozzle is grooved along its center forming elongated petals, or a bird's tail; the wick hole is missing. The nozzle of (**#183**) with curved sides is wider at the tip, forming an oval with a circular wick hole. Both lamps are decorated with strokes and have a waist. The lamp from Nessana (**#184**), where both flange and shoulders are decorated, resembles Egyptian type lamps.[23] A lamp from the Jerusalem workshop found in the Jewish quarter bears the same decoration and a virtual 'widening' near the nozzle.[24] The tendency toward a hoof shaped body was popular in Egypt, as is the nozzle and the dense strokes.

II.II.9.2 - H28 B

Two different lamps from two different regions, Akko in the north (**#185**), Dor in the center (**#186**).

1. The first lamp from Akko retains the elongated groove to form a flat elongated top of the gabled nozzle, and has a filling hole surrounded by a flange, with grooved strokes around the shoulders. A second opening on the left side produces an additional wick hole; the right side is damaged. On the nozzle hanging from the rim of the filling hole is an incised split triangle.

The wick hole**,** perforated near the end of the nozzle, is very narrow. This triangular element connects the lamp with Egyptian workshops on one side and local 'Samaria' **H34** on the other.

This lamp has parallels in Samaria, Delos and Egypt. The lamp from Akko is of fine ware, which points to it being an import.[25]

2. The lamp from Dor (**#186**) shares some characteristics with the above, especially the triangle hanging from the rim. There is a very small filling hole with a flange, leaving very wide shoulders decorated with dense radial strokes, and a short nozzle with its tip missing. The whole creation resembles Egyptian oil lamps.[26]

3. Lamp (**#187**) from Beth Guvrin retains its hoof shape, with a minor pointed projection near the nozzle (not at the center like type **H24**). There are radial strokes around the shoulder, a round profile nozzle, and a wide and slightly raised wick hole. Stamped stars or rosettes are between the waist (decorated with a ladder pattern) and the grooved projection. A horizontal groove separates the round profile nozzle from the body near the very wide rimless filling hole.

The lamp is a local product, coming between the 'S'-shaped **H33** and the Samaria type **H34**. There is a rosette depicted on the nozzle of the Jerusalem workshop **H37-H39,** Egyptian oil lamps and lamps from Tarsus.[27]

Date 2nd 1st century BCE

II.II.10 - H29A and B (Fig. 26) Lamps decorated with the 'Macedonian' pattern, 2nd-1st century BCE; and H29B lamps with rope across the nozzle (#188-#191)

Fig.26. 'Macedonian' type Chan-Klaiber 1977 lamp 99.

II.II.10.1 - H29A Few entire lamps of this type were found in this country (**Fig.26**) Three lamp fragments are included here - one from Beit Shean (**#188**), another a worn out lamp from Acre (#190), and one from Ashdod (**#189**)**.** **A**ll are decorated with the 'Macedonian' pattern:[28] a spaced double arch or single arch (**#188**) filled with globules, both within the arches and also in the spaces between them. The lamps have a circular shaped body with a short round-profile nozzle which widens to surround a wide circular wick hole, similar to wick holes in Ephesus-type lamps. The nozzle is distinguished from the body by a curved rope/cable pattern below the filling hole, replacing the grooves chracteristic of the Samaria type (**H34**). In some lamps, a palmette extends from the rope toward the wick hole.[29]

[23] Hayes, 1980, Pls,15-17, Daszewski, 1987, Fig.2:12.
[24] Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006, Area E, Stratum 4, Fig.4.1:4.6:8.
[25] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria II, Fig.193:2603 type II6a, Burneau, 1965, Delos. 93, Pl.23:4272, 4273, dated early 1st century BCE, probably of Egyptian origin. Petrie, 1905, Pl.LIX:64.
[26] Petrie, 1995, Pls. LX: 34, 62, LXI: 84, 85, from Egypt. Daszewski, 1987, Fig. 2:13.
[27] Sussman, 2002, Fig.5.Goldman, 1950. Fig.94:37.
[28] Laumonier, 1977, Pl.112:4301, 4304; Petrie 1912,
[29] Bailey, 1975, Pl.110:Q568EA and 569EA of the 1st century BCE-1st century CE. Resemble lamp 49-1772, of unknown origin and bad quality. Daszewski, 1987, Fig.2:14; Hayes, 1980, pp.110-111, Pl.14: 8

The filling hole is narrow, surrounded by a single or double ring separated by a wide groove. The bases are either disc or flattened base. The ware is either pink or gray; some lamps are slipped. Similar patterns decorate East Greek (Megarian) type bowls.[30]

We suggest that the 'Macedonian' patterns had some influence on the decoration of Jerusalem type lamps **H41**.[31]

Among the sites where these lamps are found are: Nessana, Ashdod, Acre, Yoqnea'm, Beit Shean and Maresha.[32]

Date and Origin: These lamps were popular in Egypt, see discussion by Bailey.[33] Bailey dates the lamps to the 2nd half of the 1st century BCE into the 1st century CE. The lamps were also copied at Petra. These lamps were made in plaster moulds, 'with some Asia Minor influence.' The lamps with the 'Macedonian' decoration were produced in Alexandria and are abundant there.[34] They postdate lamps with two side lugs, and are known outside Egypt as well: in Athens in a context of the late 2nd century BCE and also in Cyprus.[35] The earliest example dates to the 2nd century BCE. In Antioch, type 13 dates to 2nd century BCE.

Date 2nd -1st century BCE.

II.II.10.2 - H29B Lamp with rope across the nozzle (#191)

A lamp fragment from Tel Keisan (**#191**).[36] The lamp differs in its fabric, being made of fine levigated clay and hard baked. A tube-shaped nozzle narrows and widens again to encircle the wide circular wick hole; it is wrapped by a cable which runs to the base. The profile tends to be carinated. It seems that the lamp is an imported northern product. The ware is suggestive of the lamps from Tel Zeror (**#275**).[37] Both lamps are made of a very good quality (which do not suggest an Egyptian origin). Although the rope pattern is a common Egyptian feature, type **H29** lamps were decorated with the 'Macedonian' pattern. The rope pattern is also found on lamps with fan-shaped nozzle tips, which are common at Maresha. A lamp with two identical conical projections with a fan-shaped nozzle **H24** was decorated with the same rope pattern across the nozzle, from an unkown provenance (**#175**).

Date probably 2nd century BCE.

II.II.11 - H30A and B Mould-made oil lamps made under both Ephesus and Egytian influence: H30A - lamps with left side projection late 2nd century BCE (#192-#193);H30B: lamp without projections, under the same influence, 2nd century BCE (#194)

Two lamps from Ashdod with left side projections, differing in details, their common characteristic being probably made under the influence of Ephesian and Egyptian oil lamps in keeping with the Greek tradition **H11**, having a left side projection. Lamp (**#194**) from Atlit is also without projections.

II.II.11.1 - H30A Lamp (**#192**) from Ashdod Stratum 4a[38] resembles the Ephesus type lamps, having a round body followed by a curved-sided tube-shaped nozzle ending in a wide flat-rimmed circle holding a circular wick hole. The filling hole is surrounded by a double ring rim, leaving a narrow sunken space (gutter) between the rims. The base is a flattend disc; in section, the lamp is a mild double convex. Both the wick hole and the filling hole are fashioned after Ephesus **H42C** lamps.

The second oil lamp found at Ashdod (**#193**) Stratum 3b[39] has a flattened gable-shaped nozzle, resembling both Ephesus type **H42C** and the nozzle of lamps **H24**, with a curved-sided nozzle ending in a narrow fan-shaped tip; the surface around the oval wick hole is flat and smooth. Such nozzles are common in Egypt.[40] The medium-to-narrow filling hole is surrounded by a triple set of rings, almost identical to a lamp in Delos.[41]

In the two lamps from Ashdod, the projection is on the left side. The projection is small, plain and winged shaped, turned toward the nozzle. The projection on lamp (**#192**) is wider, similar to lamps known in Egypt.[42] The lamp as a whole resembles lamp **H42C** from Ephesus, the type of lamp which rests within a 'cot'.

Patterns of decoration There are a combinaton of the familiar ovuli and the introduction of a new pattern, scales, covering the entire nozzle of lamp (**#192**). The scales, new in the local repertoire, did not gain popularity and are rare on other lamps as well. They were used in the Byzantine period to decorate mosaic floors. Scales decorate the nozzle of an Egyptian lamp of the 1st half of the 2nd century BCE.[43] Lamp (**#192**) is decorated with

no.114, dated 2nd century BCE. Petrie, 1905, Pls.LVIII: 18, Pl.LVIII: 19,14, 18, 20, 24, 28.

[30] Gendelma, 2006, Fig. 8.2.9.

[31] Sussman, 2002, p.141, Fig. 6a.

[32] Dothan, 1967, Ashdod, p.31 Fig.11:21 (Area A). Colt 19. Pl.XXVIII:5, with a rope decoration as lamp, date 2nd-1st century BCE, and lamp **#191** from Tel Keisan, and Regev, 2003: Form 94B and Levine, 2003, Fig.6.17:173**.**

[33] Bailey, 1975, p.241 and pp.262-264: lamps (Q565-Q570)

[34] Chan-Klaiber, 1977, p.148; Shier, 1968:19-20 Pl.11:19; Type A4.3; Mlynarczyk, 1998, p.334-336, Fig. 9b and 9c.

[35] Howland, 1857, type 48E and Oziol and Rebuffat, 1987, Fig.2:14.

[36] Briend J. and Humbert J.,1980, Pl.14:8. Howland, 1857, type 48E and Oziol and Rebuffat, 1987, Fig.2:14.

[37] Ohata, 1967, Pl. L:1.

[38] Dothan, 1967, Ashdod, p.18 Area A Stratum 4a, Fig.1:2, Pl.VII:5 dated to the late 3rd- well into the 2nd century BCE.

[39] Ibid, p.23, Strata 3b, Pl.VII:6, Fig.1:3. 'The termination of Stratum 3b should be placed in the 2nd half of the 2nd century BCE.'

[40] Cahn-Klaiber, 1977, nos.85, 95, 104 and 106.

[41] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.25:4371; on the other hand similar but not identical. Bailey, 1975, from Egypt, Pl.113; Q598, probably 1st century BCE.

[42] Mlynarczyk, 1997, various lamps Type E. no.46. Type F no.55 and 59.

[43] Mlynarczyk, 1997, p.62, the lamp has two side projections, Fig.88 Type J, also with two projections and a short fan-shaped nozzle covered with scales, dated to the 1st half of the 2nd century BCE, found together with early Roman material of the 1st century BCE-1st century CE. The

ovuli between darts, surrounding the filling hole. Both motifs are among the patterns depicted on East Greek bowls from Asia Minor.[44]

The second lamp from Ashdod (**#193**) differs in shape and decoration. It has delicate incised radial strokes around the filling hole, like the decorated lamp from Tirat Yehuda (**#272**).

Both lamps were slipped. The same smoothing technique of the surface around the wick hole is known from Egypt, adapted from Asia Minor (Ephesus type lamps), and is known at Delos,[45] dated to the second half of the 2nd-early 1st century BCE.

The lamps share common elements with lamp type **H29**, decorated with the Macedonian pattern.

Date Each lamp was found in a different stratum in Ashdod, both dated to the Hellenistic period ending in the 1st century BCE. They both follow the same school of design. Lamp (**#192**) has more common elements with Egyptian lamps found in Alexandria dated to the late 3rd-early 2nd century BCE. Lamp (**#193**) has a flattened fan shaped nozzle which was also popular in Egypt during the Hellenistic period. An almost identical lamp was found at Delos.[46]

II.II.11.2 - H30B A lamp without a projection is from Atlit (**#194**) probably also belonging to the Egyptian repertoire. As in most Egyptian lamps, the filling hole is narrow and surrounded by a heavy rim; the nozzle continues smoothly with the curved lines of the lamp, ending in a curved tip and a wide circular wick hole. There are heavy bold rounded petals, an upgrading of the ovuli pattern, with globules between their tops. The nozzle is separated lengthwise by two arches leaving a triangular space at both ends. This treatment of the nozzle resembles Ephesus lamp type **H42C** as well. This style of three dimensional ovuli is common in the Hellenistic period and moreso in the Roman period on lamps made in the region.

The lamp - and its high relief ovuli decoration - is common in Egypt, having its size and some details in common with the Macedonian pattern **H29**.

Distribution This lamp, like the two lamps above **H30A**, were found in sites along the coast, Ashdod in the south and Atlit further north and Gamla in the Golan Heights. Both were ports connected probably by sea or land routes to Egypt and to Delos in the Aegean.

Date Late 2nd-early 1st century BCE.

II.II.12 - H31A and B Lamps with three projections: two side-lugs and a plaque at the rear or a lug-handle; 2nd-early 1st centuries BCE (#195-#202a)

Different lamps were collected fitting the above description. These are lamps with two side-lugs (projections); the third rear projection is now a freestanding plaque (**#195, #196, #198** and **#201**) or a freestanding wide leaf (**#198**). The lamps were further divided into two sub-types:

II.II.12.1 - H31A lams with two side-lugs and at the rear a plaque (**#195-#197** from Ashdod); and a lamp with two projections and a solid lug handle at the rear (**#199**);

II.II.12.2 - H31B lamps with a single side lug (projection) (**#202**) and a plaque (attachment) at the rear.

II.II.12.1.1 - H31A1 Lamps with two side lugs (**#195, #197, #198** and **#201**); combine elements characteristic to several concurrent lamps of Hellenistic design; the 'turtle' (**H21**), Kite-shaped (**H23**), and 'S'-shaped lamps (**H33**).

The nozzles fit within the types mentioned, and are categorized into three types: 1) tube-shaped (**#195** from Ashdod) decorated with a palmette resting on an Ionic capital; 2) straight sided with a round profile, a wick hole separated by a horizontal groove left undecorated, with a short split at its base against the rim (#**197**), resembling 'S'-shaped lamps (**H33**); 3) elongated, with volutes along its center resting on the wick hole extending to the filling hole. (**#207**) is similar to the lamp from Atlit (**#194**) and Ephesus lamps **H42C**.

The filling hole is either surrounded by a double ring rim (**#199**) separated by a narrow groove (**#195** and **#197**) as in lamp type **H30**; or with a single wide rim (**#202**).

The projections are placed at the center, based on variations to the 'S'-shape (**#197**) or nearing the nozzle (**#195**). The base is a wide concave disc base.

Decoration along the waist is a sheaf of grain (**#195 and #197**), or strokes (**#201**). The body decoration consists of wide and narrow strokes, when spaced they form metops resting on ovuli (**#195**), or divided into pairs of spaced strokes resting directly on the rim (**#197**).

The new characteristic element is found at the rear, a solid plaque decorated in relief with a wide vine leaf or palmette, or a freestanding vine leaf (**#198**). The plaque is missing in most of the lamps. The plaque is 'bound' or secured to the body by a twisting coil, a 'rope' whose tail ends in spirals resting on the shoulder of the rear part of the lamp, either embracing a pointed leaf (**#195, #196**), or not (**#197**). What is the reason for this binding? was it describing how oil lamps were kept on a rope as a hanging device, then adapted to become a decorative element on Cnidian lamps (**H19**) - a fashion which lasted

classical type of middle-end 2nd century BCE. Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl. 25:4350 with decoration resembling scales.

[44] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Fig.62:5-15. East Greek decorated bowls in relief. Rosenthal-Henigbottom, 1995, Dor, Pl.5.3:3.

[45] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.12: 2260,2263 same ovuli and also from Egypt; Cahn Klaiber, 1977, nos. 86,89 and 92.

[46] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, lamp no.4371

into the Early Roman period?[47] This, as we can see, was not such a success, as on most lamps the handle was broken. Another suggestion is to see that the palmette decorating the rear of the lamp stems from the need to balance the palmette depicted on the nozzle of many lamps, resting on an Ionic capital (**#195**). The plaque attached to the lamp became a common feature in the Early Roman period, where it was supported by a small loop handle. Such plaques are known also in the Byzantine period. All these additions were fragile and liable to be broken. This rear addition is common on lamps made of metal from the Hellenistic period onward; were the clay lamps inspired by these metal lamps, or were both made side by side The same binding of the handle was implemented on the lamps of the Jerusalem workshops found at Masada.[48]

Other versions of a rear plaque was found at Sandahanna/ Beit Guvrin.[49] (**Figs.27 and 28**)

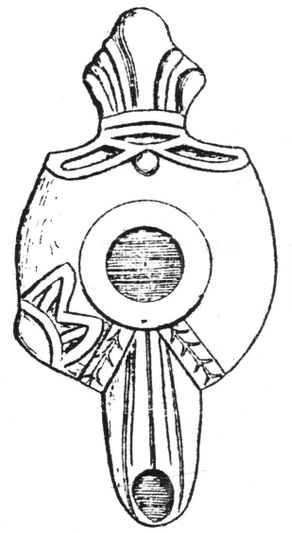


Fig.27. Bliss and Macalister 1902, Sandahanna Pl.62:5

Fig.28. Probably from Beit Guvrin Smith, 1964, fig.13

[47] Perlzweig, 1961, Agora II, Pl.I:17, different handle, such handles were also made in the 1st century BCE – mid 1st century CE.
[48] Barag and Hershkovitz, 1994, Masada, Fig.4.BIV:23-25.
[49] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Pl.63:5; the lamp from Sandahanna has a leaf embraced between such a tail and a trapezoidal plaque; the nozzle is decorated lengthwise and the single side lug is conical.

Date Probably 2nd -1st century BCE.

II.II.12.1.2 - H31A2 The lamp (**#199**) from Ashdod has a fragmented nozzle, the volutes that run along the nozzle reach to both sides of the lamp close to the filling hole. The two side projections are at the center, and widen the body. At the rear is a rather high solid lug handle; the junction of upper and lower parts of the lamp is not smoothed, and forms a step. The lamp stands on a wide ring base. The shoulders are not decorated but the lamp was coverd by a red-brown slip. The lamp still maintains an inclination towards the Kite-shape. A similar oil lamp is known from Samaria, with a 'peg'- shaped nozzle keeping the plaque intact.[50] So, too, is the lamp found at Delos.[51]

Date Early 2nd century BCE**.**

II.II.12.2 - H31B These are lamps with a single side-lug (projection); lamp (**#202**) from Ashdod and another lamp from Bet Guvrin **(Fig.28)**[52] have a single side-lug. These two lamps, which are almost identical, illustrate the creativity of a potter (or two) who enjoyed playing with various elements to produce a plastic oil lamp, the lamp reminds us Neo-Babylonian type **H16**.

On this lamp (**#202**) and the above from Bet Guvrin **-** is a projection on the right side at the center of the shoulder - in high relief, looking like an application in the shape of a coffee bean - only slightly widening the body. Other elements at both sides of the virtual waist are two small oval rings with a raised center, and a third flat oval ring on the nozzle's center held by a wide strap connected to the rim of the filling hole. With the help of these circular patterns the craftsman succeeded in creating a human face: a single ear at the right; eyes, nose and mouth (lips). This we may compare with a plastic lamp of a Bull's head from Egypt.[53] A similar depiction is found on the Neo-Babylonian Metal type lamp found at Shechem.[54]

Both freestanding rear plaques are missing, though they were secured by a 'rope'; what was left from the rope is its tails in a double line, made in the same type relief as the other 'applied' reliefs. A section of the handle remains on the lamp from Beth Guvrin.

The decoration of the lamps with rear plaques is common to lamps made in East Greece and Egypt in the 2nd half of

[50] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924; Samaria I, Fig.191:I1a and Samaria II; Pl.81:g.
[51] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.21:4142 with two nozzles, resembles lamp **#198**, and Pl. 26:4409, 4417, 4427, 4439, variants of lamps of the second half of 2nd-early 1st century BCE. Among them a lamp with several nozzles. Lamp 4427 has a similar knot. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pls.9:147-148,149,152 the knots differ, 2nd-1st century BCE, the lamps differ as well**;** most of the lamps are decorated with Erotes.
[52] Smith, 1964, Beit Jibrin, Fig.13. In Maresha the rear projctions of many oil lamps were shaped as human masks; Ambar-Armon 2007; Type 35.2.2.
[53] Bailey, 1975, Pl 114; Q607 dated probably to the 1st century BCE.
[54] Stern, 1980, Achemenian Tom from Shechem, Fig.6:2.

the 2nd century BCE; plastic lamps were very common in Egypt.[55]

Distribution only a few lamps with rear plaques have been found: in the southern part of the country, in Ashdod, Bet Guvrin and Maresha; also at Gezer,[56] and in Akko on the coast, and in the same Hellenistic sites mentioned previously. Fragments of palmette-shaped handles have been found in the North, in the synagogue of Meiron (**#198**), Tel Anafa and Samaria.[1157] Comparable lamps have been found in Cyprus and Delos.[58]

Date H31A1 and 2 Owing to the resemblance of lamps **H31A1** with somewhat earlier type lamps like the 'Turtle' and 'Kite-shaped' on the one hand, and on the other hand lamps with the 'S'-shaped projection, these lamps are suggested to be dated to the 2nd century BCE**.** Lamp **#202** resembles Ephesus type lamps and Early Roman lamps, and also the Atlit lamp **#194** to the 2nd -1st century BCE.

H31B with a single projection, **#202** has the elongated nozzle. Such elongated nozzles are common in both Delos and Egypt, but the combination points to their source of inspiration or origin being in Egypt. The practice of fashioning plastic shaped lamps was very popular in Egypt.

II.II.13 - H32A, B and C Multiple nozzle lamps (#203-#206)

Here too, only a few lamps are listed in our catalogue, which may indicate the fact that their number in the excavations is rather small.

The idea of fashioning saucer lamps with 'multiple wicks' has a long history, appearing in the Early Bronze Age.[59] Called now 'multiple nozzles', such lamps were made of clay and metal in all the periods following to our era, and were called 'candelabra'. The number of nozzles differs in the various periods. All such lamps were made in moulds.

Multiple nozzles were planned ahead. The most convenient way was to use the common circular shape of the reservoir, adding nozzles to it (**H32A** and **H32B**). Another quite common method for multiple lamps was to set nozzles into a box-shaped reservoire (**32C**).

II.II.13.1 - H32A Lamps where the nozzles form a circle

These lamps were fashioned with nozzles emerging around the circular reservoir forming a complete circle: (**#203**) from Samaria and another **(#203a),** both fragmentary lamps.[60] The number of nozzles depended on the radius of the reservoir and the width of the nozzles. The lamp from Samaria have seven nozzles; the number seven was already common in the Iron Age period.[61] A wide filling hole was surrounded by a double and triple rim separated by a groove. The nozzles are straight sided and have flattened tops and circular wick holes separated from the rest of the nozzle by an incised groove (**#203**). The nozzles are decorated with a framed herringbone; lamp (**#202a**) is decorated with a three cable pattern. All the ingredients that make the lamps are to be found among the various types of lamps which were already in use (**H21, H33** and others). The Hellenistic lamps, unlike the later Roman lamps, do not have suspension devices for hanging, such as pierced lugs. They could be hung by a rope inserted between the nozzles. Lamp (**#203a**) is similarly decorated and also between the nozzles, as if there were a waist. It seems logical to use such lamps in big cities like at Dor, Maresha and Pella,[62] probably for lighting public structures.

II.II.13.2 - H32B Three nozzles (one is missing) are attached to a circular reservoir on lamp (**#204**) from a tomb at Geva.[63] They are elongated straight-sided nozzles with a circular profile (pipe shaped), undecorated, with circular wick holes. A medium width filling hole is surrounded by a heavy rim, decorated all around with incised ovuli. At the center of the shoulder between the nozzles is a curved and grooved projection, separated from the body by brackets. The grooved projections are found on lamp **H26** (**#177** from Samaria) and is common in Egypt.[64]

This is the second lamp of this kind, the first one was found at Maresha, but such lamps are known from Asia Minor, Egypt and Carthage.[65] A metal oil lamp with three nozzles was found in the Athenian Agora.[66]

Date should be early 2nd-1st century BCE.

[55] Bailey, 1975, Pl. 88:Q472, second half of 2nd–early 1st century BCE, East Greek.
[56] Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl.CLXXXIII:21, the straps run along the circumference (not identical); Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Dor; Fig.5.18.2.3 type 14.1, 14.2. Plaques left from lamps; 2nd-1st century BCE.
[57] Mayers, et all, 1981, Meiron, Pl.9:19:8 dated to the early Roman period. The drawing is not correct. Weinberg, 1971, Tel Anafa, Pl.18:B 1st lamp. Samaria, see above, note 50.
[58] Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 26:4409,4417, the rear plaques differ from our lamps and lamps 4439 and 4450.
[59] Sussman, 2007, pp.15-17.
[60] Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Fig.87:9; Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria, Fig.193:I12a
[61] Sussman, 2007, nos.1445-1451.
[62] Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1995, Dor, Fig. 5.18.6 and 7, type 16.2. Hennessey, 1980, Pella, Pl.XVII:4; seven nozzles identical to ours; and 1981, p.295 Area III; the building was destroyed in the 1st century BCE. P.297, dated from a coin from Akko-Ptolemais, dated prior to 132-110/109 BCE, the destruction level dated to the Hasmonean period, Alexander Yannaeus 83/2 BCE. It is interesting to note that the two other lamps are of the Samaria **H16** type; Ambar-Armon 2007, Type 36.12.
[63] Sussman, 1988, pp.103, and 90:8.
[64] Mlynarzyk, 1997, no.52 Type F1, late 2nd-1st century BCE.
[65] Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, Pl.XXXIII: 240 2nd -1st century BCE; Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl. 26: 4439, 4448, 4449, end of 2nd-1st century BCE; Ambar-Armon 2007, Type 35.1.1.
[66] A metal lamp with three nozzles was found in the Agora of Athens, Perlzweig, 1963, Fig.60. late Hellenistic.

II.II.13.3 - H32C Two oil lamps out of several which were set into a rectangular box. Lamp (**#205**) also from Samaria. The lamps are placed in succession, set into an elongated box serving as a reservoir. The reservoir is framed all around and may have a handle at the center. The narrow side ends in a triangular shape; as in other known lamps, the narrow side of the box is decorated. The number of lamps in this case could be unlimited. The two lamps are identical in shape, with circular bodies and wide straight-sided flat-topped nozzles, a false filling hole, circular wick holes, and two pairs of incisions along the nozzle. Each lamp is decorated differently, the right lamp with ovuli and the left lamp with a wavy line surrounding the filling hole which has a flange. The same patterns are depicted on a lamp fragment found at Dor; an entire lamp, found also at Dor,[67] holds seven oil lamps. Each is decorated with a different pattern. Such lamps are abundant in Delos, where each lamp is also decorated differently,[68] and also from Cyrenaica[69] has a central filling hole for the entire box, and a small palm-shaped plaque at the rear.

Date 2nd-1st century BCE.

II.II.14 - H33 Oil lamps with a single side projection, 'S'-shaped or 'Delphiniform', 2nd-early 1st century BCE (#206-#267)

Like the wheel-made lamps **H9,** these mould-made lamps were the most popular of late Hellenistic lamps made in eastern workshops. The lamps form a large homogeneous group. Lamps with single side lugs were made before these: **H10, H17**. Several names were offered to lamps with such side lugs. One was given to them due to the projection on their left side (when holding the lamp with the nozzle toward the holder). Petrie named them 'Thumb lamps' referring to the projection as a device upon which the thumb rested when holding the lamp on the palm of the hand.[70] The name 'Delphiniform' was given to the lamps as some of the projections were in the shape of a dolphin.[71] Indeed most of the projections are shaped close to a double volute or the letter 'S', and are therefore refered to by most scholars as 'S-shaped' oil lamps (though very few have a complete 'S' shaped projection, as does **#254**). In some lamps, they almost form the numeral '8'.[72] There are many variations on this formation (**Figs16 and 19**). Quite a few lamps still retain their earlier shape of projection, like on lamps **H21, H22** and **H23** (**#206** and **#208**).

The ware from which these lamps were made was of two colours: 1) gray, which apparently was not available in local workshops, and therefore all greylamps are assumed to be imports (which is questionable). These lamps were also slipped in good quality black-greyglaze (**Fig.29**). 2) We also find a large number of lamps made of pink-red hue clay, slipped or left without slip or glaze. All such lamps were made in moulds.

Fig.29. lamp from Dalit

The origin of these lamps remains in dispute. Owing to their greyware, Delos in Asia Minor has been suggested as their place of origin. 728 lamps of this type were discovered at Delos.[73] Howland, in his report on the excavations at the Agora of Athens, where these lamps are absent, suggests their origin as Alexandria, Egypt.[74] However, such lamps are not abundant in Egypt. Mlynarczyk suggests that this lamp, Type A Prime, was modeled after the Rhodian prototype, not in Egypt but in several different workshops simultaneously.[75] They were in use in most of the ancient eastern world: Tarsus (under group IV[76]), Cyprus,[77] and North Africa.[78] Indeed the narrow inward slanting flange verifies this suggestion (**#205 - #209**); these lamps also bear an early type of projection.

Palestine may well have been their place of manufacture, as hundreds of such lamps were found at Maresha in the Shefela, the southern part of the country, as well as in Tel Anafa in the north, where both greyand pink lamps were in use.[79]

[67] Rosenthal-Henigbottom, 1995, Dor, Pl.5.18: 6 and 7.
[68] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.26: 4450 and 4453.
[69] Bailey, 1985 Sidi Kherbish, Benghazi (Cyrenaica) imported with seven oil lamps Pl.16.1:7.
[70] Petrie, 1905, Class V; Pl. LX:4.
[71] Walters, 1914, p. 42-44, 'Delphiniform'.
[72] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna Pl. 63:8.
[73] Burneau, 1965, Delos, pp.81-88, Pl.20-21:3416-4105. 728 lamps were found. They were divided into 10 subtypes according to their decorations, dated to the 2nd-early 1st century BCE.
[74] Mlynarczyk, 1997, pp.22-25, Figs. 14-18 Type A Prime.
[75] see note 74.
[76] Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, Group IV, pp.88-89; is not exactly the same is a local variation, Fig.94:39, 3rd- early 2nd century BCE. One lamp was found in context, while the other one in a late Hellenistic-Roman context.
[77] Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl.8:115-117. Different lamps made in the same tradition.
[78] Deneauve, 1969, Carthage. Pls.XXXII:245-249, type XV and XXXIII:250 :S- shaped projection on different local lamps; dated 2nd-1st century BCE, by comparing them to Howland type 45A; Pl.55:4-12 from the Benachi Museum in Alexandria, a different type. Ponisch, Mauritaine, nos. 11-13, 1st century BCE.
[79] Weinberg, 1971, Tel Anafa, p.105, Pl.18B:1st row: Center, a large number of mould-made lamps were discovered with degenerated 'S'-shaped projections.

Typology

Although the lamps were probably made in many different moulds similar in shape, the typical side projection which defines these lamps is not uniform in shape. (**Figs.16 and 19**). The several types include:

A) A few lamps where the projection forms a wing that deviates markedly from the round shape of the lamp (**#208** and **#209**) and resembles projections in the earlier 3rd century BCE Turtle-shaped lamps (**H21**) (**#140**), and the later Kite-shaped (**H22** and **H23**) lamps. The latter projections being steps, the lower part is spiral and the second section vertical (**#206**). The profile of the lamps is double angled, the lower and upper parts not equal. The filling hole is surrounded by a narrow inward-slanting rim/ flange.
B) Lamps where the projection forms a rectangle, ending in a straight line (**#207**).
C) Lamps where the 'S'-shaped projects only slightly from the circumference of the lamp. The place of this small widening is below the center, part of the shoulders stretching toward the nozzle. The filling hole is surrounded by a ring rim. This type constitutes the majority.
D) The projections on lamps with a type 1 nozzle seem to belong to the early type connected to **H21, H22, H23.** There are projections in the shape of two circles which do not extend much outside the circumference of the oil lamp (**#222, #230, #235, #242, #253, #256** and **#257**). The filling hole is surrounded by a wide rim.
E) In many lamps, the 'S' remains only as a mark, with no widening of the body**.** This signifies the tendency to integrate the side projection within the boundary of the lamp (**#238, #240** and **#246**).

In very few lamps is the projection on the right side, as in a lamp from Ras Tawil (**#268**).

All these lamps stand on a low flattened disc base, or are surrounded by a circle to look like a disc base. The lamps are not high, and are somewhat angled in profile.

The filling hole is surrounded by a narrow ring-like flange, or has an incised circle around the filling hole giving the impression of a real rim.

Nozzles Following the previous lamps, they vary:

1) elongated straight sided, round section (pipe); circular flat rimmed wick hole (**#209, #212**) the nozzle in lamps (**#238** and **#249**) a triangle hangs from the rim onto the nozzle as in **H35.**
2) the most common are elongated to medium length, straight-sided with a horizontal groove across the nozzle above the wick hole (bar); this creates a hoof-shaped tip (**#214, #235, #254, #256** and **#257**). The tip widens slightly in a few lamps (**#236, #258**), and the wick hole is wide. Except for one lamp (**#251**) from Maresha decorated with a palmette on the nozzle listed in this catalogue (more such nozzles are published from Maresha).[80] All the palmetees on these lamps do not rest on an Ionic capital. In many oil lamps a short groove/split is at the center of the nozzle base, hanging from the rim of the filling hole, a common element on these Hellenistic oil lamps.. Was there a reason for adding the split to the nozzle? An easy explanation could be suggested if the lamps were fashioned during the prehistoric period. The split would be interperated as the female sex organ (pubic), together with the elongated nozzle horizontally crossed to resemble the male sex organ. We have seen attention to these organs in the erotic figures depicted on type **H23** lamps. A tendency towards depicting erotic scenes on lamps probably started in this period.
3) a tube shaped nozzle (peg), looking like a gutter, changes the shape of the lamp, bringing it close to a pear shape (**#233, #266, #285**)**.** This type nozzle is characteristic to lamps found in Samaria **H35**. The nozzle was left undecorated.
4) a few have a short nozzles, which are slightly triangular in profile (**#238**) gable-like, with wide wick hole resembling lamps **H34** from Tirat Yehuda (**#269**).
5) a small number of lamps - not listed here – have nozzles arched at the tip.

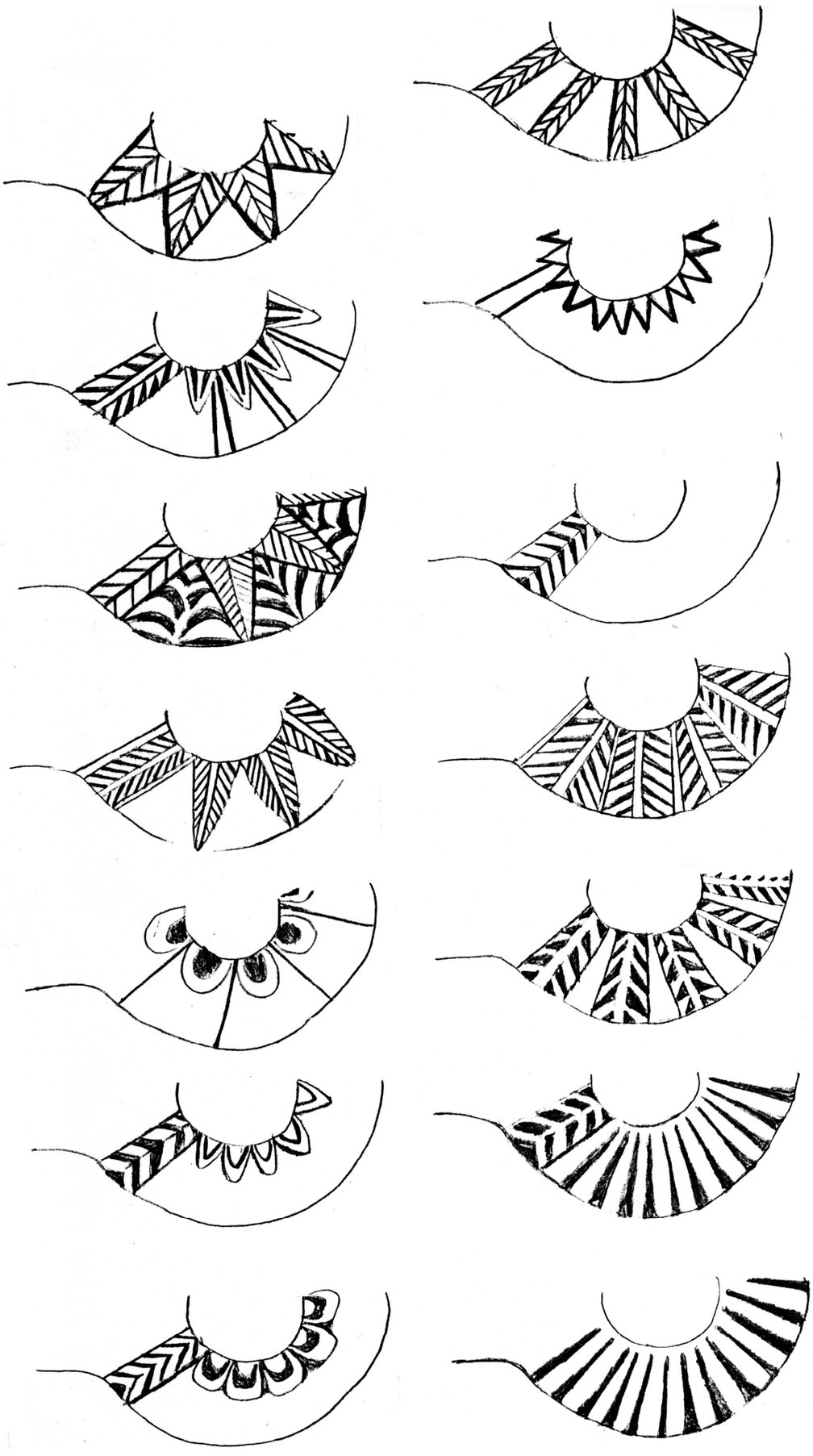
Two lamps (**#256** and **#258**) on which the nozzle is crossed twice: above the wick hole and below the rim with a single (**#256**) and a double (**#258**) groove; the decoration on the nozzle of lamp (**#256**) resembles a lamp of the Jerusalem workshop.

The lamps were categorized technically according to the way the nozzle is differentiated from the body. We find only a slight correlation between the shape of the nozzle and the choice of decoration patterns (**Figs.30A and 30B**).

I. The waist is marked by a single stroke;
Ia. The body is left undecorated (**#212 and 213)**;
Ib. Radial strokes in succession incorporating the waist (**#208, #214, #217, #222, #260** and **#263**);
Ic. Spaced strokes (**#207**);
Id. Decorated with ovuli (**#251**), from Maresha,[81] mainly with peg shaped nozzles;
Ie. Decorated with a palm on the nozzle and radial strokes (Maresha) and Tel Michal;
If. Decorated with stylized palms that form triangles (**#254**).

II. The most common determining pattern along the waist is a branch or ear (corn, wheat);
IIa. Decorated with radial strokes in succession (**#238, #239, #240, #241 and others**);
IIb. The spaced radial palm or ear of wheat (**#232, #247** and **#248);**
IIc. Freehand decoration; palm branch (**#256**);

[80] Levine, 2003, p.116, Figs. 6.16.161-165 and 6.17. 167-171; lamps 161 and 164 are decorated with styled palmette depicted on nozzle. Fischer, 1989, Tel Michal Fig.13.1:13; Stratum V (Early Hellenistic).
[81] see note above. Fig.164



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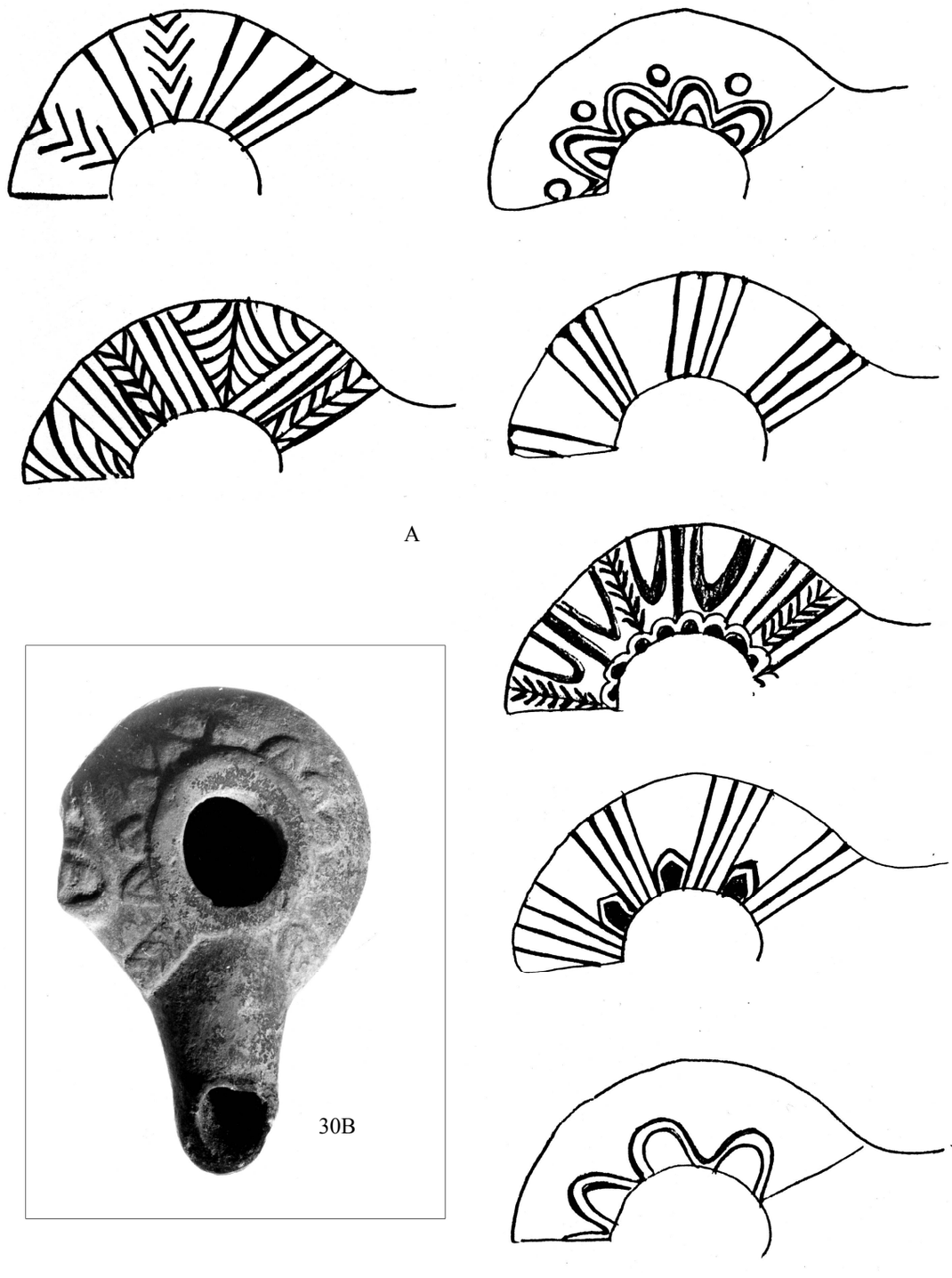

Fig.30A and B. A Shoulder patterns B: Lamp decorated with ovuli; IDAM 48-1748 unknown provenance

IId**.** Peg-shaped nozzle, decorated with ovuli (**#255, Fig.30B**)**.**

III**.** Lamps with various decoration (**#256** and **#257**).

IIIa**.** The filling hole is surrounded with a series of plain triangles (**#209**) imitating sun rays, and called the 'sun-burst' or a palmette in the form of a triangle (**#264** and **Fig. 31**).

According to a play in Greek mythology, the audience was told that humans stole the light of the sun and placed it in lamps.[82]

Patterns of decorations There is apparently no correlation between the shape of a projection or waist

[82] Smith, 1964, p.114.

marking and the patterns chosen for shoulder decorations; but there may be a connection with the shape of the nozzle, where the variety of lamps is the result of different workshops of different potters.

(1) The conventional patterns in the majority of these lamps are geometric radial strokes. Among Hellenistic patterns in most Hellenistic mould-made oil lamps, with the acception of **H23** decorated with Erotes, no effort was made to adorn lamps with patterns conveying any special interest or attraction; there is no attempt to break the monotony.

(2) The palm branch (sheaf) (subtype IIb), which in other lamps served to indicate the waist, was now incorporated into the shoulder decoration. Technically, it is a very easy pattern to draw, by adding short oblique strokes to a longer stroke. It also creates a herringbone pattern**.** When using the palmette to circle the shoulder, the palm was stylized to form a triangle **(Figs.30 and Fig.31)** as was done when decorating East Greek (Megarian) bowls in the round. The next stage was to replace the palmette with true triangles to surround the filling hole (subtype IIIa).

(3) Another pattern which became increasingly common was the freestanding ovuli (subtype Id) surrounding the filling hole (**#251** and **#255**). Ovuli are traced at the base of the radial strokes in earlier lamp types **H21-H23.** The ovuli are among the classic architectural decorations adapted to decorate East Greek (Megarian) bowls and other lamp types made in the Asia Minor workshops of Ephesus and Pergamon. The ovuli pattern became very popular on Egyptian oil lamps; and on lamps of the Roman period, especially those made in the Levant.

These types of lamps, which were probably easier to shape, became the most popular lamps used in this part of the world during this period. Typologically, they continue the former ensemble and seem to be found at the same sites as the Turtle-shaped lamps (**H21**), lamps decorated with Eros (**H22** and **H23**), Kite-shaped, and Tirat Yehuda (**H34**), dated to the the 3rd – 2nd century BCE.

Local distribution Their distribution covers the earlier mentioned lamps **H21-H26**. Two sites in which concentrations of these lamps were found were at Maresha in the south, in the Judaean Shefela. Sites from north to south - in the north: Tel Anafa, Tel Dan, Kefar Nahum, Gamla;[83] on the north Phoenician coast, they are rather scarce in Atlit,[84] Akko;[85] more frequent in Abu-Shusha,

Fig.31.Lamp from En Hanatziv

Yoqne'am, Shiqmona, Dor, Caesarea and Appolonia;[86] in the center: Samaria,[87] also a few in Jerusalem and Masada;[88] the southern Shefela sites include: Bet Guvrin, Ashdod , Sandahanna /Maresha and Gezer**;**[89] the Negev: Gerar, Moa and Beer Sheva.[90]

The lamps found in Acre and Kefar Nahum differ in the form of their projections: they have a wide plain shelf resembling shapes made in the Jerusalem workshop; (**#262**) from Acre and (**#263**) from Hagoshrim.

[83] Weinberg, above note 79; Biran, 1994, Fig.179:2; Loffreda, 1974, Capernaum, Figs.28:1 Type L1.d and 39:8 Photo 24:1. Massiciata tipo L1, rare in the site.

[84] Johns, 1933, Atlit, p.79, Pl.XXVI: 619 decorated with triangles; from Tomb 21B, the lamp was not found near the body of the original burial.

[85] Tatcher, 2000, Fig. 9:24 lamp of the Samaria Type **H34**, decorated with styled palmettes into triangles, made of greyware dated with coins to the late 2nd - early 1st century BCE. The decoration resembles the lamp from Tirat Yehuda **#269**. Segal and Mlynarzcyk, 2004,pp.162-163; Fig.7:4, light grey ware, resembles a lamp from Pella dated 1st century BCE; Terem 2008, Type 4.

[86] Sussman, 1988, Abu Shusha, p.90 nos.2, 5, 9. Lamp no.9 has a loop handle, lamp no.5 is degenerated. Avissar, 1996, Yoqne'am, Figs.8-10, XV.3.8. 8.8- XV no.10. Elgavish, 1974, Shiqmona, p.15, Room HF1 Pl.XXVI:267, Room HF3 Pl.XXVIII:273-274, Room HD Pl.XXII:250. The Hellenistic town was destroyed abruptly no later than 133/132-126/125 BCE. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1994, Dor. Figs.5.16.1-3, types 10.4, 10:5, 10:6 Photo 5.43 and 5.17:11-12 type 13C. Hollms, 1988, Caesarea, p.45, Fig.23. Roll and Ayalon, 1996, Appolonia, p.34, Area D. Fig.10 1st lamp on the right, the lamp in the center is provided by an unusual very wide flange marked at he tip and a stright sided nozzle; 2nd century BCE.

[87] Risner and Fisher, 1924, Samaria I; Fig.191:I2a of the 'Samaria' type, Fig.194:IIIa; most of the lamps belong to the Samaria type, Figs. 191 and 192: 16b, 16c, Samaria II, Pl.81:k different projection and nozzle.

[88] Barag and Hershkovitz, 1994, Masada, Fig.1a and Photo on p.13 made in Jerusalem according to neutron activation. Dated 2nd-end of 1st century BCE. Geva, 2003, Jerusalem Jewish Quarter. Photo XV.3 no.8 and Fig. XV.8.no.8.

[89] Dothan, 1971, Ashdod p.46, Area A, Stratum 3b; Fig. 8:21,22, p.47, Stratum 3a; Fig. 10:10. Area D; Fig. 61:25, Pl.LIV:7, Fig. 79:21, Stratum 3 Pl.LXXII:1, Stratum 2 Fig.100:6 Hellenistic period. The lamp Fig.61:25 is dated to the 3rd century BCE, p.118. Dated 2nd-1st century BCE found with imported ware. Bliss and Macalister, 1912, Sandahanna. Pl.62:9, 10, 20. Oren and Rappaport, 1984, Maresha, Pl.16:B Tomb NVII, an early type. Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl. CLXXXIII:7, 12, 15 – 17,19,21,31 decorated with many triangles and palmettes. Dever, Land and Wright, 1970, Gezer I, 1970, Field II, Stratum 2; Pl. 33:11 and 37 starting about 200 BCE to 175-125 BCE. Te Michal; Fischer, 1989, p.179, Fig,13.1:14, Stratum V (Early Hellenistic).

[90] Derfler, 1984, pp.132-140, figs.10:4,5, 11:1 loci 1111, 1800 and 1505, 10 lamps were found intact and seven fragments, among them Kite-shaped. Dated to the 1st century BCE.

Fragments of such lamps were found in Trans-Jordan; we find similar lamps belonging to type **H34**.

We must emphasize that these lamps did not gain popularity in Jerusalem, nor were they among the finds accompanying burials, nor in the ruins of the city (the Jewish Quarter).

Date The origin of these lamps was probably Asia Minor. They are numerous in Delos, some 728 recorded.[91] They were dated to the middle Hellenistic period. In the Agora[92] of Athens, similar but not identical lamps form types 45A-B-C dated to the end of the 3rd century BCE, were in use until the end of the 1st century BCE**;** turtle-shaped lamps (**H21**) are among them. The lamps found in the excavations at Tel Anafa were dated to the middle of the 2nd century BCE - early 1st century CE.[93] Tel Anafa - in the northern part of the country - was a large Hellenistic town, suggesting that the lamps may have been locally made.

In the excavations at Ashdod Strata 3a and 3b,[94] lamps of this type were found dated to end of the 2nd century BCE (except lamps of Tirat Yehuda which are dated earlier). Some of the patterns, like the ovuli, may be either of Egyptian influence, or of bowls from Asia Minor - Ephesus or Megarian of the Pergamon workshops. The ovuli turned out to be the popular pattern in lamps of the Roman period (**#251**), especially those made in the east. The lamps with a short and heavy nozzle (gutter-shaped) were common in Samaria and east of Jordan. Additional patterns were used here, locally.
It is important to note that these lamps are found at digs, only a few in burial deposits (Bet Guvrin). This lamp (**H33**) is also common in Cyprus. Locally, the variety of lamps testifies to the number of different potters and different uses of lamps fashioned at the same time.

Do we have to look for a political-religious reason for their almost complete absence in Jerusalem? or the cutting off of Jerusalem from the pagan population of Bet Guvrin in the Shefela? The 'pinched Hasmonaean' and Bet Zur type lamps were made specifically for the use of its Jewish population. A possible reason for the avoidance of their (**H33**) use by the Jews was concern for purity, as these lamps were made by pagans with open filling holes. In order not to make any mistake, the lamps for their use were designed by Jewish potters.

II.II.14.1 - H33A Lamp with a loop handle, 2nd - 1st century BCE

Among these lamps are some with a small loop handle: four are mentioned here, one each from Yoqne'am, Samaria (which may belong to **H34** of the Samaria workshop), Dor and two lamps from Maresha,[95] and Abu Shusha (#**267**) (with a gabled nozzle, and a grooved loop handle forming a double loop handle). The handle on the lamp from Yoqne'am is decorated on its front with a string of dots, thus dividing the handle by grooves on both sides into three sections, similar to handles of late Ephesus type lamps.[96] The addition of the handle to these lamps may be a northern regional invention.

The lamps from Yoqne'am[97] and Samaria are decorated with strokes while the lamp (**#267**) from Abu Shusha (Geva) is decorated with a palmette in the shape of a triangle and a stroke at the waist. They resemble lamps from Delos with fan shaped nozzles.[98]

II.II.14.2 and II.14.3 - H33B and C Different, degenerated left side projections; 2nd-1st century BCE

The lamps are basically the same, having the same types of elongated straight sided nozzle grooved above the wick hole. The filling hole is surrounded by different types of rims: a narrow ring-rim (**#257**) or just a narrower sunken flange (**#256**). The waist is marked by a ladder pattern (**#257**), the rest with radial strokes and an incised palm (**#256**). The nozzle is usually left undecorated, except lamp (**#256**) where a freehand incised palm branch runs from the filling hole toward the wick hole, bordered on both sides by a horizontal incised groove. The lamps were divided according to their projections and their impact on their shape. Lamp (**#256**) was decorated like the nozzle, with a palm branch placed tete a tete, and triangle above the left side projection.

II.II.14.3 - H33B Lamps where the side projection is a plain elongated ledge, forming a wider expansion of the body (**#259**, **#262**) or a narrower one (**#260** and **#263**). The shoulders of most lamps are decorated with differently spaced strokes.

II.II.14.4 - H33C The projection is very tiny and pointed (**#261** and **#265**). Such lamps were found in Beer Sheva in the Hellenistic Temple dated to the 1st century BCE.

[91] Delos, see note 73 above.
[92] Howland, 1958, Agora, Pl. 47: type 45A, 45B and 45C. Pl. 55 Benachi 3 Fischer, 1987, Horvat Mesad, p.126 Fig.4, Pl.23A, 2nd century BCE with Megarian pottery and lamps of Alexander Yannaeus (Hasmonaean period).
[93] Weinberg, 1971, Tel Anafa; note 79 above.
[94] Ashdod, see note 89 above.
[95] Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 1994, Dor, Type 12.7; Photo 5.44 and two lamps from Maresha; Ambar-Armon 2007, Type 25.1.2.
[96] Bruneau, 1965, Delos Pl.20:3922 and 3367.
[97] Avissar, 1996, Yoqne'am, Fig.XV:3:8 greyware, 2nd half of 2nd century-early 1st century BCE (dated after Delos). Resembles Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Fig.191:Ida.
[98] Bruneau, 1965, Delos; Fan shaped nozzles; Pl.25:4371.

CHAPTER 7

MOULD-MADE: LOCAL WORKSHOPS OF THE 3RD -2ND CENTURY BCE

II.III.1 - H34 and II.III.2 - H35 (#269-#285) Tirat Yehuda and Samaria

These two groups of lamps - Tirat Yehuda in the Shefela of southern Judea, Samaria in the north-central part of the country - share basic typological and artistic elements characteristic of other contemporary Hellenistic lamps made also at Maresha. This resulted in similar overall appearance but enough uniqueness to distinguish them from the other local workshops.

II.III.1.1 - H34 Lamps from the workshop of Tirat Yehuda; mid 3rd-2nd century BCE (#269-#276).

Among the lamps found at Tirat Yehuda are wheel-made lamps of Neo-Babylonian type (**H16**) and Rhodian lamps (**H17**) of the 3rd- 2nd century BCE, as well as mould-made lamps **H34**. The assemblage of lamps found at Samaria is similar but without the Neo-Babylonian type (**H16**) lamps.

The number of mould-made lamps found in the excavations at Tirat Yehuda[1] is not large; among the pottery finds were hundreds of unslipped and unglazed 'Fish plates' made from rough reddish clay,[2] suggesting the existence of a local workshop. On the other hand, the number of lamps found at Samaria and nearby Shechem is much larger.[3] The two groups also seem to have 'relatives' among the oil lamps discovered at the Maresha excavations (**Fig.32B**) and one lamp from Akko and Mount Eval.[4]

Both 'Tirat Yehuda' and 'Samaria' lamps are decorated and share common typological elements, such as applying the same patterns of decoration and some have a side lug. However, the lamps look different, standing out from the local common repertoire of the Hellenistic lamp types **H33** and **H36-H41** (the Jerusalem workshop). Each lamp differs from the other. The Tirat Yehuda oil lamp **H34**, seems to demonstrate some taste or refinement, if we may apply such a term to pottery, in quality and delicacy of decoration. The separation of the side lug with brackets is exercised at Maresha as well, and later in the Jerusalem workshop (**Fig.32B**).

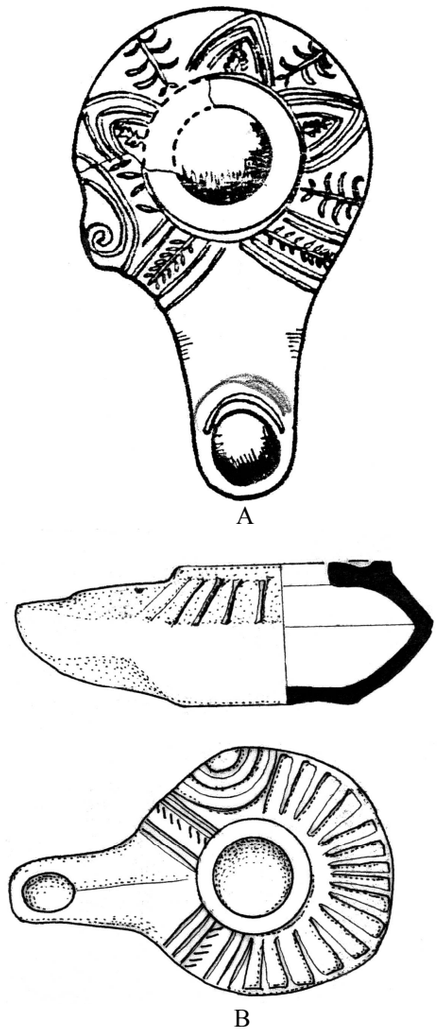

*Fig.32A and B. A: lamp from Tirat Yehuda **#270**, with brackets above the nozzle; **B:** lamp from Sandahanna; Bliss and Macalister 1902 Pl.62:7, bracket around lug*

No doubt the lamps fit well within Hellenistic culture, and testify again and again to the strong connections among the different centers of lamp production, workshops and craftsmen. The reasons behind the need for differentiation remain unsolved.

Although the mould-made lamps could be separated and included in the different groups described above, we decided to deal with the ensemble as a complete entity. The treatment of the elongated straight-sided nozzle was

[1] Yeivin and Edelstein, 1970, Fig.10.
[2] Yeivin and Edelstein ,1970, Fig.9:5-15.
[3] Crowfoot, 1957, Fig.87:3 and 4; and nearby Shechem; Magen, 2005, p.2-67, pls.59 and 60 (14 lamps are illustrated), from a burial site on the slopes of Mount Eval. The burial site is not of Samaritan character, of the inhabitants of the city; Dated to the 2nd century BCE. Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Figs. 191-194. Fitzgerald, 1931, Beth-Shean Vol. III, Pl. XXXVI:3 a pair of projections decorated with a double arch (Brackets) type between **H24** and **H35**.
[4] Tatcher, 2000, Akko, Fig. 9:24, almost identical to lamps from Mount Eval burial; note 3 above. Magen, 2005, Pl. 59:3, same base to lamp no.2 and same decoration also to lamp no.4 and 5.

chosen as one of the defining characteristics of the two groups: Tirat Yehuda with a double (**#270**) or triple curved groove separating the nozzle from the wick hole (**#271** and **#274**)**;** and Samaria with shorter mainly peg-shaped nozzles, with one group of double grooves above the wick hole (**#278** from Tel Anafa and **#283** from Jerash, Jordan), like the Tirat Yehuda lamp; and another group of double or triple grooves at the base of the nozzle against the ring rim (**#277** and **#281**)**.**

Among the lamps are those with side projections - peg shaped or pear shaped - which are more at home in Samarian workshops; and those without side projections.

II.III.1.2 - H34A Lamps with a single side projection (#269, #270, #271, #272 and #273)

Typology There is no basic reason to separate out these lamps into a new typological entity, owing to the small number found. But new elements were introduced to the lamps - probably by a local potter working at the site - which he added from his own creativity. The decoration made by a skilled potter was based on early Hellenistic tradition, like the East Greek (Megarian) bowls.

The body is round, with a left side projection differing in shape from lamp to lamp with a tendency to being pear shaped (**#269**). The lamps stand on a shallow disc base. The filling hole is either surrounded by a narrow concave flange (**#269, #270, #271** and **#272**)**,** or by a ring rim (**#273**)**.** All these projections were already in use on lamps of earlier wheel-made oil lamps.

Nozzles are of two types: 1) tube shaped (**#270, #271** and **#272**) forming a gutter- or pipe-like wide wick hole (opens to the front, cut obliquely); 2) gabled (**269** and **#273**).

Different left side projections include: stepped (**#273**) (**H34; Type 1**); spiral (**#270**), pointed conical hump (**#269** and **#272**)**.** The 'S' is getting smaller, almost incorporated within the circumference (**#271**).

Decoration The lamps in Tirat Yehuda differ in their shoulder decoration; a 'favorite' pattern seems to be the palm/palmette trying to be natural (**#270** and **#271**) or stylized, both within triangles placed tete a tete (**#269** and **#271**) to cover the entire surface; or deep strokes (**#273**). Same palmette pattern is decorating lamps with 'S'-shaped projections **H33** and a lamp found at Akko an intermediate type **H33** and **H35**.[5]

The palmette is a common pattern depicted on Megarian bowls and on later Ephesus type lamps.

The waist is not always emphasized on all lamps; if so, it is either with plain strokes and a branch, or plait (**#270** and **#273**); but this time it is flanked by strokes. On one lamp, the disc base is separated (**#270**) in a similar fashion; a similar base was published from Amman (see note under lamp **#270**).

The decoration on the nozzle also differs from lamp to lamp: delicate branches are incised along both sides of the 'gable' (**#273**), elongated, divided, pointed, or flanked by rounded leaves (**#271**). The nozzle (**#270**) was also left undecorated. One of the elements typical to the lamps are triple **#271** and double **#270** arches across the tube shaped nozzle above the circular wide wick hole. This also resembles the Samaria type **H35** and found in Amman (Jordan).[6]

The lamps were made of pink or grey ware; some were painted or slipped.

Lamp (**#272**) resembles the above; a tube-shaped nozzle with no grooves, a narrow flange within the filling hole. The decorations differ, very delicate incised strokes along the nozzle, probably made after being taken out of the mould. The shoulders are also decorated with delicate radial strokes.

The lamp was slipped.

II.III.1.2- H34B lamps without any projection (#274)

The lamp resembles **H34A** above, with an undecorated elongated tube-shaped nozzle narrowing towards the wick hole, three grooves above the wick hole, and a flange within the filling hole.

A string of small ovuli surround the filling hole as in lamps (**H22** and **H23**), large ovuli separated by narrow incised palm branches rest on the circumference. A branch is flanked by grooves along the waist.

II.III.1.3 - H34C Lamp (#275, # 276)

There are two lamps, one from Tel Zeror (**#275**), which resemble the 'Peg'-shaped lamps of Samaria (#276)and the lamps of Tirat Yehuda (**#274**). There is only one groove across the nozzle above the wick hole, as on lamps **H33**. Lamp (**#276**) has two grooves. The nozzle of lamp (**#275**) is decorated in relief, depicting a bearded mask 'hanging' from the filling hole. The shoulder decoration of lamp (**#275**) resembles the lamp from Tirat Yehuda (**#270**).

Both lamps were made of thin walls, levigated clay, and well-fired.

Date In the report of the excavation, the suggested date is mid-3rd century BCE. But it seems that they were in use also in the 2nd century BCE. They very much resemble the 'Samaria' **H35**, as well as lamps from Tel Zeror.[7]

[5] See not 4 above.

[6] Koutsoukou, 1997, Amman, p.125:13-15.

[7] Oata, 1967, Vol.II, Pl.L:1m, is probably an import from Asia Minor. The pattern around the filling hole is common on Megarian bowls and Terra Sigilata ware, as is the quality of the ware. The flange within the filling hole points to an early date; Ambar-Armon 2007 Type 35.2.1.2 (2632).

The ware of the lamp found at Geva (**#136**) points towards Antioch as its source of production.

We did not find identical comparisons to these lamps outside the country, though common elements were used like the patterns and shape in Jordan and Maresha and its region see the lamp from Gezer.[8]

II.III.2 - H35 A, B, C and D 'Samaria' type lamps, mid 2nd-1st century BCE (80 BCE) (#277-#285) (Fig. 33).

Like 'Tirat Yehuda' oil lamps, these lamps are also a variation incorporating several other lamp types. The main characteristic change is the gradual transformation of the body into a pear shape; a peg, where the nozzle is still separated from the body, later becomes an almost integral part of the body.

As noted before, the characteristic nozzle is a short tube tapering almost to a point, reminiscent of type **H15** lamps of the Beth Zur workshop. The nozzle is crossed twice horizontally above the wick hole with more than one parallel arched double or triple grooves, and at the bottom against the filling hole (**#281**). At the Jerusalem workshop, brackets mark the 'S' on the left side, decorated with oblique strokes was found at Jericho, which portray mixed elements those of the Jerusalem work shop and Samaria/Tirat Yehuda and Bet Zur.

The number of lamps found in the excavations at Samaria and the immediate region[9] which meet these criteria outnumber those identified as Tirat Yehuda (**H34**) lamps**.**

Typology The Samaria type lamps were also divided into several sub-types (they were categorized when first published from I to II1). The major division is between lamps with or without a side lug. One of its 'trademarks' is a triangle depicted in single or multiple lines in relief; plain or filled with a stylized palmette[10] as in the lamp from Tel Anafa (**#278**). The triangle 'hangs' in the center of the nozzle, like a pendent resembling a bull's head, downward from the ring rim that surrounds the filling hole, or from a second group of grooved arches against the filling hole. This pattern probably replaced the palmette depicted on the decorated tube-shaped nozzles of lamps, or the short split that mark the 'S'- shaped nozzle. In this case, a similar meaning could be suggested of a woman's pubic organ **(Fig.33)**.

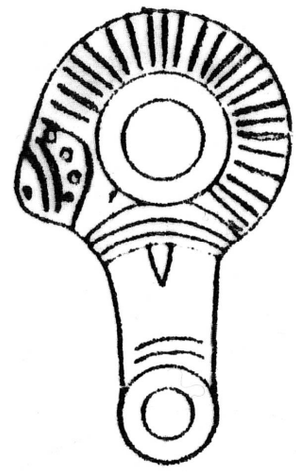

Fig.33. Lamp from Samaria;
Reisner Fisher and Lyon 1924 Fig.192: 17a

II.III.2.1 - H35A Short nozzles decorated with a hanging pattern are very common in Egypt.[11] Mlynarczyk, Types L, L Prime and M, where she divides the lamps according to their nozzle decorations: 1) plain nozzles, 2) decorated nozzles.

Other patterns run along the nozzles of lamps published from Samaria: parallel lines, alone or flanking a palm branch or cable[12] volutes[13] bull's head[14] Ionic Column[15] or palms. Many nozzles were left plain. The wick hole is almost always circular and in some cases projects beyond the width of the nozzle.

The left side projection is a curved cone, separated from the body by a double arched groove (brackets) (**#277**). The waist is marked only by oblique strokes which in some lamps are part of the decoration around the shoulders.

Decorations The dominant pattern which surrounds the filling hole in 'Samaria' lamps are radial strokes, in succession or spaced, separated by sunken triangles (**#277**). Some resemble Tirat Yehuda oil lamps, decorated with triangle-shaped palmettes and also with stylized Erotes.[16]

The clay from which the lamps were made runs from black to grey, but we also find red-pink hues.

In some lamps, the projection is so small that it is hardly noticed (**#280**).

[8] Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl. XLXXXIII:15.
[9] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924**,** Figs.191, 15a, 192, 193, 194, and Vol. II, 1924, p.320 Figs.191:15A, B, 193: 110-11, 194: II; Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Vol.III, 1957, Fig.87:2. Dated to mid-2nd century BCE; Lamp no.4 to the second half of 1st century BCE. Magen, 2005, Shechem: Pls. 59:2-5 and 60:1-7 from burial cave 1.
[10] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, fig.192:I5 and I7b.
[11] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Types L and L Prime lamps with a side lug, and M: Figs.120, 121, 129 and 136; dated to the 2nd-1st century BCE. Hayes, 1980, Pl.17:168-171 late 2nd century BCE and Pl.18:180 1st century BCE.
[12] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Fig.192:I5b and Shechem; Magen Pl. 59:2 and 4.
[13] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Fig. 192:I9a.
[14] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Fig.192:I8a.
[15] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Fig.192: I3b.
[16] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Figs.192:I2a and 19a.

II.III.2.2 - H35B Lamps without the side projection, resembling 'pegs' (#283)

This form occurs when the lamps do not have a left side projection and end in a very short thick nozzle. The lamps are disc-based (**#283**), with a double arched groove above the wick hole. The flange around the filling hole is decorated with radial strokes. The wide flat rim around the filling hole resembles the rims on the Beth Zur lamps (**H15**). The nozzle of a lamp from Kh. Chazan (**#279**) is decorated with a narrow palm branch along the nozzle, as is lamp (**#287**) from the Jerusalem workshop.

II.III.2.3 - H33C 'Miniature lamps' (#281-#282)

These resemble large lamps, and include lamp type **H35A.** The lamps have a small left side projection (lug) separated from the body by arches (**#281** and **#282**). The nozzles are of medium to very short length. A very wide wick hole occupies the entire width of the nozzle. There are oblique lines along the waist. On the nozzle (**#282**) of the lamp from Ramat Rachel (**#281**) are two sets of grooves, triple arches and a double, the first group above the wick hole and the second against the filling hole.

The base of lamp (**#281**) is flattened nearing a ring base. The profile is between round to bi-conic. The filling hole is wide, surrounded by a ring rim, or a narrow flat flange.

Decoration The shoulders were decorated mainly with radial strokes, the nozzle - usually left plain (**#278** from Tel Anafa) - belongs here or to the above peg shape, is decorated in rather a high relief, depicting a triangle filled with a stylized palmette, a double groove across the nozzle above the wick hole. It is decorated with radial strokes (**#281),** ovuli in a double line around the filling hole (**#282**).

The clay from which the lamps were made runs between black to grey, but we also find red-pink hues.

Such lamps are very common in Egypt.

II.III.2.4 - H35D Lamp with a loop handle (discussed also under **H34A**).

A lamp with a small left-side 'S'-shaped projection (almost within the circumference), with an elongated nozzle decorated with a triangular-shaped palmette. There are palm branches at the waist and strokes around the shoulder, a grooved loop handle stretched from the filling hole into the flattened base, bi-conic in profile.

Distribution unlike the Tirat Yehuda lamps, these Samaria type lamps have a wider spread beyond Samaria itself. Similar lamps were found in Maresha[17] and east of the River Jordan, at Pella and Amman.

It is suggested that the resemblance of the lamp industry in Samaria and Maresha and Pella in Jordan testify to economic ties between these cities which were conquered by Alexander Yannaeus.[18]

Date: No doubt that the lamps fit well in Hellenistic culture, testifying again to the strong connections among different centers of lamp production, workshops, and potters.

In Jordan, the lamps were dated to the 2nd-1st century BCE. There is a resemblance between lamps discovered in the burial site at Alfasi from the Jerusalem workshop (**H36-H41**) dated to Hasmonaean period. Mlynarczyk dates similar lamps from Egypt to the 2nd-1st century BCE. In Tel Anafa, the lamps were dated to the mid 2nd century BCE, found with a coin of Ptolemy IV.

Lamps found in Samaria are dated according to the lamps from Tirat Yehuda, or probably appear somewhat later – the 2nd century BCE. The lamps still have a narrow flange within the filling hole.

The lamps from Maresha[19] were dated to the late 2nd century BCE - beginning 1st century BCE. The 'peg'-shaped nozzle or something close to this shape is found among the Kite-shaped lamps.

II.III.3 - H36 – H41 The 'Jerusalem Workshop' 2nd-1st centuries BCE-1st century CE. (#287-#347)

This is the one of the largest group of local/regional mould-made lamps. The lamps were categorized according to their gradual evolution, departing from the traditional patterns of Hellenistic oil lamps; from the early stages (still made with left side and a double projections) to their total disappearance and the changing of their decorations.

II.III.3.1 - H36 Lamps with single left side flat projections; 2nd-1st centuries BCE (#282-#293)

Along with the making of wheel-made pinched saucer oil lamps - the so called 'Hasmonaean' type[20] - mould-made oil lamp designs did not differ much from the traditional Hellenistic oil lamps then in use in the Levant **H33**. These mould-made lamps were produced by the local lamp industry flourishing at that time in Jerusalem. Although the potters worked according to contemporary lamp fashion rules, we are able to distinguish between these and their prototypes.

It seems there was an attempt to avoid drawing the 'S' within the mould, to make life easier for the potters, as

[17] Levine, 2003. Fig.6, 160 and 165, p.118.

[18] Der Konigsweg, 1987, p.283, fig, 261-163. 9000 Jahr Kunst und Kultur in Jordanien und Palastina, Mainz am Rein. Zayadine, 1977-8, Fig and Pl. 23:1: Lj 13374, 13378 (Multiple seven? wickholes) 2nd-1st century BCE. Hennesey, 1980, Smith and McNicole, 1986, Pella, Pl.XVII:1,2, 1983, Fig. 5:6 Area IV Plot D, 2nd-early 1st century BCE. Pella was plundered by Alexander Yannaeus in 2nd century BCE (83 BCE). Mesad Ajlun (PAM 38.1133), excavated in 1927, dated to the 1st century BCE-1st century CE, and **#283** from Amman excavations of Harding, 1943, p.61 Pl. XX:3 dates likewise and #284.

[19] Sussman, 2004, p.153.

[20] Sussman, 2007, pp.90-93, #1507-#1566.

we already have seen among lamps **H33D** (**#259, #262** and **#263**); these then degenerated into elongated plain projections without the 'S'. The departure from the stepped- or 'S'-shaped projection could be interpreted as an industrial and political 'rebellion' against the Greks, a rejection against the pagan culture, or just a declaration of autonomy. This tendency could also be observed in other local workshops, like Tirat Yehuda and Samaria and along the Mediterranean coast; for instance, Egypt in the mid 3rd-2nd centuries BCE;[21] and other countries which underwent similar historical cultural and political developments.

Some resemblances among the local industries - for instance with Egypt - could be explained by commercial ties, political conquest, the migration of populations, and the migration of artists. The different workshops made the same transition from the 'original' lamps in common use, resulting in similarly designed products. There is no answer to the question, why were the Jerusalem workshops and potters not able to free themselves all at once from the existing fashion (the side projections), when rounded Roman lamps were already circulating in both west and east? The duration of the Hellenistic tradition differs in each country. In Egypt, for instance, Hellenistic elements could be traced throughout the entire Roman and Byzantine periods.

Egyptian lamp design had a major impact on the lamp industry of the Maresha region (**H24 and H27** South Nabatean Negev), which remained under Ptolemaic rule until the end of the 2nd century BCE. Did the Egyptian school of lamp design influenced in some way the Jerusalem workshop, or was the resemblance between the Egyptian and Jerusalem lamp industries a coincidence?

The number of lamps with a side projection in this first category is small. The projection was incorporated within the boundary of the lamp body as a widening of its left side, forming a continuous line. This pushed the lamp toward a pear shape.

The base of the lamp is wide and flat (concave, in some **Fig. 34**), forming almost a ring base. The profile of the body is soft bi-conic.

Typology The left side projection is now distinguished from the body by two arched brackets. This element of separation is already used in lamp types made in Samaria **H35** (**#277** from Samaria) and (**#281** and **#282** from Shiqmona). Their shapes somewhat resemble lamps made in the workshop at Tirat Yehuda (**H34**) (**#272** and **#269**). This type of separation with brackets is common in Egypt on various types of lamps, especially those decorated with the Macedonian pattern **H29**.[22]

Fig.34. Base of lamp of the Jerusalem workshop; IDAM 48-1368 unknown provenance

The waist Although the lamps are close to pear shape, the 'waist' is 'marked' by strokes continuing the same patterns decorating the shoulders. On only a few lamps was their waist marked with the herringbone.[23]

The nozzle is wide and slightly flattened, narrowing toward a rauther small eliptical or circular wick hole.

The filling hole is medium wide, surrounded by a single (**#292**) or joined double ring rim (**#288** and **#289**), or triple ring rim (**#286).** Joined ring rims become one of the elements characteristic of the lamps of the Jerusalem workshop. Separating the rims by a wide groove was already practiced in the Rhodian type lamps (**H17**), those decorated with the Macedonian pattern (**H29**), and other Egyptian lamps.[24]

Decoration Many of these wider nozzles are again decorated lengthwise by freehand incised patterns; a freestanding herringbone starts from the filling hole and falls toward the wick hole (**#286, #287** and **#289, #292**). Such a herringbone is also depicted along the gabled nozzle on earlier lamps from Tirat Yehuda (**H34**) (**#273**), a lamp from 'Samaria' (**H35**), and later lamps grouped under the Jerusalem workshop**.**

The shoulders are decorated with radial strokes, either in succession or forming metops (**#286, #288** and **#292**). Lamp (**#292**) is decorated with incised herringbone and strokes around the filling hole, while on lamp (**#289**) the space was left bare**.** Lamp (**#286**) has a triangle between the brackets and the filling hole, as on the Samaria types **H34.**

II.III.3.1.1 - H36A Diminished projection The logical next step to reach a continuous circumference (**#293** and **#294**) was to further diminish the projection, still 'doing its duty' preserving its (symbolic) 'existence'; it is marked now by a double-groove (#294), or even left unmarked (**#293**). The place of the double arch remains plain, its existence stressed by the change in directon of

[21] Mlynarczyk, 1997, nos.41, 42 and others.
[22] Cahn Klaiber, 1977, no.106.
[23] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Pl.62:7.
[24] Cahn Klaiber, 1977, nos, 98,99 and 115.

the strokes. The wick hole is infrequently separated from the rest of the nozzle as before; if so, than by a double groove (**#293**). The filling hole is surrounded by a joined double ring rim, and the body is decorated with strokes. The nozzle is decorated lengthwise with an incised herringbone, or left plain. The hue of the clay is mainly pink, walls are thick; the firing left the clay still porous. Only a few lamps were slipped.

Distribution Two lamps (**#288** and **#289**) were discovered in Jason's Tomb in Jerusalem and in other burial sites: in Jericho, at Hagoshrim in the north, with lamp type **H3** (**#3**) of the 1st centry CE**.** In a tomb at Maresha, and Emaus and Macheront in Jordan.[25] 6. Rahmani, 1964, p.13, Fig.9:4.5. Ovadiah, 1999, Fig.2:5; together with an open lamp with a tube #3 (**H3**); Bar-Nathan. 2002, p.106:III.82, fragment-nozzle; and Fischer, 1987, Emmaus. Fig.4 late Hellenisitc. Oren and Rappaport,1984, Tomb N.VII at Maresha. Pl.16:B. Loffreda, 1980, Machronte (Jewish Michvar), no.62. dated 57 CE, with Herodian type oil lamps.

Date H36 lamps were fashioned during the late Hasmonean Era. They may belong to the early typological succession found in Jason's Tomb and were still in use in the Herodian period, fashioned with a side projection, dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE, when ossuaries were absent. The lamps seems to be absent from Maresha.

II.III.3.2 - H37 (#295-#305) Lamps with a marked double 'widening' or just marked, late 2nd - 1st century BCE

This group of lamps follows the line of earlier 'Turtle-shaped' lamps (**H21**), and with pointed conical projections (**H24**), which fit within the Hellenistic conception of lamp design. The widening of the shoulders now forms a wide 'U'- or horseshoe-shape - a 'deformation' of the circular shape as we encountered in type **H23C**. Here, too, the tradition of projections was maintained. But the potters could not ignore the new trends, led by the new western circular Roman lamps. The compromise was a small marked widening. Technically, fashioning a circular outline was much easier, especially when preparing the mould with the help of a compass which now became a commonly used instrument.

Typology These lamps are actually the last which still have so-called virtual 'side projections', a slight widening of both sides of the body, separated from the shoulders by a double grooved bracket like **H36** (**#299, #301** and **#302**). Now, new elements are introduced to decorate (emphasized) 'projections': concentric circles (**#295, #296, #297, #298**), or a star (**#305, #306**). On lamp (**#304**), the right projection was marked by three small sunken circles as on lamps type **H22** and **H23;** the left side marked by a groove. Lamp (**#307**) has two conical projections resting on the shoulder near the nozzle, like (**#176**).

The base of the lamps was a wide flattened discus, or concave.

The profile of the lamp is curved bi-conic.

The nozzle varies: A) wide and flattened, tapering toward the wick hole like **H36** (**#304),** B) medium/ long (**#296**), and C) short straight sided (**#295-#298, #301** and **#307**). The nozzle ends in a curved tip, in some lamps widening slightly. The wick hole is circular and narrow.

The filling hole also varies: some are surrounded by a single wide rim separated from the shoulders by a groove (**#302** and **#304**), the double rim resembling a medium width flange (**#303**). Others have a ring rim (**#299**), or a double joint ring rim (**#295, #296, #297, #298, #301,** and **#305),** the width of both lamps **#305** and **#307** differ**.**

Decoration of the shoulders remains as above. Most have radial strokes; in some lamps, a branch or herringbone was added (**#301**), or a pair of concentric circles (**#298**). The nozzles were decorated lengthwise, mainly with a short herringbone or with parallel grooves along the nozzle (**#302** and **#305**). The herringbone (**#295-#299**) is flanked by a groove and stems from the filling hole toward the wick hole (**#304**) with a right side projection; wide spaced strokes are around the filling hole. There is a wide sunken disk on the nozzle of lamp (**#301**)**.**

New patterns on the lamps include the star and concentric circles, patterns known since early periods of antiquity, stamped on jar handles of the Iron/Israelite and Persian periods (Israelite II-III period), where - it is suggested - they were the state symbol of Judea Pahva. The rosette/star, with different numbers of arms (from five to seven), was struck on coins of Alexander Yanaeus (103-76 BCE), and on other coins of the 2nd century –37 BCE, which is also the latest date of a burial in Jason's Tomb.

The rosette/star decorates East Ionic relief bowls (Megarian) decorated with the Macedonian pattern. The star is also depicted on 'Samaria' type lamps (**H34**)[26] and on a bronze lamp found in Tel Aviv.[27]

Concentric circles are a common pattern decorating the stone ossuaries of the Second Temple period, and stamped or incised on the nozzle of Herodian lamps.

II.III.3.2.1 - H37A Few lamps with slightly widened shoulders are marked or were left unmarked (**#316, #333, #334**). The nozzle is wider at the tip. The entire shoulder area is decorated with radial strokes in succession. The

[25] Aharoni, 1964, Ramat Rachel, stamped handles with a star-rosette.

[26] Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria II, Pl.81:o, Fig.192:17A and B. A star depicted on the nozzle, lamp of the 'Samaria' type. Kelso, 1968, Pl. 72:3 from Bet-El decorated with a star. Lamp no.3 is degenerated and resembles the lamps from Jason's Tomb. Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006, Fig.4,2:4.12.21; Bar-Nathan, 2002, p.107:III.85,; Neidinger, 1982, Mercantile Quarter of Antipatris lamp no.1.

[27] Sussman, 2006**.**

rest of the features are as the above **H37**. The nozzle of lamp (**#337**) resembles that of Herodian type lamps, and is also grooved above the wick hole. The lamps were identical to **H39** having a wide groove/ channel around the filling hole.

II.III.3.3 - H38 Circular shaped lamps, 2nd-1st century BCE (#314-#321, #346)

Typology A circular shaped body at last materialized. The junction between the body and the nozzle is a mild one, the nozzle of oil lamp (**#320**) is angled.[28] The filling hole of all the lamps is medium wide. The filling hole is surrounded by a pair of joint ring rims, as in previous lamps (**#312 - #317**), or a single ring rim on a lamp from Gezer).[29]

Nozzles are straight sided, of medium length tending to short, as were the nozzles of the current Roman type lamps.

Decoration The patterns depicted remain radial strokes in succession (**#315**) but we still find that the direction of the strokes was changed on its left shoulder to 'commemorate' the former projection. Lamp (**#316**) is decorated with metops incorporating all the current elements: the star on the rear, herringbone at the center between strokes, double short horizontal grooves marked in the left side, as on a lamp from Ashdod (**#318**). Oblique crossed strokes are incised on the nozzle, and a pair of grooves cross the nozzle above the wick hole.

The nozzles of these lamps are decorated mainly with common patterns, like the incised herringbone emanating from the filling hole toward the wick hole. Nozzles were left undecorated.[30] A lamp from Ashdod (**#321** and **Fig.35**) was decorated with three pairs of short incised grooves, two pairs horizontally and one pair vertically - M. Hershkovitz identified this as a portrait of a face.[31] Lamp (**#320**) is decorated with two concentric circles, one near the filling hole, the second at the rear.

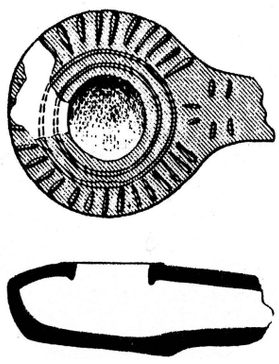

*Fig.35. lamp from Ashdod **#321***

[28] Kee, 1971, Ashdod, Fig.30:7.
[29] Macalister, 1912, Gezer, Tomb 168:5,8, Pl.CXVI.
[30] See note above; Gezer, ibid, pl.CXVI:5.
[31] Hershkovitz, 2003; Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006, Figs.4.1:Straum 4 and .6:7, 4.2:4.9.21 Straum 3.

Another type of decoration, possibly 'forecasting' the Roman type lamps (**#348**), typologically resembles the above: along the nozzle is a herringbone flanked by an incised frame, with two others at the waist; the filling hole is surrounded with encircled stamped ovuli.

II.III.3.4 - H39 Circular lamps with a very short nozzle, 1st century BCE-1st century CE (#322-#326, #346)

Typology Another version of circular oil lamps, having a very short curved or pointed (peg shaped) nozzle, was left undecorated (**#322** and **#323**); or had a straight tip forming a rectangle (**#346**). The filling hole is surrounded by a single or double ring rim (**#346**). The shoulders are decorated with short strokes. The lamp (**#323**) is decorated with short radial strokes leaving a plain space to include the high rim and a narrow flange, resembling the Bet Zur **(H15**) wide raised surface 'rim'. The nozzle bears an incised cross (#**346**). As this lamp was made and used from 1st century BCE-1st century CE, it cannot be identified with the Christian symbol A lamp made in a worn mould, with 'peg' shaped nozzle and flattened rim and degenerated projection, that also remind Bet Zur oil lamp found at Jericho Palace.[32]

Distribution like the above, found in Jerusalem, Masada, Qumran, Jericho, Qalandia.[33]

II.III.3.5 - H40 Lamps with a circular body, a narrow 'channel' (wide groove) between the double ring-rim, 'marked projections', late 2nd-1st century BCE-1st century CE. (#325-#338)

Typology The lamps resemble the above, with short nozzles **H39.** In these lamps, the virtual single or double projections were still marked by a pair of grooves (brackets) (**#328?, #330, #331, #332, #333, #337** and **#338**) or with a rosette (**#306**). The filling hole is surrounded by a channel, narrow or wide, which runs between the ring rim and the filling hole (**#336**). This type of filling hole was introduced in lamps type **H17**, the Rhodian lamps.

The nozzles of these lamps are 1) straight-sided**,** now mainly short and flattened, ending in a curved tip (**#325, #331** and **#332**); or 2) short with flaring tip (**#337, #338 and Fig.36**), resembling lamps from Maresha type **H24**, and later Herodian lamps. The nozzle of lamp **#338** widens into a fan-shape and is flattened to resemble the nozzle of Herodian type lamps. Lamp **#334** was decorated with incised arches to resemble the Ephesus or Early Roman disc lamps. The wick hole is circular and narrow.

[32] Bar-Nathan, 2002, Jericho, p, 106: III.83
[33] Jerusalem: Strange, 1975, French Hill, burial, Fig.16:1 and 3 Barag and Hershkovitz, 1994**,** Masada**,** Fig.2. BII:7,9 and 13 Photo 7A; 'Judean Radial Lamps' dated to the 1st century BCE De Vaux, 1954, Qumran, p.217; Trench A; locus 19, Stratum III, Fig.6:3; the last phase, close to the early Roman period; Kelso and Baramki, 1955, Jericho, Pl.14:6 together with a few pottery pieces; Magen, 2004, Qalandia, p.88, Fig.115:113 Pl.2:9; end of 2nd-1st century BCE.

Fig.36. lamp with spatulated nozzle IDAM 48-1331 unknown provenance

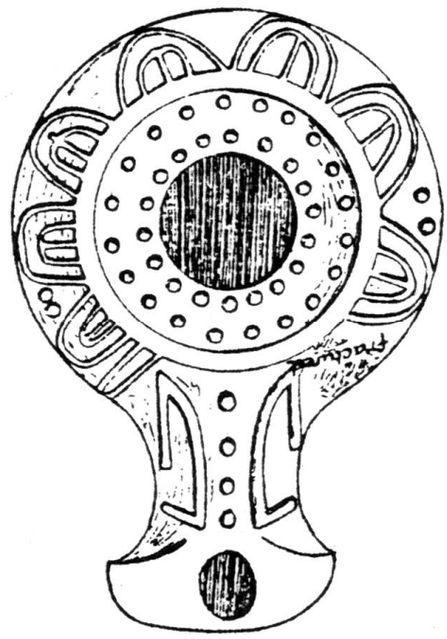

Fig.37.Lamp from Sandahannah Pl.63: 6 decorated with globules

Decoration The nozzles are decorated with parallel grooves**,** especially those with flaring tips (**#337** and **#338**), all the others are left plain.

The shoulders are decorated with radial strokes.

II.III.3.6 - H41A: Circular lamps with a wide flange/'channel' around the filling hole, end of 1st century BCE-1st century CE. (#340-#345)

The flange between the ring rim and the rim surrounding the filling hole turns into a wide 'channel'. In some lamps, the channel and the shoulders are now decorated with 'new' patterns, unknown previously. The shoulder decorations include double or triple arches (arcades) in relief, based around the filling hole.

There are multiple (double or triple) arches around the shoulders (**#341, #342, #343** and **#345**), some somewhat rectangularly shaped. The arches are depicted between radial strokes (**#341** and **#343, Fig. 37**), or in succession.[34] A group of globules are found between the tops (**#345**). The arches and globules were drawn freehand in high relief, and look as if the stripes and globules were applied to the surface of the lamp before firing.

The channel is decorated with one string of globules (**#343** and **#345**), a double string from Sandahanna (**Fig. 37**),[35] or left bare (**#340, #341** and **#342**). The decoration of the 'channel' with globulae is unique to these lamps. They may be imitating the holes in the Ephesus type lamps, or the center stamen of the flower where the arches form the leaves. A single globule was added (by mistake ?) to the triple ring rims of a lamp from Jericho.[36]

Was this style of decoration an invention of the Jerusalem workshops, or is the multiple arch (arcade) adapted from the decoration of the 'Macedonian' shields, therefore named after it - the 'Macedonian pattern'. Only few such lamps were found in this country (Nessana, Beit-Shean **#188** and Ashdod **#189**). They were influenced by the ubiquitous East Greek Ionic relief bowls (Megarian). We may interpret the decoration as a flower formation (Sesame). Flower designs became more common in Roman disc lamps, formed by the ovuli pattern around the filling hole, or within the discus. They may also resemble Egyptian lamps.[37] Both Jerusalem and Egypt gave birth to different types of lamps, though both used similar elements in their formation; in Egypt they produced the frog shaped lamp and in Jerusalem **H41.**

[34] Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna. Pl.62:6 (**#336**).

[35] Strange, 1975, Fig.16:6, French Hill, fragmentary, same lamp decorated with globules.

[36] Bar-Nathan, 2002. p.106: III.84 and Pl.17:292 found on a floor with a coin of Herod the Great.

[37] Mlynarczyk, 1997, Alexandria, Types R and S, Figs.181-195 dated 1st century BCE-1st century CE. 5. Barag and Hershkovitz, 1994, Masada, pp.13-24, the lamps were divided into four sub-types, BI lamp no.2.BII: no.3-14, BIII: 15- 21 and BIV: no.21-25. L lamp no.2 (ours **H36**). Neutron activation test was made pointed toward Jerusalem as the place of production, it was found in loc.1116 of the Zealots occupation dated to the late 2nd century BCE. Neutronic examinations of lamps 13 and 15 gave different results, pointing to unknown sources of the clay, in the coastal plains of Sharon (p.22), dated 1stcentury BCE. Discussion on pp. 19-24.

Ovuli which make a flower are also among lamps from Tirat Yehuda **#192** and **#194** from Atlit**.**

We find that a knife has been used in some of these lamps in the final production phase, scraping and shaving the joint of the lower and upper parts of the lamp**.** This technique became typical in wheel-made Herodian lamps that were in use, probably for a short period, together with these lamps**.**

II.III.3.6.3 - H41B Miscellenous lamps (#348)

The lamp is decorated with stamped circles around the double joint rim that surround the filling hole; and along the nozzle. There is a marked waist and a flat rim around the wick hole.

II.III.3.6.4 Summary H36-H41

These Jerusalem lamps **H36-H41** are the last of the Hellenistic tradition in Israel. The lamps were found mainly in the southern Judaean region, both in burial caves in and around Jerusalem of the Second Temple Period, and in the ruins of the city itself. A large number of lamps **H36-H41** were discovered at Masada and Jericho.[38] In the center of the country, a few lamps were found in Ashdod, Sandahanna (Maresha) and Gezer. In the north, in the ruins of the synagogue at Meiron (**#345**), and a fragment in the synagogue at Beit-Yerah (**#304**). This may indicate personal Jewish connections between the cities.

Similar lamps are known from Samaria, and in the Sharon at Aphek dated to the 1st century BCE-1st century CE (list of sites from North to South).[39]

The lamps were probably made for the use of local Jewish populations, though most other contemporary Hellenistic lamps were also decorated - mainly with geometric patterns, like strokes, without figures. This was during a period when western Roman lamps were already decorated, introducing human figures. The workshop in Jerusalem continued to design lamps in the Hellenistic tradition.

Date Lamps **H36-H41** were probably fashioned from the end of the Hasmonean Era into the Herodian period 1st century BCE - 1st century CE. We could include lamps with one projection (**H36**) in the early typological stage; these were still fashioned with a side projection, dated to the second half of the 2nd century BCE, as discovered in the Jason burial tomb in Jerusalem, where ossuaries were absent; the tomb was in use to the end of the 1st century CE. Type **H41** lamps were probably in use in the Herodian period alongside the Herodian type and Roman type lamps. Types **H38- H41** lamps were found in burial sites containing ossuaries.

The use of lamps decorated with the Macedonian pattern - from which lamps **H41** were probably inspired - was dated to around 100 BCE.

Regional lamp production in and arround Jerusalem probably started at the end of the 3rd century with the wheel-made Beth Zur type lamps **H15,** and the mould-made flourished in the 2nd century BCE, continuing until the first part of the Roman period and the production of the Herodian type lamps**.** Local lamps were made for internal use. On the whole, the number of oil lamps among burial offerings in Jerusalem is rather small.

The lamps from the Jerusalem workshops seem to be the last version of local lamps modeled on Hellenistic tradition, still mixing Greek elements (projections) and elements from Asia Minor (mainly Egypt, some Ephesus), and from the latest Roman disc lamps appearing in the Roman period, as well.

[38] Barag and Hershkovitz, 1994, Masada, pp.13-24, the lamps were divided into four sub-types, BI lamp no.2.BII: no.3-14, BIII: 15- 21 and BIV: no.21-25. L lamp no.2 (ours **H36**). Neutron activation test was made pointed toward Jerusalem as the place of production, it was found in loc.1116 of the Zealots occupation dated to the late 2nd century BCE. Neutronic examinations of lamps 13 and 15 gave different results, pointing to unknown sources of the clay, in the coastal plains of Sharon (p.22), dated 1stcentury BCE. Discussion on pp. 19-24.

[39] Mayers, et all, 1980, Meiron, p.155, Pl.9.14:9 and 10; (**H41**); dated 2nd-1st centuryBCE with coins of the Yannai period**.** Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria; Fig.195:II3a. Bennett, 1965, Jericho, p.542; burials, Fig.278:3. Netzer, 1974, Jericho, p.36 Vessels from Herod's House. Kelso and Baramki, 1955, Jericho, p. 31, Fig. 14:6. Hachlili, 1979, The Goliat Family from Jericho, pp.31 no.235, 1st century CE. Hadas, 1994, En Gedi Burials containing wood cests, and 2005, p.61, Fig.19:1 lamps with short nozzles, yellowish ware, Tomb No. 3 'tomb of the Oil Lamp'. Devauax, 1954, RB Vol.61 from the Qumran Str. III. P.219, Tomb Al figs. 2:15 (H36), (6:3 H38). End of the Hellenistic-1st century BCE. Pear-shaped lamp with double projections. Magen, 1984, Qalandia, p.70 left; agricultural farm, winery; founded in the 3rd century BCE and ending in 1st century BCE, than used as a stone quarry for building the Second Temple in Jerusalem, Bliss, 1898, Jerusalem; Pl.XXVI:21. Strange, 1975, French Hill, Fig.16:1,3,5,6 the first three lamps are round with a double ring rim. No.6 with a dotted channel. Tushingham, 1985, Jerusalem, Figs. 22:5 and 25:16, nozzle only with 'applied' decoration (**H41**); dated after 70 CE. Rahmani, 1967, Jason's tomb, Jerusalem, p.77 Fig.94-9. Bagatti and Milik, 1958, Dominus Flevit, p110; Fig.25:3-5 (**H38**). Avigad, 1980, Jerusalem, p.79:2 fig 148, lower lamp Herodian period 1st half of the 1st century BCE (the burnt house). Mazar, 1971, Jerusalem Western Wall, figs. 26:17, Pl. 24:2. Hershkovitz, 1985, resemblance to a human face, from the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem pp.43-46, dated to the 1st century BCE, locus 739 with coins of Yannai (103-76 BCE) figs.1-4. Tzafeiris, 1970, Givat Ha-Mivtar, Tomb I, Figs.6:9. (**H41**) and Tomb III 7:6 (**H39**) Pl.10E. Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Pl.62:4-7; Tel Sandahanna, lamps no.3 and 4 have slightly wide shoulders; No.6 decorated with 'dots' (globules) (**H41**); No.7 shoulders are marked by arches. All but no.7 are rounded with several ring rims and short radial strokes. Lamp no.7 is a Samaria type of the Seleucid period. Macalister, 1912, Gezer, Pl.CXVI: 5-7 Tomb 168. Kee, 1971, Ashdod, p.59, Area A, Fig.20L4,5,7.8 and another grey lamp. Zayadine, 1977-1978, Amman, p.28, Fig.23 Area A Pl.XXIII:1: (J,13374) late Hellenistic Fill, 2nd century BCE mixed with Early Roman pottery. The shoulders are marked like those in Samaria-type lamps. A lamp with multiple nozzles of this type (J.15378). Diez, 1983, type 2, pp.33 and 42, 64-65 related the lamps to the Herodian period. Laumonier, 1977, Pl.112:4312.4.8-9233. Ionian workshop relief decorated with arches and stars, Astragal, and scales, halved triangles (Tirat Yehuda); all the elements depicted to decorate oil lamps of the various types; and leaves made of clay like those at the rear of the lamps. Neidinger, 1982, Antipatris, p.157, local lamp with Egyptian influence. Pl,21:1 with shoulders of horse-shaped projections, three ring rims around a filling hole. Locus 4318. Rosenthal, 1978, Tel Mevorach, Fig.2:21, Pl.22:1 dated second half of the 2nd century BCE (not the Jerusalem workshop); resembles the lamp from Maresha Oren and Rappaport, 1984, Pl.16:B Tomb N.VII with rudinentary projection.

The typology, or trend of development, may be compared to that known from Egypt, where oil lamps turned into frog-shaped lamps, which overall resemble lamps made in the Jerusalem workshop (**H41**), and others. The similarity is seen in the design of their filling hole, the 'horseshoe'-shape body, and the brackets on their side. The nozzles of the Egyptian lamps differ somewhat; they were dated by Mlynarczyk type S: 1st century BCE- 1st century CE. In a major study of these lamps - found in large numbers on Masada - the authors suggest that they should be called the 'Judean Radial Lamps', made at the time of Herod's reign. This was also confirmed by Bar-Nathan.[40]

These were the last lamps to be fashioned in the long Hellenistic tradition started in the 3rd century BCE.

[40] Bar-Nathan, 2002, Jericho. pp.106-109 III.85 and III.86 pl.17:293-294 dated 90-31 BCE.

CHAPTER 8

MOULD MADE: LATE HELLENISITC IMPORTED LAMPS

II.IV.1 - H42A-G Ephesus type lamps, last quarter of the 2nd- into the 1st century BCE. Broneer Type XIX, Howland Type 49A **(#349-#371)**

Many research articles have been written on this interesting group of lamps since they were discovered in Ephesus in Asia Minor. It is regarded as its birthplace, being found there in large numbers for the first time, together with their clay moulds.[1]

Once again, Asia Minor stands out as a leading power of design and inspiration. This lamp, like the East Greek relief decorated bowls (Megarian), marks a turning point in lamp design: the first lamp type produced in moulds, decorated with an unlimited range of patterns covering the entire surface of the lamp, including the shoulders and nozzle. This in contrast both to the plain Greek oil lamps and the applied single pattern of wheel-made Cnidian lamps, and to mould-made lamps decorated with radial strokes or with human figures and Erotes (**H23**). The patterns of decoration were stamped or incised into the clay mould using the same technique used in decorating the East Greek type bowls. This technique enabled formation of unlimited combinations of patterns. The new method of using moulds and stamps enabled mass production, the creation of many variations, a wide range of customers, and probably reduced production costs.

The new achievement resulted in a complete change of the lamp's shape; it stands as a unique group which seems to pass away more or less with the generation of their introduction, but lit the way for generations of lamps to come.

These Ephesus type mould-made lamps outnumbered the Cnidian lamps (**H19**) in foreign markets, but their total number in our country remain low. The lamps were exported from Asia Minor (Ephesus) all over the ancient Hellenistic world; however, unlike the Cnidian lamps, they were also copied and imitated in other workshops throughout the Hellenistic period long after the originals disappeared in the Roman times, when variations were made. Moulds for these lamps were found in Greece and Cyprus,[2] and had a strong influence on local industries, especially in the drive for decoration.

These lamps are easily recognizable by their characteristic features: a sharply carinated profile and grey clay, including a high percentage of mica, which became black upon firing, finally adopting a dark grey glaze resembling metal lamps.

Typology In Miltner's original division of 'Ephesus' lamps, eleven types were registered.[3] We shall deal at length with only three original types - the classic imported oil lamps and the others are later variations made in other workshops (probably Antioch), all of which were found in excavations in this country, or registered with the Antiquities Authority. Bailey deals with three main types which were produced more or less simultaneously.[4]

II.IV.1.1 - H42A Ending in a pointed triangle (Fig.38)

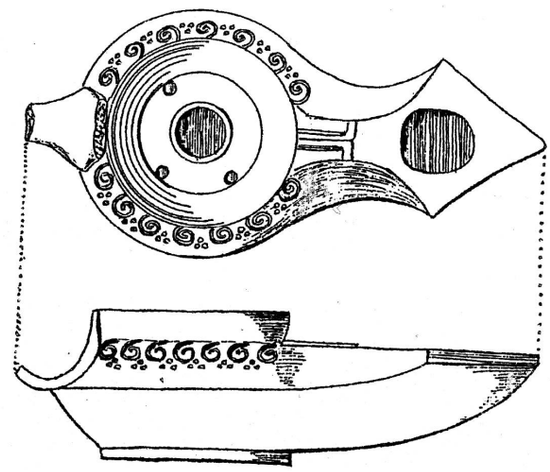

Fig.38. Lamp from Sandahannah #354

Lamps with an elongated curved-sided nozzle continuing the line of the body, ending in a pointed triangle (Kite-shape) tip. A high flattened axis runs along the nozzle, widening to surround the wick hole. The circular body, with a sharply carinated profile, stands on a rather high concave disc base or ring base. There is a concave deep discus with a narrow central filling hole the size of the wick hole (**#357**)**.** Most of the lamps were found with their nozzles fragmented or missing, and the handle as well. Both the discus and the filling hole are surrounded by a ring rim. The rim around the discus is rather high, forming a 'bowl'. Between these two rings is a wide concave 'channel' usually pierced by three tiny holes, one always in the area above the nozzle. The purpose of these holes is not clear; one suggestion made by Broneer[5] is to

[1] Miltner, 1937, Ephesos IV, Pl.XIV:359-360.

[2] Bailey, 1975, pp.89-90. Moulds made of pottery were found in different excavations beside Ephesus itself. Roebuck, 1951, Corinth, p.81, Pl. 19:1 MF 9015 two fragments of moulds for Ephesus lamp were found below the floor; the lamps were in use in Corinth in the Early Roman Period.

[3] See note 1, above.

[4] Bailey, 1975, p.90.

[5] Broneer, 1930, Corinth, pp.66-70; Type XIX.

collect surplus oil left when filling the reservoir. But among the many lamps found at Delos there are numerous lamps without such holes.[6] Another suggestion was that they enable air ventilation, as is common in Roman disc lamps. A third proposal: a means by which the lamp could be hung on a chain, imitating lamps of glass and metal.

At the rear of the lamp is a wide triple-ridged loop handle, attached to the lamp after removal from its mould; the handle rests on the shoulder against the ring rim and stretches to the shoulder's end. Most of these lamps were found with their handles missing. Along the wide loop handle in some lamps is a double ridge forming a 'triple' handle.[7]

The waist of these lamps is not a marked, thus the body is not separated from the nozzle.

The decorations run around the shoulders and along the nozzle; only some of the bases are stamped.

II.IV.1.2 - H42B With circular tip of nozzle (Fig.39) Lamps in which almost all features resemble type **H42A**, the difference lying in the shape of the nozzle. The nozzle is wide and circular, with a tube-shaped profile, and ends in a wide circular wick hole surrounded by a narrow flat rim (surface). The length of the nozzle varies. Here, too, in many of the lamps the rim around the discus is rather high and close to a bowl. Only few of these were found here (**#359**).

Fig.39. Fragment with circular nozzle from Yafo

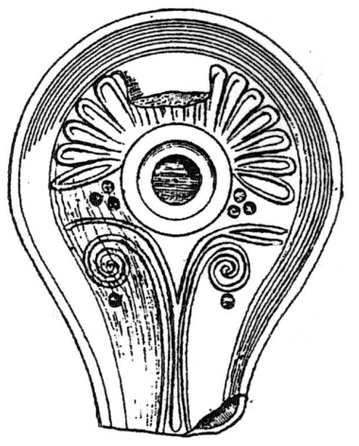

*Fig.40. Lamp from Sandahannah **#360***

[6] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pls.15:2610-2801; 17:2996; 18:3103; 22:4210.
[7] Bruneau, 1965, Delos. Pl.18:2992.

II.IV.1.3 - H42C Lamp within cradle (Fig.40) (#360, #361)

This lamp (**#361**) could be summed up as if taking a complete lamp of Type **H42A** and placing it within a cradle; a high collar was built around the entire body to form the cradle. Bailey suggests[8] that the collar was made in the mould and served to collect oil through the holes pierced on both sides at the point where the shoulders become the nozzle. There are typological differences between this lamp **H42C** and the above **H42B**: along the nozzle run two volutes ending in wide spirals forming an illusion of a column and capital from which two sprouts are growing**.** A group of three globules flank both sided of the filling hole above the volutes, as depicted on the Jerusalem **H41** (**#345**) from Meiron. The tip of the nozzle is triangular. The filling hole of these lamps is narrower, and so is the 'channel' within the filling hole between the two ring rims. In some lamps the rim around the filling hole forms a collar.

The handle runs from the filling hole to the wall of the cradle.

The patterns of decoration on these lamps revolve around the filling hole; usually elongated leaves or strokes or strings of globules.[9]

II.IV.1.4 - H42D Variations (Fig.41 and #367) Two lamps from the northern part of the country, (**#362**) from Bet Shean and (**#363**) from Samaria, have wide strap handles decorated lengthwise, one with a single branch (**#362**), the other with two incised branches (**#363**). Incised patterns cover the high sloping shoulders with radial strokes in a ladder pattern (**#363**)**.** Lamp (**#362**) has three horizontal registers: the lowest consists of short vertical strokes; above them three horizontal lines, the lower one denticulated; above them ovuli surround the filling hole. These lamps may have originated in Syria, Antioch yielding numerous later variations on the Ephesus lamps.[10]

II.IV.1.5 - H42E Variation Close to pear-shape, the lamps are similar to **H42D** (**#369** and **#370**) of unknown origin. The wide ring bases are decorated with a rosette in relief. The filling hole is surrounded by a joined double ring-rim. Wide loop/strap handles resemble those from Beit Shean and Samaria (**H42D**). The nozzle is decorated with inner volutes. The shoulders are decorated with a raised high relief rosette (knobs), twigs with leaves and fruits, and elongated tongues which remind us of Roman lamps. Such lamps are numerous in Antioch and Tarsus.[11]

[8] Bailey, 1975. p.111.
[9] Bruneau, 1965, Delos. Pl. 12:2131, 2135, 2142.
[10] Waage', 1941, Antioch III, figs.75: 18a:57; 21:64 are later versions of Ephesus lamps, the earliest lamps date to the last quarter 2nd -1st half of the 1st century BCE, the latter dated 50 BCE-20 CE; Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, type VI and IX pp.89-92, dated 2nd century BCE - Augustus. Group IX figs. 94:45 and 47 are the classical types, all the rest are later variations: 52,53,62,64 are later figs.95:96 –119, 96:75.
[11] Waa'ge, 1934, Antioch I, Pl.VII: groups I-IV;1834-1380.

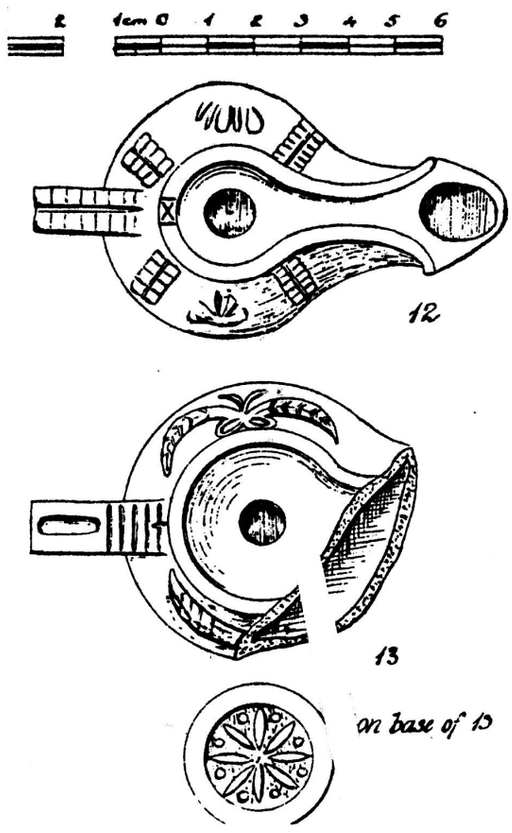

Fig.41. Lamps from Sandahannah, Bliss and Macalister 1902, Pl.63:12 and 13

II.IV.1.6 - H42F Variation A unique lamp was found in Jerusalem (**#366**) which combines the Ephesus lamp with 'binding' securing the handle, this time with a 'butterfly' decorated with high relief elongated leaves.

II.IV.1.7 - H42G Variation Later variations to the Ephesus type lamps are lamps (**#308**)**,** resembling the original Ephesus lamps: plain, small discus without holes. There are a narrow filling hole, plain handle, short wide flat-topped nozzle to include the elongated curved tip nozzle; extending from the body; oval wick hole. (**#308**) and has decorations with a stylized floral design.

II.IV.1.8 - H42H Variation (#371)

The lamp was included here because of the three pierced holes in the wide discus. Short square nozzle typical to the Jerusalem workshop, at the rear a heavy stout lug/ handle. Wide discus was probably borrowed from the current Roman disc lamps.

Decorations Now for the first time, the potter felt it necessary to adorn the lamps, making sure to fill their entire surface with patterns to catch the eye of the customer - and without a need to deliver a cultural message. Only occasionally do we find patterns that may represent mythological pagan characters connected to cultic tradition. The patterns of decoration were embodied in the rich Hellenistic artistic culture used in architectural decorations and other works of art.

The decorations cover the shoulders and on some lamps a small pattern was added to the nozzle against the filling hole.
The contribution of these extraordinary Ephesus type lamps lies in the introduction of aesthetic values, gaining access to the Greek-Hellenistic world of fine ware - this was an entry ticket for the local lamp production industry.

The decorations are all in linear relief, in contrast to the lamps decorated with three dimensional Erotes or the applied Cnidian patterns restricted to a small number of subjects. The lamps stand mid-way between the Hellenistic and the later Terra Sigilata ware, together with the East Greek (Megarian) bowls.

The technique used in their decoration depends on ready-made stamps engraved with different patterns: by using several stamps, the artists were able to create endless variations, even complicated scenes, as is evident on East Greek (Megarian) bowls. Incised patterns were also added when necessary. The variety of patterns and combinations decorating these lamps is extraordinarily rich. Very few lamps bear identical patterns, though they were made in moulds. The reason may lie in the moulds, which were not durable. Different patterns were chosen to decorated different parts of the lamp.

The patterns include geometrical, floral and a few figurative shapes, among them the mask and the dolphin. The geometric and floral decorations testify to a developed aesthetic and artistic sense and skill. Symbols were often depicted on the nozzles of lamps: trident and caducea replaced gods depicted on other pottery vessels, Greek and later Asiatic East Greek (Megarian) bowls.

The direction of the patterns, mainly composed of branches, usually stem from both sides of the handle toward the nozzle (**#357**). Other patterns surround the discus like a necklace**:** elongated ovuli**,** petals, triangles (**#349, #356, #360, #361** and **#366),** and spirals (**#354**). Frequently, we find the two sides of one lamp decorated differently. The place of the handle was always taken into consideration when planning the decoration, thus the handle does not interfere with the course of the pattern (**#370**). The decorations on the nozzles of the lamps of the first and second groups **H42A** and **B** were applied only to the bottom of the nozzles, against the filling hole; while in the third group **H42C** the pattern - the 'Ionic column' - (**#360** and **#361**) run along the entire length of the nozzle.

It seems that even after the introduction of new elements with the conquest of the east by the Romans, the local artists prefered the delicate Hellenistic decorative style.

The Chart (**Fig. 42A and B**) with the motifs was taken from Broneer's publication on the excavations at Corinth. It shows the undecorated lamps (**#353** and **#368**), as

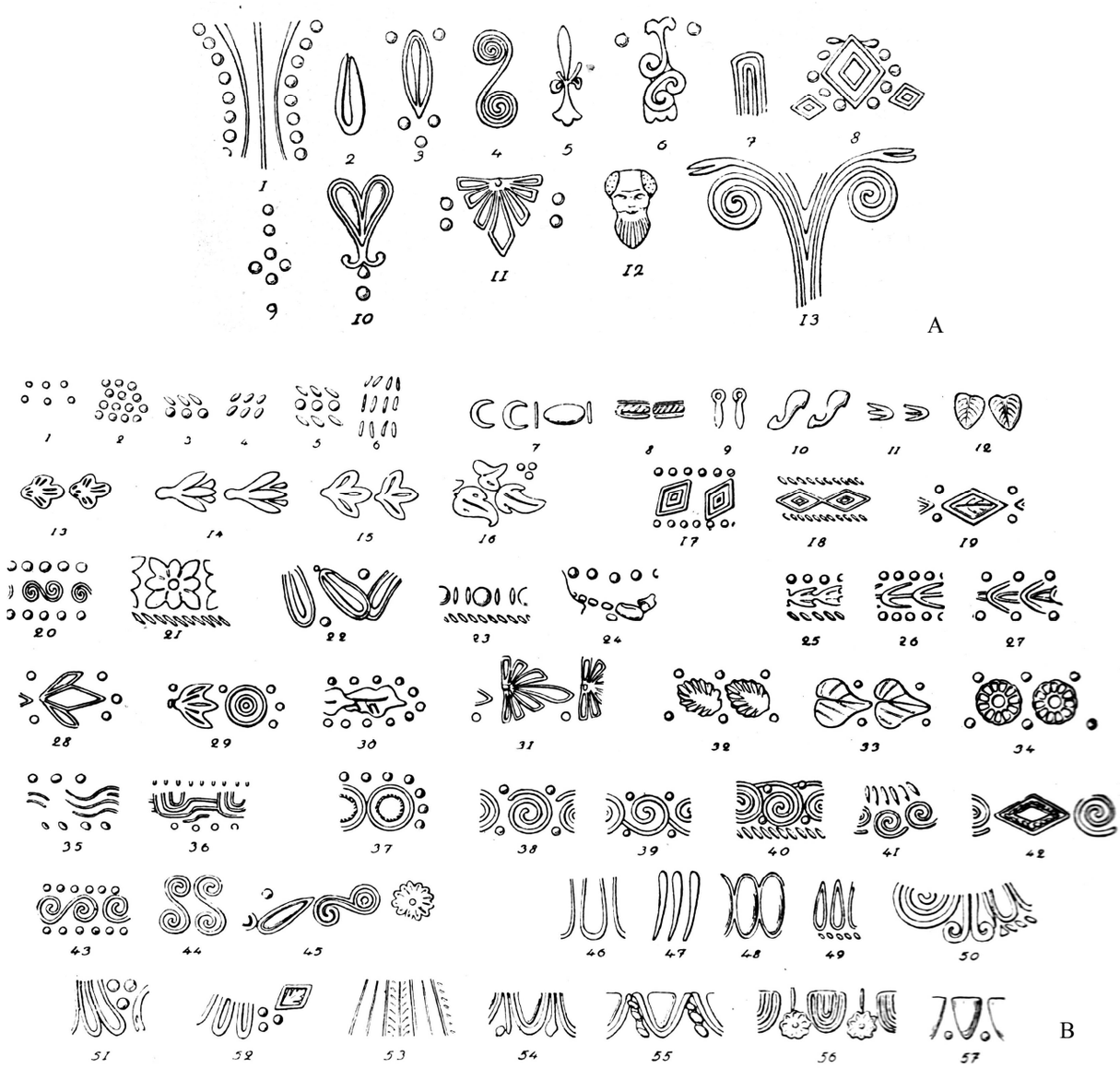

Figure 42. A Neck decorations b. Rim decorations (after Broneer)

well as the later variants which were decorated differently (**#367-#370**).

An attempt was made at Delos[12] to categorize the various lamps according to these decorations and their location on the lamps.

Workshops which produced Ephesus type lamps are known from Pergamon where they underwent some changes by adding side lugs.[13]

Distribution Lamps of the Ephesus type were found in this country in the same Hellenistic sites together with other imported lamps. (**H19**) originated in Asia Minor or the Greek islands and Pergamon. On the whole, their number seems to be larger than type (**H19**) but only a few were found in each of the sites. A list of sites: Tel Anafa, Tiberias, Beth Shean, Samaria, Shechem**,** Caesarea, Tel Sandahanna (**#360**) and Maresha, Ashdod, Jaffa, Tel Mor (**#351**), Oboda (**#349** and **#350**), Moa (Negev **#361**), Jerusalem. All the sites are known to have been inhabited by mixed populations. Imported Ephesus lamps were not among the finds in the excavations at Dor, only a local imitation; and also at Shiqmona and Atlit - cities on the Phoenician coast.[14]

[12] Bruneau, 1965, Delos, pp. 51-78.
[13] Schafer, 1968, Pergamon, pls.57-69. Pl.66:Q63, Pl.69:T1 and 4.

[14] See notes under the lamps in the catalogue **H42**; no Ephesus lamps were published from Dor, Rosenthal and Heginbottom, 1994. Late type **H42E** Fig. 5.16.12 Type 12.3.

At Petra in Jordan, a local version was found similar to one in Oboda, both Nabatean cities. Ephesus lamps in Egypt seems to be not as common.[15]

Locally made 'Collared' lamps - dated 1st century BCE-1st century CE[16] - found in the northern part of the country and in Jordan, may indicate the influence of the Ephesus type **H42A.**

The Ephesus lamps influenced local industries all over the Mediterranean area, although their number in each place was not remarkable. At Knosos, 20 lamps were found, in Nea Paphos only one.[17] In Cyprus, their number was also small. The main bulk were local lamps made after the initial impact of the Ephesus design (Mlynarzcyk calls them 'Ephesin' lamps). In Palestine, it seems the local potters did not copy or closely imitate the Ephesus lamps; they were influenced by their patterns of decoration, and some in nozzle design.

At Labarunda as well,[18] only one Ephesus lamp was found; all fifteen lamps 'seem more or less close imitations of Ephesus type,' dated no earlier than the middle of the 2nd century, most of them probably belonging to the 1st century BCE, and the last few to the 1st century CE.

Date The Ephesus lamps were divided into eleven sub-types; they belong to Howland types 49, 50-58; he dated each one of the eleven types differently. The type criteria were based on the shape of each lamp's handle and nozzle; the lamps with a round-tipped nozzle did not appear before the Sullon invasion in 86 BCE.[19] In the excavations at Delos, in the House of Hermes and the House of the Comedies, the lamps were divided into nine types only, all of them found together, some bearing the signatures of the same potter, Ariston.[20] Among the known products of Ariston's workshop are figurines and other vessels, and other types of oil lamps. This workshop is known to have existed in Delos during the 2nd century BCE. This led Bailey to the conclusion that differences in style and decoration do not provide reasons for a differential dating. The Ephesus type lamps reached the Greek mainland only after the conquest of Delos by the Greeks in the 1st century BCE. Variations of the Ephesus lamps were still made in the 1st century AD.

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[15] Johns, 1942, Petra, Pl.XLVIII:473, variation of the Ephesus type. And Negev, 1986, Oboda, p.126:1093-1097, the last lamps are variations of the 1st century BCE, and Egypt: Petrie 1994-5, Naukratis Q147,150,152-154; Petrie, 1905, Pl.LXI:L5. Lamp of the Ephesus type.
[16] Sussman, 1990, p.97 Fig. 12:1.
[17] Mlynarczyk, 1978, Neo Paphos, p.245.
[18] Hellstrom, 1971, Labarunda; pl. 33:38; original, and 40, pl.34;41, 42-48.
[19] Bruneau, 1965, Delos. Signed by Ariston,. Pl.11;2079.
[20] Bailey, 1975, pl. 1:Q203 on p.111. Howland, 1958, p.166, Type 49; trade between East Greece and the mainland was more organized during the years 133-129 BCE. Pls.49,50,51-54, includes several variations dated to the last quarter of 2nd-1st century BCE. They may be dated earlier in Asia Minor; Hayes, 1980, p.15, 'Ephesian' lamps; Pl.7:55-57.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool*
AASOR	*Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
ABSA	*Annual of the British School of Athens*
ADAJ	*Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*
AJA	*American Journal of Archaeology*
APEF	Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund
`Atiqot	English Series
`Atiqot (HS)	Hebrew Series; English summaries
BA	*Biblical Archaeologist*
BAIAS	*Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society*
BAR	*Biblical Archaeology Review*
BAR Int. S	*British Archaeology Reports, International Series*
BASOR	*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
BCSP	*Bollettino del Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici*
BDASI	*Bulletin of the Department of Antiquities of the State of Israel* (Hebrew)
BIES	*Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society* (Hebrew)
BJPES	*Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society* (Hebrew)
BSAJ	*British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem*
DJD	*Discoveries in the Judaean Desert*
EI	*Eretz Israel* (Hebrew; English summaries)
ESI	*Excavations and Surveys in Israel*
ET	*Etude et Travauux*
HA	*Hadashot Arkheologiyot* (Hebrew)
IAA	*Reports Israel Antiquities Authority Reports*
IEJ	*Israel Exploration Journal*
JFA	*Journal of Field Archaeology*
JHS	*Journal of Hellenic Studies*
JSOT/ASOR	*Journal for the Study of the Old Testament*
JPOS	*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*
JSSEA	*Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities*
LA	*Liber Annuus: Studii Biblici Franciscani*
MJ	*The Museum Journal*
PEFQSt	*Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement*
PEQ	*Palestine Exploration Quarterly*
QDAP	*Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine*
RB	*Revue Biblique*
SCE	*The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*
ZDPV	*Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palꞥstina-Vereins*

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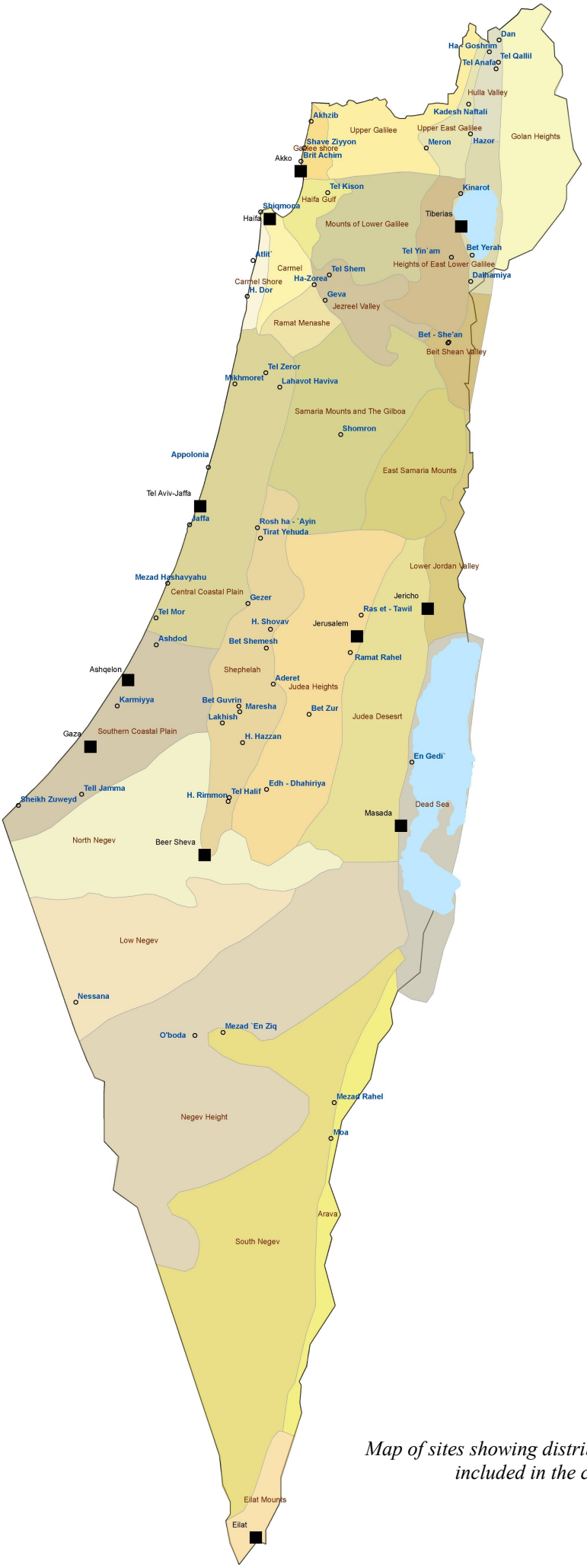

Map of sites showing distribution of lamp types included in the catalogue

Site	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36-41	42A-G
Acre(Akko)										30		2	1	2				4						2		1			2	1		1		6				
Aderet																						2	1															
Tel Akhziv																																				1		
Tel Anafa																		1						1										1				2
Tel Arshaf (Arsuf)																																						
Tel Ashdod																	1		1			1		2							2	3		3			3	1
Atlit										2														2						1	1			1				
Bet Guvrin																									1							1		12				
Bet She'an																					1		1	1								1		3				
Bet Shemesh																																						
Beth Yerah										2				1		1		8	3		1															1		
Beth Zur																	2																				
Brit Achim										1																												
edh-Dahiriya							1																															
Tel Dan														1										1														
En Gedi				G-H	2												2																					
Geva													1								1			2									1	1				
Tel Gezer										2														1										2				
Jaffa (Yafo)																																						
Jerusalem																3	1	1		1																46		1
H Hazzan																																				1		
Ha-Goshrim				1																														1				
Ha-Zorea (Tel Qira)									1																									1				
Tel Halif																					1																	
Tel Hazor					G-H	1																																
Kadesh Naftali																																				x		
Tel Kinarot										1																												
Tel Kison (Tell Keisan)							1			1								1												1								
Lehavot Haviva																																						
Maresha(Sandahanna		1		1										1			5			1			1	1	2								17				2
Me'ron																																					1	
Mesad E'n Zik										1																								1				
Meza	2		2																																			
Mezad Rahel																											1											
Mikhmoret										1																												
Moa																												3								1?	
Tel Meimas										1																												
Tel Mor																		1			1		2														1
Nessana																								1	2		1	1				1					
Oboda																																						1
Ramat Rahel															2	1		1		1														1			1	
Ras e'-Tawil																																		1				
&H Rimmon																																						
Rosh Ha-Ayin																																						
Shave Ziyyon																1								2														
&H Shovav																																						
Shomron/Samaria		1		1			3							1				7		1							1						1	1			1	
Tel Shem																																						
Tel Shiqmona																								1													1	
Tirat Yehuda																	2	1																	5			
Tel Yin'am																																						
Tel Zeror										2								2																	1			
Unkown																	2						2		3								1	1	1	18	3

Table of sites, lamp types and quantitites

Acre (Akko) (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Cemetery					
No.	Registration number	Location	Excavation number	Type	Date
21	61-452	Burial	28	H9	4th/3rd
24	64-757	"	28	H9	3rd
22	63-745	Cist Burial	2:1	H9	4th/3rd
23	64-751	Cist Burial	5:2	H9	4th/3rd
25	67-902	Burial	47/132	H9	3rd
65	67-903	Burial	42/132	H11	4th-3rd
71	61-451	Burial	61/2	H13	3rd
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Hagdud street					
107	56-1204	Burial		H17	3rd
245	56-1203	Burial		H33	
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Trumpeldor Street					
243	56-1213	Burial		H33	
244	56-1214	Burial		H33	
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Miscellaneous					
66	L.771	Burial		H12	4th -3rd
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Ben Ami Street					
27	81-146	Favissa		H9	4th/3rd
28	81-147			H9	4th/3rd
29	81-148			H9	4th/3rd
30	81-149			H9	4th/3rd
31	81-150			H9	4th/3rd
32	81-151			H9	4th/3rd
33	81-152			H9	4th/3rd
34	81-153			H9	4th/3rd
35	81-154			H9	4th/3rd
36	81-155			H9	4th/3rd
37	81-156			H9	4th/3rd
38	81-157			H9	4th/3rd
39	81-158			H9	4th/3rd
40	81-159			H9	4th/3rd
41	81-160			H9	4th/3rd
42	81-161			H9	4th/3rd
43	81-162			H9	4th/3rd
44	81-163			H9	4th/3rd
45	81-164			H9	4th/3rd
46	81-165			H9	4th/3rd
47	81-166			H9	4th/3rd
48	81-167			H9	4th/3rd
49	81-168			H9	4th/3rd
50	81-170			H9	4th/3rd
164	81-230			H23	2nd/1st
	81-				
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) E. Oren Excavations					
190	71-906	Locus 5	308/53	H29	2nd /1st
26	71-910		28/130	H9	3rd

26a			821	H9	3rd
111	71-905		820/22	H17	4th /3rd
201	71-876		500/39	H31	2nd/1st
261	71-875			H33	2nd /1st
					2nd /1st
185	71-865			H28	2nd /1sy
176	71-880	Locus 6	400-6	H25	2nd /1st
183	71-909	Locus 6	400	H28	2nd /1st
		Locus 6	400-3		
262	71-877		700-5	H33	2nd /1st
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) M. Dothan Excavations at the Tell					
13	86-87			H7	4th
110	86-88			H17	3rd
72	86-89		267/12	H14	3rd
64	86-90	Area C	20/14	H11	4th
144			1312/1		3rd
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) others					
73	47.1892			H14B	4th /3rd
211	37.257	Moat	627	H33	2nd /1st
108	37.258	Moat	627	H17	2nd /1st
72	47.1890			H13	3rd
155	45.263			H23	3rd
359	69-5872	Surface		H42	
109	47.1891	Excavations		H17	3rd
Acre (206400-208900/ 75800-760400) Burg el Komander					
51	85-620			H9	4th/3rd
Acre Harbour 206000-27800/756000-761000					
151	84-179	Under water		H22	3rd /2nd
Aderet (UTK 199550-199650/618750-618850)					
141		Farm	1038/45	H21	3rd
142			1038/61	H21	3rd
145			1038/21	H22	3rd
Akhzib (ez - Zib) (209700-210100/772350-772900)					
166	64-2559	Excavations			2nd/1st
Appolonia/Tel Arshaf (Arsuf) (1317:1775/1325:1783)					
63	77-399	locus 422, Area D	4190		4th
Ashdod 167100-168250/628859-629850)					
	63-1741	Area A, Stratum 4a	983/1		
192	62-641	"		H30	2nd /1st
157	63-1761	" locus 49	1622/1	H23	2nd /1st
193		"		H30	2nd /1st
128	62-640	" Stratum 3	391/1	H18	2nd
195	62-642	" " 3a	411/1	H31	2nd /1st

355		Area A	394/1	H42	3rd-1st
199	63-1763	3	153/1	H31	2nd /1st
246	63-1760	3a	1172/2	H33	2nd /1st
318		Area A	A827/1	H38	2nd /1st
321	63-1738	" Surface	618/9	H38	1st-1st
165		Area A	178/1	H23	2nd /1st
		Area	827/1	H37	1st -1st
202	63-1809	A	1849/1	H31	2nd /1st
207	63-2597	Strata 5-9;locus 1119	4370/1	H33	2nd
94	63-1897	Locus 1059	707/1	H16	3rd -2nd
320		Strata III-II	A851/1	H38	1st-1st
143		Area D	1303/1	H21	3rd
291	63-1764			H36	1st
253	63-2501		4090	H33	2nd /1st
`Atlit (193400-195400/733000-735100)					
209	32.619	Burial 23		H33	2nd /1st
54	32.1002	Burial 24		H9	4th
	32.907	Burial 32			
194	41.91			H30B	1st -1st
54	32.1002	Burial 35b		H9	4th/3rd
167	I.3426	Shaft??	30-90	H23D	1st -1st
67a	41.57/3		30-69	H13	4th/3rd
189				H29	1st -1st
Bet Guvrin (189000-191200/612000-614000)					
256	I.6132			H33	2nd /1st
208	I.6134			H33	2nd /1st
224a	I.6151			H33	2nd /1st
232	I.6152			H33	2nd /1st
233	I.6153			H33	2nd /1st
234	I.6154			H33	2nd /1st
171	I.6156			H24	2nd /1st
173	I.6150			H24	2nd /1st
174	I.6149			H24	2nd /1st
259	I.6160			H33	2nd /1st
197a	I.6161			H31	2nd /1st
197	I.6162			H31	2nd /1st
	I.6163				2nd /1st
225	I.6166			H33	2nd /1st
222	I.6168			H33	2nd /1st
235	I.6170			H33	2nd /1st
257	I.6171			H33	2nd /1st
280a	I.6172	bought		H35	2nd /1st
226	I.6175			H33	2nd /1st
152a	I.6164			H22	2nd /1st
Bet – She'an (246000-249000/711000-713000)					
200	51-1600	Tel Aztaba, Synagogu		H31	1st-1st
260	51-1601			H33	2nd .1st
277a	51-1602		476	H35	2nd/1st
362	51-1604		850	H42	1st -1st
135	51-1606?			H20	
188	51-1632			H23	1st-1st

152	I.9654			H22	3rd /2nd
227	82-11			H33	2nd /1st
228	82-12			H33	2nd /1st
Bet Yerah (Kh. el Kerak) (253500-2545001/735100-736400)					
15	50-876**?**		3875/1	H9	3rd
16	51-638			H9	3rd
83	50-873		4271	H15	2nd -1st
69	53-1064			H13C	3rd
105	50-155			H17	3rd
100	50-875		2965	H17	3rd
101	50-876**?**		2677/1	H17	3rd
101a	50-877			H17”	3rd
	Fragment				
99	50-3706			H17	3rd
104	52-1058			H17	3rd
102	53-1052		53/1	H17	3rd
103	55-306			H17	3rd
127	50-427			H18	3rd /2nd
126	50-874		3624	H18	3rd
134	55-298			H20	3rd /2nd
	50-3123				
128	53-1059	Synagogue		H18	3rd /2nd
304	53-1061a	Synagogue		H37	1st -1st
.	50-874				
	50-874a				
Bet Shemesh (197000-198000/ 628000- 629000)					
	L.5888				
	????				
Bet Zur (209000-210000/611000-612000)					
93	31.43	Room 98	363	H16	3rd -2nd
	31.44				
Brit Achim UTK 207099-207200/761650-761750					
20	63-810	Burial 24	4	H9	Late 3rd
Kh (Tel) Dalhamiya (253600:800/728800:729					
106a	69-2117			H15	4th /3rd
edh - Dhahiriya (197000- 198000/590000-591000)					
138	I.9286	Burial	Purchase	H21	3rd
146	I.9284	Burial	“	H21	3rd
224	I.9288	Burial	“	H33	2nd/1st
H. Dor (Kh. El- Burj) (192200-193000/724600-726000) (Tantura)					
No.	Registration number	Location	Excavation number	Type	Date
55	L.806	Excavations	55	H9	4th/3rd
56	L.807		TA	H9	4th/3rd
11	L.810			H6	4th
186	L.812	Lower level II		H28	

63a	L.841	Strata H:III-II		GH10	4th
	P.2811-2924		Fragments		
&`En - Gedi-Na&hal David (18755:09725/18765:09735)					
	61-1341	Burial chest	3/17	Saucer lam	
	61-1344		2/3	"	
	61-1345		52/2	"	
	61-1346		3/16	"	
////////	61-1343				
96	61-1347			H16C	2nd -1st
97	61-1348			H16C	2nd -1st
`En Gedi (237000-238000/597000-598000)					
58	67-809	Locus 234	1337	H9	4th/3rd
4?	67-2065			G-H4	End 5th-4th
4	67-2066			G-H4	End 5th-4th
Ha - Goshrim (258400-259200/791300-792000)					
263	75-91	Burial 326	33	H33	2nd /1st
3	75-92	"	1159	H3B	1st
247	80-913	Excavations		H33	2nd /1st
14	80-915	Excavations		H8	4th /3rd
Geva (Mishmar Ha-e'meq) UTK 213500-23600/724000-724100					
204	83-48	Burial. Sport grounds		H32	2nd /1st
156	83-49	Burial. Officers		H23	3rd /2nd
136	83-52	"		H20	2nd /1st
67	83-53	"		H12	4th-3rd
268	83-50	Burial, northern slope		H23	2nd /1st
255	83-51	Burial		H33	2nd /1st
Gezer, (Abu Shusha) (192250-193100/640560-641020)					
62	35.3260	Room 1005	34.2	H10	3rd
67	74-2042	Stratum 11.		H13a	3rd (2nd)
206	74-2043	Stratum 2; Area B	Locus 3036	H33	2nd /1st
61	76-1238	Stratum 4, Area 7	45.89.1	H9	4th
231	74-2044				
	Xxxx				
	Xxxxx				
&H Hazzan UTK 19600-191000/602000-602800					
281		Burial	1256/3	H35	2nd /1st
Jaffa /Yafo (176000-177400/661500-662900)					
	48-2258	Excavations	444		
59	48-2269		744	H9	3rd -2nd
60	64-87			H9	3rd -2nd
	???		1850		
230	72-527			H33	2nd /1st

162	72-529			H23	3rd
214	64-88			H33	
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000:Haophel					
309	I.2196	Excavations	F9	H37+	1st-1st
296	I.2197	Cistern 211	254	H37	1st -1st
Jerusalem-el `Issawiyeh (17375:13378)					
300	32.2837	Burial cave 9		H37	1st -1st
			254		
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000. Qidron Valley					
346	42.151	Burial cave XXXIV	7	H39+	1st-1st
Jerusalem-Talpiot (17209:12909) Hebron Road					
347	42.177	Burial cave		H36+	1st -1st
Jerusalem-Jason's Tomb (17018:13119/17820:13121)					
	56-1096	Burial cave	29		
	56-1097				
316	56-1098		744	H41B	1st
	56-1099			H38	
	56-1101		156	H36	
287	56-1135	Room B	226	H36	1st
288	56-1136			H36	1st
289	56-1137			H36	1st
343	56-1138			H41B	1st
314	56-1139			H36+	1st
298	56-1141				1st
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000, Mivtar					
325	68-1153	Burial cave 2		H41	1st -1st
322	68-1157a	Burial cave 1		H37	1st -1st
344	68-1179	Burial cave 3	1	H41B	1st -1st
334	70-528	Burial cave 4		H37A	1st -1st
315	71-589	Burial cave 322	28D	H38	
326	70-340	Burial cave		H37+	1st -1st
295	71-745	Burial 1		H37	1st
297	71-580	Burial cave 1		H37	1st -1st
330	71-746	Burial cave 1		H40	1st -1st
Botanical Garden (17325:13350)					
325	73-???	Burial cave		H37+	1st-1st
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000; Mount of Olives					
312	69-2019	Burial cave 7		H37+	1st
328		Burial cave	317-7	H37+	1st
327		Burial Cave	317-8	H37+	1st -1st
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000, Augusta Victoria					

327	73-804	Burial cave		H40	1st -1st
323	70-340			H38	1st -1st
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000,Mount Scopus					
	69-2019	Burial cave	17		
329		Burial Cave	317-8		
325	73-830	Burial cave		H41B	1st -1st
341	73-831	Burial Cave		H41B	1st -1stb
335	77-88		317.7	H40	1st-1st
Jerusalem-Giv`at Shapira ("French Hill") (1725:1343)					
302	71-394	Burial cave		H37	1st -1st
303	71-395	Burial cave		H37+	1st -1st
330	71-746	Burial cave		H37+	1st -1st
Jerusalem-Har &Ziyon (Mount Zion) (1715:1306/1724:1313)					
	76-1463	Locus 112			
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000, Jermiyahu Street					
	70-3	Burial cave 12			
	70-4	Burial cave 13			
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000, Giveat Ram					
311	70-203	Burial cave			
323	70-204	Burial cave		H39	1st -1st
Jerusalem-Jewish Quarter (17147:13112/17259:13234)					
366	82-1764	Area F-4 locus 1632	12065/4	H42	1st -1st
92	82-1880	Area 11 locus 5491	3530/1	H16	3rd -2nd
78	82-1881	" " 745	8190/1	H15	2nd
79	82-1882	" " 745	8290/2	H15	2nd
80	82-1883	" " 745	5452	H15	2nd
	82-1905	" * 217	7188/4	H36	
91	80-1496	3077	691/1	H16	2nd
124	82-1945	" " 1061	2691/21	H17	3rd
129a	82-1496	" " 3077	697/1	H18	2nd
299	84-1512	Locus 435	4007	H37	1st -1st
Jerusalem-Western Wall (17226:13135/17259:13153)					
310	78-3	Burial cave	7038	H38	1st -1st
319	78-5		6160	H38	1st -1st
	86-157	Locus 86/16	19		
331	86-179	AA54	19	H40	1st -1st
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000; Citadel of David					
313	84-1511		5005	H38	1st -1st
	84-1512		4a		
Jerusalem 219000-223000/628000-633000; Purchase					

81	73-16			H15	3rd /2nd
82	73-17			H15	3rd /2nd
Lahavot Haviva UTK 201000-201200/700200-700400					
	78-319	Surface			
Maresha , (Tell &Sanda&hanna) (1400:1100/1420:1125) **UTK 190000-191000/611000-612000**					
87	62-725	Burial cave NIII		H16	3rd -2nd
88	72-255	Unstratified		H16	3rd -2nd
89+90	72-256 72-257			H16	3rd -2nd
149	72-258			H16	3rd -2nd
	72-5213	Surface		H22	3rd /2nd
	72-5216				
	72-5217				
217	75-1156	Columbarium	342	H33	2nd /1st
218	75-1158		241	H33	2nd /1st
219	75-1159		232	H33	2nd /1st
220	75-1160		231	H33	2nd /1st
221	75-1161		240	H33	2nd /1st
242	75-1175		237	H33	2nd /1st
248	79-29		138b	H33	2nd /1st
249	79-30		105b	H33	2nd /1st
216	79-31			H33	2nd /1st
251	79-32		132b	H33	2nd /1st
237	79-33		142b	H33	2nd /1st
241	79-34		117b	H33	2nd /1st
212	79-35			H33	2nd /1st
238	79-36		117b	H33	2nd /1st
254	79-37		111b	H33	2nd /1st
	79-38		134b		2nd /1st
169	79-39	Burial cave	104b	H24	2nd /1st
239	79-40		141b	H33	2nd /1st
240	79-41		150b	H33	2nd /1st
170	79-42			H24	2nd /1st
159	79-43			H23	2nd /1st
132	L.352			H19	2nd /1st
360	L.355			H42?	3rd /2nd
356	L.475			H42?	3rd /2nd
2	L.514			H3A	3rd -2nd
276	L.452			H34	3rd/2nd
71a	I.411			H13	3rd
95	47.1811			H16A	3rd
	47.1815			H33	2nd /1st
268	47.1816				
Tel Mor (11733:13665/11770:13703)					
124	60-691			H17	3rd /2nd
139	60-690			H20	3rd ?2nd
140	60-676	Area B2;	185/11	H21A	3rd /2nd
138a	60-677	B2;	222/1	H21A	3rd /2nd
351	60-703	A;	39/1	H42	3rd -1st

Me'ron UTK 241100-241700/765000-765650					
198	80-396	Stratum IV			
345	80-402	"		H41B	
Mezad E'n Ziq UTK 185750-185900/523550-523750					
213		Locus 9	1258-9-67	H33	2nd /1st
Mezad Hashevyahu (170400-171400/645900-646700)					
FIGS 1-4					
Mikhmoret UTK 189030-189040/700810-700820					
57	78-263	Excavtions		H9	4th/3rd
Moa UTK 215200-215700/494450-494850					
179	81-809			H27	2nd/1st
361	81-191			H42?	3rd -1st
180	81-811	Area B locus 5	2003	H27	
178a	81-812		363	H36/41	1st-1st
		"			6th
Nessana UTK 144998-145998/531450-533000					
160	38-2219				
184	36.1415			H28	2nd /1st
223	36.1427			H24	2nd /1st
172	I.6148			H24	2nd /1st
178	36.1428	Northern Church	604	H27	2nd /1st
221	**36.1427?**	Ditch	603	H33	2nd /1st
O'boda UTK 178000-179000/522000-523000					
349	64-1553	Potters workshop	257	H42	3rd-1st
Ramat Rahel (220300-220900/627000-627800)					
77	64-1316	Stratum IVB		H15	3rd /2nd
74	64-1350	Cistern 484	4220/1	H14C	3rd -2nd
	64-1353		1830/1		
	64-1360		6169		
132	64-1362		6159	H18	3rd -2nd
	64-1363		6166		
	64-1384		6155		
137	64-1347			H20	3rd -2nd -
284	64-1370		6758	H36	2nd
	64-1396	?			3rd -2nd
	64-1317	?			
215	64-269	?		H33	2nd /1st
76	64-2314	Excavation		H14D	2nd -1st
Ras e' –Tawil UTK 223000-224000/637000-638000					

265	??		P272?/	H33	2nd /1st
290		Burial cave 2		H36	2nd /1st
H. Rimmon UTK 187000-188000/58600-587000					
	???				
	????				
Rosh Ha -`Ayin (Ras el `Ein) (195000-197000/661000-663000)					
	61-574	Excavations	161		
Shave Ziyyon (207900-208500/765500-765800)					
84	???			H15	2nd -1st
147+148	???			H23/H22	3rd /2nd
153	51-546			H23	3rd
154A&B				H23	3rd
Shick Zuweid					
75	57-1095			H14	2nd -1st
Shomron/Samaria (217000-218000/686000-687000)					
No.	Registration number	Location	Excavation number	Type	Date
1	33.3369			H3A	3rd -2nd
118	33.3600	Qn	4780	H17	3rd
63b	35.3577		4641	H10	4th
115	33.3575		4634	H17	3rd
116	33.3576		4635	H17	3rd
	33.337?	XIV Qo	4624	H17	3rd
205	33.3468		290	H32	Hell
354	33.3469		291	H42	3rd -1st
7	33.2262	(E)ZD near rock	360	GH5	5th -4th
52a	32.2381	As above		GH5	5th-4th
119	35.3729	HA		H17	3rd
113	33.2222	D	1269	H17	3rd
114	33.3262	D	1344	H17	3rd
160a	33.2219	D	1209	H23	2nd/1st
	33.3706	?		H11	
203	33.3316			H33	2nd /1st
177	32.2312			H26	2nd /1st
133	32.2313			H19	2nd /1st
	32.2224				
363	32.2238			H42	1st
352	32.2242			H42	3rd-1st
353	32.2324			H42	3rd -1st
202a	32.2293				2nd/1st
277	32.2244			H36	2nd (1st)
	33.372**9?**				
9	32.2375		Z191	H6	4th /3rd
	I.6148				
	57-1093	Survey			
Tel Anafa. UTK 260500-260600/786900-767000					

163	68-280			H23	2nd /1st
365	70-295	Locus A24		H42?	1st
364	70-297			H42?	1st -1st
250	82-326			H33	2nd /1st
	82-361	Locus 5	1818		
106		Locus 5	8184	H17	**??**3rd
280	82-362			H35	2nd /1st
Tel Dan (Tell el - Qadi) (621000-261500/794500-795000)					
161	68-1377	Area 9	4270	H23	2nd /1st
129	70-786		60/32	H13	End of 3rd
Tel Halif (Tell Khuweilifeh) (187000- 188000/587000-588000)					
	38.729	excavations	6130		
	40.640	Stratum IV, Room 481	20		
Tel Hazor 2525000-254200/768650-770200)					
5	56-1057	Area B; locus 303		GH-5	2nd quarter of 4th
Tel Jamma (Tel Gamma) UTK 146999-147999/588000/589000					
11	L.810			H6	3rd
6	70-5471	Surface		G-H5	4th
Tel Kinarot UTK 250650-251350/852550-753000					
17	84-1702			G-H9	3rd /2nd
Tel Kison (Tell Keisan) (214000-215000/753000-754000)					
112	79-208	Stratum 2	71.82	H17	3rd
10	79-211	----	73.920	H6	Late 4th
18	79-210	Locus F	2003	H9	Late 3rd
191	79-212			H29B	2nd /1st
Tel Lakhish (Tell ed – Duweir) (185000-186000/607000-609000)					
	???				
	????				
Tel Meimas					
19				G-H9	3rd
Tel Qallil (261000-261100/788600-788800)					
	66-22				
Tel Qedesh(Kadesh Naftali)(249000:250400/779100:789000)					
252	53-1233	Excavations			
Tel Shem (Tell esh Shammam) (214000-215000/730000-731000)					
	76-5009				

Tel Yin`am (Tell en - Na`am) (248000-249000/735000-736000)					
	80-355	Excavations	001147		
Tel Zeror (Kh. el- Tell edh Dhurur) (197000-198000/703000-704000)					
53	66-323	Stratum IV-III	869/1	H9	4th/3rd
275	66-368			H34C	
120	67-297	Locus 970	4307/1	H17	3rd
52	67-298	Area 2a Stratum IV-II	2099/1	H9	4th/3rd
121	67-303	Area 3	3371/1	H17	3rd
Tirat Yehuda UTK 196000-196200/658600-658800					
275??	60-71			H34	
122	60-173	Excavations		H17	3rd
85	60-174			H16	3rd -2nd
86	60-187			H16	3rd -2nd
269	60-185			H34	3rd -2nd
271	60-186			H34	3rd -2nd
274	60-??			H34	3rd -2nd
	60-??				
	60-194				3rd -2nd
269	60-184			H34	3rd -2nd
275	60-175?				2nd
Provenance Unknown					
258	L.811			H33	
	L.6148				
32	32.2310				1st -1st
48	38.1153				1st -1st
	48.467				
342	48-1330			H41B	1st -1st
348	48-1332			H38	1st -1st
339	48-1334			H41B	1st -1st
346	48-1348			H40	1st -1st
338	48-1349			H39	1st -1st
285	48-1748			H35	2nd /1st
371	48-1772			H42	1st CE
	48-2048				
292	49-1747			H36	1st
175	49-1772			H24	1st AD
367	56-917			H42	1st -1st
368	56-918				1st -1st
331	67-1816			H38+	1st -1st
333	67-1819			H40	1st -1st
337	73-451			H40	1st -1st
298	75-214			H38+	1st -1st
307	75-217			H37	1st -1st

				+	
96	77-49			H16	2^{nd} -1^{st}
91	L.817			H16D	2^{nd} -1^{st}
150	48-1346			H22	
342	48-2045			H39+	1^{st} -1^{st}
369	69-1220			H42	1^{st} -1^{st}
357	L.431			H42	1^{st} -1^{st}
370	75-35			H47	1^{st} -1^{st}
301	73-733			H37	1^{st} -1^{st}
305	48-870			H37	1^{st} -1^{st}
151	48-1752			H22	3^{rd}/2^{nd}
286	L.454			H36	2^{nd} /1^{st}
279	38.1135			H35	2^{nd} /1^{st}
294	L.444			H36	1^{st}
317	67.1818			H38	1^{st}
358	67.555			H42	3^{rd} -1^{st}

CATALOGUE

H3 A & B: Half-way closed lamps with a central tube (socket), Stock lamps: 3rd -2nd/1st centuries BCE; (Howland type 27B, C & D).

1
33.3369 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; fragmentary; flattened base; rounded incurving heavy wall forming a wide rim. A central tube, rim is missing; short nozzle which form a part of the wall and rim, or was bridged.
Pink ware, reddish glaze
Height 2.7 cm, width 4.3 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Samaria excavations of 1935 nos.Q2294
Cf. Scheibler.1976. Pl. 47:.260 &261; 3rd century BCE (262/1 BCE). Oziol 1977, Salamine Pl.5:66 &67. Howland.1958, p. 85, Type 27A, Pl.40:377 &379. little lamps; with a central tube; dated to the late years of the 4th -3rd quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Howland suggests Samos as their place of manufacture; Bailey, 1975, pl. 80:Q404, Rhodos probably 3rd century BCE. And Pl.106:Q537 from Egypt where the tube is higher than the rim. Bruneau, 1965, Delos. Variant Type 2, Pl. 8: 1703.
Tezgor& Sezer.1992**. No**. 224;2nd half of 3rd or 2nd century BCE; Eastern Aegean.

2
L.514 Tell Sandahanna
Wheel made; deep, globular shaped body; wide incurved base; wall curves slightly inwards; short and triangular nozzle; wick hole obliquely pierced, hollow central tube the height of the rim (fragmentary).
Wheel made, light yellow paste, red glaze covers the entire lamp (Samian ware).
Height 4.0 cm, +, width 5.8 cm, length 6.8 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Bliss & Macalister, 1902, pl. 62: 15, the ware differs from the rest of the lamps and us as the vessels on Pl. 61, an import.
Cf. Thompson.1934, p.411, figs. 50:C58; the lamp has a side projection;: 2nd half of the 3rd century BCE and Fig. 98: E87 2nd -1st centuries BCE. In Egypt Bailey 1975, Pl. 106:Q536-Q537 Third quarter of the 3rd century BCE.

3
75-92 Hagosherim

Wheel made; deep and rounded body narrowing towards the top; wide flattened base; inward sloping rim; short rounded nozzle attached to lower part of the wall, wide wick hole, occupies the entire nozzle.
The clay is pink hue, with red-brown wash.
Date: 1st century BCE
Width 5.0 cm
Ovadia R, 1999, Hagoshrim, fig. 2:6, p.37 dated; the latest is the 1st cent. BCE
A local imitation of Attic lamps see
cf. Rosenthal – Heginbottom, 1995, Dor; fig. 5.13.8 type 5.3 dated to 340-240 B.C.E. copied until the 1st century BCE
Howland type 27C,
Bailey, 1975, from Egypt, Naukratis Pl. 106:Q 536 & Q537; was found together with a coin dated to 244-5 BCE and Q538EA. The lamp from Cnidus Pl. 46&47 Q272 grey ware, dated to the last quarter of the Third into the Second century.

G-H4 - H8: Closed oil lamps, with 'U'-shaped handles.

GH4. Greek closed lamps with 'U'-shaped handles, of the 5th-3rd century BCE.

4
67-2065 & 67-2066 En Gedi
Wheel made, fragmentary; low erect – to curved wall, medium width shoulders slanting towards a wide filling- hole. Missing, horizontal strap handle attached to the rear part of the body; fragmentary short nozzle. The two parts seems to belong to the same lamp.
Brown-pink ware, well levigated, peeling black glaze, the nozzle was left unglazed.
Height 2.0 cm; width 7.8+ cm
Date: end of the 5th-4th century BCE
Mazar et all, 1967, p. 138, stratum IV, pl.34:3, the Persian period, the lamp was found in a building which was in use during most of the 5th and the early 4th century BCE
Cf. Broneer 1930, p.139 type VI, pl. III: 102; with a different type nozzle.These lamps are the most common kind of Greek lamps in the Fifth century BCE. Howland 1958, type 23A & B, pl.36:212-230 dated; last thirds of the 5th early 4th century BCE. Bailey 1962, Tharros, pl.7:27, 28 & 31 the lamps were found in tombs nos.3, 6 &16 together with pottery of the 5th/4th century BCE. and Bailey, 1975, pl 12:Q55 from Athens; last three parts of the 5th century BCE; the horizontal handles were common at least until the 4th

century BCE and Pl.12:Q58 & Q60. Scheibler 1976, type RSL 4 Pl. 9: 25 and 27, and no. 54 dated to the 5th century BCE (450-400 BCE); the nozzle is also glazed..
Cahn-Klaiber, 1977, Egypt, no. 30

GH5: Straight sided lamps; high wall and 'U'-shaped handle; 5th -3rd century BCE. Broneer Type VII (without a handle). Howland Type 24A and 25A-Prime**;**

5
56-1057 Hazor
Wheel made, high straight wall, standing on a disc base with a slightly concave center bulging into receptacle, wide shoulder slanting towards a narrow filling hole. Fragmentary heavy nozzle attached to the entire face of the wall, missing horizontal handle attached to the center of the wall, three incised grooves surrounds the entire circumference.
Well levigated pink ware, thin, worn red-brown glaze
Height 4.0 cm; width 6.5 cm; length 7.5 cm
Date: second quarter of the 4th century BCE.
Yadin, 1958, Hazor Vol. I Area B, stratum 2, Locus 3043, Type 9; no.3293 pls. LXXXII: 1 & CLII:3, Photo CLII:4. Another lamp fragment of Greek origin, with a globular body pl.LXXX:2 dated to the 4th century BCE.
Cf. Howland, 1958, type 23D, pl.37:238, the flat rim differs, and the lamp do- not have handle. The lamp from Athens was dated to the second or third part of the 4th century to its end, based of its absence from Olinthus which was destroyed in 338 BCE. Another chronological sequence for the dating is based on the hue of the glaze: the black glaze is dated to the second quarter of the 4th century BCE. The red glaze was dated between the second half of the 4th century to the first quarter of the 3rd century BCE.
A similar lamp was found in the excavations at Tell Nurit at Emek Hefer region Porath et all, 1985. p.150, Fig.42:6 dated to the Persian period, at Tell Jemme Petrie, 1928, Gerar, pl.LXI:91W without a strap handle. A lamp with a similar slanting center without a handle comes from Labarunda; Hellstrom, 1965, p.4, Pl. 21:7; Attic lamps and imitations were common in the 4th well into the 2nd century BCE. Scheibler, 1976, Pl. 33:181 also does not have a loop handle

6
70-5471 Tell Jemme
Wheel made; low straight sided wall; standing on a flattened-concave base, missing, wide shoulders slanting towards the filling hole; horizontal strap handle attached to the rear part–fragmentary, elongated wide flat topped narrowing towards the tip, nozzle, very narrow wick hole. The entire lamp is surrounded by a ridge.
Pink – orange ware, black glaze.
Height 3.5 cm, width 7.5+ cm
Date: 4th century BCE
Surface find

7
33.2262 Samaria (Shomron)
Standing on a slightly concave disc base, wide flat shoulders slightly slanting towards the filling hole and stretching along the elongated flat topped nozzle narrowing towards its tip, oval wick hole, fragmentary horizontal strap handle**.**
Pink ware, black glaze does not cover the base.
Width 5.7 cm; length 9.2 cm
Date: 5th -4th century BCE
Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, p. 367, fig.85:1 found in the 1932 excavations near the rock E Zd 360; a similar fragments from QN and ZA. Similar lamps are dated to the 5th century; according to Broneer type VI, The lamp is one of the earliest oil lamps found at Samaria.
Cf. These type of lamps have a wide circulation. Howland 1958, type 23C- first half of the 4th century BCE; at Tharros, Bailey, 1962, pl.8:37 from tomb 26/7, dated 350-300 BCE; Carthage, Deneauve, 1969. pl.XXVII:124. the lamp has a handle of the 5th-4th century BCE based on the dating of Howland at the Agora.
Kassab- Tezgor, 1995, pp. 69- 70, 134 note the discussion under no.135, the most popular type First half of the 4th century BCE, Attic?

8 missing

H6 Lamps with globular shaped body and 'U'-shaped handle, late in 2nd quarter of the 4th and in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century, before 348 BCE. Howland type 25A;

9
32.2375 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Globular body, standing on a slightly convex base, elongated medium length flat topped nozzle ti the filling hole. The filling hole is set off by two grooves that form a narrow and a heavy rim. Missing a strap handle at the rear
Light brown ware; light brown glaze.
Length 8.3 cm, width 6.2 cm
Date: Early 3rd century BCE (2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE)
Samaria excavations 1932 no. Z 191 dated to the 3rd century BCE
Cf. Howland Type 25A Prime, Pl.38:297**,** late in the 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE**;** Bailey 1975, pl.16:Q79 &80 second half of the 4th century BCE. Cyprus, Oziol, Salamine 1977, pl.5:50, &52, late in the 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE. Bailey 1962, Tharros, Tomb 12/5 Pl.8:36 (400-350 BCE).

10
79-211 Tel Keisan
Wheel made; fragment, lower part only, standing on a heavy disc base, penetrating into the receptacle, missing 'U' shaped handle? Pink ware, black glazed in and out.
Height 2.4+cm; width 6.5+cm; length 7.5+cm
Date: 380-150 BCE (last part of the 4th century BCE)
Briend and Humbard 1980, p.110, strata 2, Hellenistic, Pl.14:5 (no. 73.920)
Owing to its fragmentary condition it is hard to be dated, it may belong to Broneer Type VII. The base projects inwards, and the glaze points toward a 4th or early 3rd century BCE.
Cf. Hayes 1980, p.7, Pl.2:15. with 'U'-shaped handle, Greek, mid 4th century or a little earlier. Bailey 1975, Pl. 16:Q81 & 82 2nd half of the 4th or slightly later. Howland type 25A\B. The lamp was very popular, was found in Bailey, 1962, Tharros, Pl.8:36 Tomb 12\5 dated 400-350 BCE.
Herzog et all, 1978, Tell Michal, fig.15:8 dated to the 5th-4th **BCE** with a heavy ring base

11
L. 810 Tell Jemme
Wheel made; Globular body stands on a heavy concave disc base; flat topped nozzle tapering from the rim towards the small narrow fragmentary wick hole. The filling hole is set off by a groove a rim. Missing 'U' shaped handle, attached towards the rear.
Orange ware; worn red-brown glaze
Length 7.9 cm, width 6.0 cm
Date: second half of the 4th century BCE
Petrie, 1927, Gerar, pl.LXI:91Y. p.22
Cf. Resembles the (# **9)**, above from Samaria
Thompson, 1934, Fig. 7:A42, similar nozzle, without a 'U' shaped handle. Type VIIA.

12 missing

H7 Lamps with low/shallow curved wall and 'U'-shaped handle, Howland Type 24C Prime; the first half of the 4th century BCE or second half of the 4th to 3rd century BCE.

13
86-87 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; curved wall, low, tube shaped body, standing on a concave disc base; elongated wide flat topped heavy nozzle from rim narrowing towards the tip, wide circular wick hole. Wide incised groove set off a wide rim around the filling hole and also the nozzle from the body, creating wide and narrow shoulders. 'U' shaped – band handle attached at the rear part of the body.
Light hue levigated ware, peeling brown-red glaze.
Width 6.2 cm, length 9.0-10.5 cm
Date: First third of 4th century BCE
M. Dothan excavations, unpublished**.**
Cf. Petrie, 1905, Gerar. Pl. LXI: 91Y &91Z; Howland Type 24C, First quarter late years of the 5th - first third of the 4th century BCE not identical see Bailey 1975, Pl.15:Q76, and 1962, Tharros. Pl. 8:38 Tomb 8 with a side lug; found with another lamp, dated second quarter of the 4th-first quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Scheibler.1976, Pl. 29:101 the third part of the 4th century BCE.
Bailey. 1991. Aegina, Fig. 37:146; 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE

H8 Globular lamps with inward slanting tops and 'U'-shaped handles. Broneer type VII; first quarter of the 3rd century BCE. (#14)

14
80-915 Ha-Zorea
Wheel made; globular body, standing on a narrow concave stepped disc base, at the center a globule, the base is penetrating into the receptacle. The center is surrounded by a compass incised circle; Flat topped elongated heavy nozzle, narrowing towards the tip, the place of the attachment forms a waist; very narrow wick hole; a wide 'flange' slanting into the filling hole; the wide filling hole is set off from the shoulders by a thick heavy rim- ring set off by several incised grooves. 'U' shaped handle attached from the center (missing)
Orange-buff ware diluted same glaze, of good quality.
Height 3.9 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.2 cm
Date: 4th- 3rd century BCE
Sussman 1988 p.90:9. Excavation of E. Anati
The way the nozzle was applied points toward a later date. Most of the parallels come from outside the country, A similar lamp was found in the excavations at, Cf. Elgavish 1968, Shikmona, p.61, Pl.LVII:135. PC3 stratum B dated to the last third of the 4th century BCE, these lamps were not among the Persian assemblages. Bailey 1975, Pl.14:Q71 from Athens-not identical -to the mid third of the 4th century BCE, Scheibler, 1976, p. 30-33, Pl. 25: 135 RAL.5 same base; 350/340 BCE.

G-H9: Globular oil lamps, imports from Greece and imitations from other workshops; end of the Persian and during the Hellenistic period; late 5th until early 2nd century BCE. Broneer type VII 'Ball shaped'; Howland types 24C Prime & 25A Prime..(**#15-#62)**

15
50-876 Bet Yerah
Fragmentary; The lamp is standing on a high disc base; elongated flat topped straight sided nozzle; narrow oval shaped wick hole; narrow heavy ring-rim, set off from body by a groove.
Pink ware; traces of burning
Height 3.2, width 6.0, length 8.0+ cm
Date: late 3rd century BCE
P. Bar –Adon, excavations no. 50-3875/1, many other fragments were found in the excavation of different quality, with shorted pointed nozzles see **#16**
Cf. Bahat, 1971, Ashdod, fig.100:5 & 8 p.127, Area K Stratum 3&2 the lamps were dated after Crwofoot, 1957, Samaria Fig. 85:1 to the 4th-3rd century BCE which differ in details

16
50-638a&b Bet Yerah
Wheel made; two fragments of two lamps; missing base and rear part. Elongated tapering slightly flattened round profile nozzle; very narrow wick hole; the filling hole is set off by a groove to form a narrow ring-rim.
Pink ware; traces of burning
Height 3.3 cm, width 4.9 cm
Date: late 3rd century BCE
P. Bar- Adon excavations, unpublished.

17
84-1702 Tell Kinarot
Wheel made; standing on a flattened disc base; Flat topped nozzle narrows to form a point, narrow wick hole.
Pink – orange ware, traces of burning.
Height 3.3 cm; width 5.0 cm; length 7.4 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Excavations of
Fritz, 1990, Pl.99:21 &22, loci 632 and 601, Hellenistic.

18
79-210 Tel Keisan
Standing on a flattened string-cut disc base; elongated flat topped nozzle, tapering slightly embracing a narrow oval wick hole; heavy ring-rim set off from the body by a deep groove.
Cream ware, traces of burning
Width 4.7 cm; Length 7.3 cm
Date: late 3rd century BCE.
Briend and Humbard, 1980 , p.110; Deposit A locus F 2003 no. 3.511; Pl. 14:2, the deposit contained seven lamps among them one an Attic import and a lamp type **H29A** with a rope decoration. Two of the lamps are identical suggested by the author to have been locally made. Dated according to Samaria; Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, fig.85:3 & 4 to the 3rd century BCE
Mlynarczyk, 2001, p.249, Fig. 5:41 common in the 3rd and early 2nd century BCE.

19 Tel 'Emeq (Meimas)
Wheel made; disc base; wide curved rim set off by a groove a around the filling hole; Medium length flat topped nozzle straight sided nozzle ending in a straight cut tip and a very narrow circular filling hole; the nozzle was treated twice which left access of clay.
Pink ware,
Width 3.5 cm; length 5.2 cm
Date: late 3rd- - 2nd century BCE.
Cf. Sinclair. 1960, Tel el -Ful Pl.17A: 1 Period IV; with folded early Hellenistic and Hasmonean oil lamps

20
63-810 Berit Achim
Wheel made; standing on a string-cut disc base, Flat topped nozzle narrowing towards the narrow wick hole. Heavy curved rim set off by a wide groove.
Reddish ware
Width 5.5 cm; length 7.8 cm
Date: late 3rd century BCE
Edelstein.2002, Fig. 33; found in burial cave no.24.4 together with a glass bottle.

21
61-452 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, which projects only slightly into the receptacle. The height of the body is slightly lower than the original globular lamps; narrow rounded profile nozzle which do not fit the size of the lamp, tapering towards obliquely perforated elongated oval wick hole; wide rim set off from the body by a groove forming a ridge slanting into the filling hole.

Cream ware; traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 6.4 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 4th/3rd century BCE
Fortuna. 1966, p.530, fig.24 Burial tomb 61:28.no.1, part of three items of offering; the cemetery in Acre (Akko) serves for burials for a long period, from the 3rd into the 1st century BCE

22
64-745 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; globular lamp; standing on a disc base; globular short and heavy flat topped, tapering into a pointed tip nozzle; un smoothened join;' wide rim set off by a groove tapering into the filling hole.
Pink ware; traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 4th/3rd century BCE
Fortuna 1966. From a cist grave; 61:2 no.1; resembles **#24.**

23
64-751 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, short flat topped pointed nozzle; un smoothened joint, wide sunken rim.
Pink ware; traces of burning
Height 4.2 cm; width 5.5 cm; length 8.5 cm
Date: 4th /3rd century BCE
Fortuna 1966, burial tomb 62: 5 no.1, contained three items, p.521 fig.46. The lamp is of bad quality, common in the East
Cf. Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria, Fig, 85:4. Goldman. 1950. Tarsus. Pl.1 group I, late 5th early 4th century BCE. Robinson & Graham 1933. Olynthus V.279-282, Waage'. 1941. Antioch III: 56.

24
64-757 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; standing on a high and narrow disc base, heavy flat topped nozzle joint left un smoothened; leaving a swelling near its base, narrow wick hole; Filling hole surrounded by a wide rim sloping into the filling hole, set off by a groove.
Cream ware, traces of burning
Height 4.6 cm, Width 6.3 cm, length 8.8 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE.
Fortuna.1966. Tomb 62.28; fig**.** 50 altogether three items were found in the tomb.
Cf. Broneer type VIIA, Robinson, 1930, Olynthus II p.141, series 7, fig.24 no. 71-88 p.461, was common until the destruction in 348 BCE, transferred into Egypt in 332 BCE Thompson,1934, III, p.322-323, fig.7 A41 and A44, A45. Reisner, Fisher and. Lyon.1924 Samaria II, Fig.188, Pl.81:a&b Greek lamps Type II.

25
67-902 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; globular body; standing on a disc base; wide and short heavy flat topped nozzle that occupy the entire wall; tapering towards the fragmentary narrow wick hole. The filling hole is set off by a double grooves, incised wide and narrow only partially grooved creating two rims: wide and narrow which surround only partially the filling hole.
Pink ware,
Height 4.5 cm; width 5.2 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Fortuna. 1966. Tomb 47/132
.Cf. Carthage, Pl.XXVIII:138, 4th -3rd century BCE and Gitin, 1990,Gezer III, p. 274, Type 156; Pls. 31:25 and .47.14 (IV –III century BCE). Thompson, 1934, III, p.322-323 fig.7 Group A, A43, A44 p.461, 4th-3rd century BCE Eastern copies of these lamps of the 4th century-3rd century BCE; Zafeiris 1986. Fig.6 & Pl. III**.**
The lamp is among the closest version to the imported Greek lamps.

26
71-910 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; standing on a high disc base, sharp carination; very short nozzle swollen at its base, elongated wide wick hole; filling hole surrounded by a narrow incised groove.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 2.5 cm, width 4.8 cm, length 6.5 cm
Date: end of (4th) - 3rd century BCE
E. Oren, excavation no.28/130 another almost identical lamp with a wide ring rim is lamp no. 821.
Local production; The lamp is not of the best quality, degenerated. The short nozzle is not common in this type of lamps, and its attachment is rude.

26a Akko
Wheel made; standing on a high disc base, sharp carination; very short nozzle swollen at its base, elongated wide wick hole; filling hole surrounded by a wide incised groove to form a wide rim.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 2.5 cm, width 4.8 cm, length 6.5 cm
Date: end of (4th) - 3rd century BCE
E. Oren, excavation no.28/130 another almost identical lamp with a wide ring rim is lamp no. 821.

Local production; the lamp is not of the best quality, degenerated. The short nozzle is not common in this type of lamps, and its attachment is rude.

27
81-146 Akko (Ben- Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, set off by an incised groove to form a slightly rising wide flat rim, short straight-sided smoothened top nozzle; Very narrow wick hole.
Pink-orange ware
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.9 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 4th/3rd century B. C. E
A local product
Apelbaum,1986**;** From a Favissa at the side of a building which contained about 21 entire lamps together with scores of nozzle fragments, and figurines of the Hellenistic period. Among the lamps are good quality lamps beside degenerated ones, suggesting a local production center. Only some of the lamps show signs of use. This probably belonged to the Temple built at the time of Antiochus the 7th (Sidetus) 159-129 BCE, and was destroyed in 104/105 a time of great violence by Alexander Yannaeus.

28
81-147 Acre (Akko; Ben -Ami St)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, a sharp, deep incised groove around filling hole, slightly; set off raised slanting wide rim. Knife pared flat topped nozzle, slightly bent to the left, ending in a truncated tip. Small oval shaped wick hole.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

29
81-148 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St).
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, pared smoothened flat topped nozzle. Oval shaped wick hole surrounded by a flat rim; wide curved heavy ring rim set off by a groove from the filling hole.
Pink ware, small traces of burning
Height 3.8 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE.
The nozzle resembles **#31**.
See note under **#27**

30
81-149 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St).
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, heavy rim set off by a thin groove from the filling hole; pared and smoothened flat topped nozzle applied asymmetrically, obliquely perforated oval wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.5 cm, width 5.7 cm, length 8.4 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE.
See note under **#27**

31
81-150 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, smoothened/pared elongated flat topped knife pared nozzle, truncated narrow oval wick hole. Filling hole set off by a groove with raised wide rim.
Pink ware
Height 2.8 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 7.1 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
The nozzle resembles **#29.**
See note under **#27**

32
81- 151 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, pared and smoothened elongated flat topped tapering nozzle into a pointed tip; oval wick hole; sharp incised groove set off a narrow flat incised ring-rim.
Pink ware; light wash.
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

33
81-152 Acre (Akko Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, medium length straight sided pared flat topped nozzle; circular/oval wick hole; Wide set off by a groove partially smoothened with a wide tool rim;
Pink ware; light wash.
Height 3.3 cm, width 5.9 cm, length 8.5 cm

Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

34
81-153 Acre (Akko, Ben- Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; Short nozzle, slightly curved, wide and oval wick hole. Flat wide rim, set off from the body by a groove incised with a sharp pointed tool: and a second shallow groove above the rim, traces of paring.
Pink ware, light wash, traces of burning.
Height 2.8 cm, width 4.6 cm, length 7.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
The rim resembles **# 32**.
See note under **#27**

35
81-154 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; elongated flat topped pared nozzle; deep incised wide groove, leaving a heavy ring-rim around the filling hole, obliquely pierced wick hole.
Pink -red ware.
Height 2.8 cm, width 4.6 cm, length 7.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under #27.
Resemble **# 29**

36
81-155 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St,).
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; flat topped pared and smoothened nozzle. A deep/sharp groove set off the filling hole from the body, forms a heavy curved rim.
The oval wick hole is not at the center.
Pink ware,
Height 3.4 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**.

37
81-156 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; pared and smoothened into flat topped nozzle, narrow oval wick hole obliquely pierced, wide incised groove surround the rim.
Pink ware
Height 3.8 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27.**

38
81-157 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a high disc base; heavy very short, tube shaped nozzle, tapering towards the tip to include a wide oval wick hole. The joint of the nozzle to the shoulders was left without smoothing; very narrow ring-rim set off by a groove
Pink ware
Height 3.7 cm, width 6.0 cm. length 8.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**
The wick hole resembles the Bet-Zur type of lamps H15.

39
81-158 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, heavy flat topped nozzle. Filling hole set of by a groove leaving a wide slightly raised flange/rim. Very narrow circular wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.8 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.1 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

40
81-159 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, Flat top pared and smoothened to the rim nozzle, filling hole set off by a groove forming a rim around the filling hole; narrow wick hole.
Light ware.
Height 3.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0+ cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

41
81-160 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, fragmentary, smoothened flattened topped nozzle; filling hole set off by a wide convex rim.
Light ware.
Height 3.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0+cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

42
81-161 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, short flat topped smoothened nozzle, oval wick hole was pierced from within outwards, asymmetrical wide curved rim set off by a groove.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 3.6 cm, width 5.7 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

43
81-162 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; short flat topped smoothened nozzle; Wide asymmetrical slanting inwards rim set off by a groove, oval obliquely pierced wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

44
81-163 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, nozzle; narrowing towards the very narrow circular wick hole, wide curved slanting upwards set off by a groove rim**.**
Pink ware
Height 3.7 cm, width 4.5 cm. length 8.0 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**
Cf. Tushingham, Jerusalem P.369: Fig. 17:13. The nozzle resembles nozzles of Beth Zur type lamps.

45
81-164 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; Elongated pared smoothened / flat topped nozzle, reaching the deep groove drawn with a pointed tool that set off a wide curved rim around the filling hole; truncated tip nozzle holds a narrow circular wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.4 cm, width 4.8 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

46
81-165 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St,)
Wheel made; standing on a string cut disc base, elongated pared flat topped nozzle reaching the deep groove that set off a wide curved rim around the filling hole; oval/circular wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.5 cm, width 5.6 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century B. C. E.
See note under **#27**

47
81-166 Acre (Akko, Ben-Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, very short tube-shaped nozzle; circular /oval wick hole within a flattened surface. The width of the slanting inwards rim is changing set off by a shallow groove.
Pink ware
Height 3.7 cm, width 5.7 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

48
81-167 Acre (Akko, Ben – Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, flat knife pared top nozzle; deep and wide groove sets off a narrow distorted rim.
Pink ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 7.2 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE

See note under **#27**

49
81-168 Acre (Akko, Ben – Ami St.)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, pared uneven flattened top nozzle; A shallow groove set off a fragmentary rim narrow rim around the filling hole; oval wick hole.
Pink ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.5 cm. length 4.5+cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

50
81-170 Acre (Akko, Ben – Ami St.)
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Standing on a disc base; Nozzle is missing; Sunken filling hole set off by a groove forming a very narrow rim around the filling hole; missing nozzle
Pink ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.5 cm. length 4.5+cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
See note under **#27**

51
85-620 Acre (Akko, Burj el-Komander)
Wheel made; standing on a high disc base, slanting high wall forming a carination near the base; short and heavy not well smoothened nozzle; Wide filling hole; a sunken narrow flange within the filling hole.
Pink ware; traces of burning
Height 3.5 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 6.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE.
A. Drux, 1975, no.366/2 (unpublished). Hadashot Archaeologiot 85, p.13 Found in a water canal and a cistern of the Hellenistic period.
Cf. Pritchard.1988, Sarepta, pp.170-173, eleven lamps belong to group III, .fig.73:4-12,the lamps are not well fashioned, with wide filling hole, unglazed, string –cut bases of lamps 10-14. Broneer type X, second half of 3rd century BCE into the 2nd century BCE

52
67-298 Tel Zeror
Wheel made; standing on a disc base; globular body forming a carination close to the base; wide .heavy, straight sided, pared flattened topped nozzle; elongated oval narrow wick hole. Filling hole set off by a wide incised groove, to form a wide curved rim.
Pink ware, covered by diluted wash traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 6.5 cm, length 8.7 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
Ohata 1967, p. 11, Pl. L: 2. Area 2A no. 2099/1 stratum III-IV, Hellenistic.
A local product

52a
32.2381 Sanaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; fragmentary; low curved wall, heavy flat disk base, marrow shoulders slanting towards a flanged filling hole; elongated flat topped nozzle stemming from the rim around the flange; circular wick hole.
Red ware, lustrous black glaze.
Width 7.5 cm, length 10.1 cm
Date: 5th -4th century BCE
Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, p. 367, fig.85:2 found near the lamp above; in the 1932 excavations near the rock E Zd 360; Twenty five similar fragmentary lamps were found
Cf. Broneer type VII, Thompson, 1934, Agora .fig.7: A 41, without a handle, 4th -3rd century BCE**?**
Scheiber. 1976, Pl.25:133 end of 4th century BCE; from .Bailey Tharros pl. 8:36 (Tomb 12/5; 400 -350 BCE)

53
66-323 Tel Zeror
Wheel made; standing on a heavy disc base, globular body forming a carination close to the base; heavy and narrow elongated straight sided; pared flat topped nozzle; narrow pierces oval wick hole. Set off by a wide and shallow groove forming a wide slightly inward sloping rim.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 4.5 cm, width 5.8 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
Excavation Area 2A no. 869/1 stratum III-IV, Hellenistic
Local product: **H5A.**
Cf. Thompson, 1934, Fig. 7: A41.

54
32.1002 Atlit
Wheel made; standing on a concave disc base; globular with a slight carination; very short swollen nozzle, oval wick hole; filling hole surrounded by deep incised groove forms a narrow ring-rim.
Light brown ware,
Height 4.6 cm, length 6.1 cm
Date: 4th
The excavations of 1930-1 in the Southern-eastern cemetery, Johns, 1933, p. 101, Tomb L.35, b-1, fig.92, Pl. XXXVI. A shaft grave found with a Tyrian coin of the late 5th century BCE.
Cf. Tufnell, 1953**,** Lachish; Pl.82: 137 late 4th-3rd century BCE
Avissar, 1996; Yoqneam, Fig. XV.3:2, very heavy walls of nozzle.

55
L.806 Tantura (Dor)
Wheel made; standing on a string-cut disc base, globular to cartinated body; straight sided flattened nozzle, sunken at the joint; set off by a groove forming a slanting narrow flange within the filling hole.
Light cream ware
Width 6.0 cm. Length 6.0 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Excavations of 1924, locus S5
Fitzgerald BSAJ 7, p.97 sub IX I, local imitation of a Greek lamps.

56.
L.807 Tantura (Dor)
Wheel made; small sized lamp. Standing on a string-cut disc base; body somewhat carinated, elongated and flat topped nozzle,
Light pink ware.
Width 4.5 cm, Length 6.7 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE.
Excavations of 1924, locus T1

57
78-263 Michmoret
Wheel made; Fragmentary; the body is not globular; standing on a heavy concave disc base projecting into the receptacle. Very short rounded nozzle; wick hole occupies the entire width; filling hole set off by a groove forming a wide sloping inward rim.
Pink ware
Height 4.4 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: half 4th –3rd century BCE

58
67-809 En Gedi
Wheel made; Standing on a disc base; pared flat topped nozzle; Set off by a groove to form a curved rim around the filling hole; oval wick hole
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 3.5 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.6 cm
Date: end of 4th-early 3rd century BCE
En Gedi; excavation Locus 234 nos.1337
Cf. Bailey, 1975 Pl. 82:Q434 from Calymna dated 2nd half of the 4th into 3rd century BCE, and & Pl.104:Q523 from Egypt, last third of the 4th into the 3rd century BCE

59
48-2269 Jaffa/Yafo
Wheel made; Small disc base, flat topped / tapering nozzle towards the narrow circular wick hole, set off by a groove a narrow rim.
Cream ware, traces of burning
Height 3.4 cm, width 4.8 cm, length 7.4 cm
Date: 3rd – 2nd century BCE
The lamp is a degenerated version of the classical globular lamp, some resemble the lamps from Acre (Akko).
Cf. Tell el Ful, Sinclair 1960, p.44, Period IV. Pl.17A.1; Hellenistic levels at the East Gate' dated to the 4th century BCE; Jaros, Shechem.1976. p. 52, 133 Hellenistic; Petrie, 1928, Gerar, Pl. LXI: 91K and 91W which is shallower; Waage', 1934. Antioch, p. 58, Pl.VII:1924, compares it with Broneer Type VII, dated therefore to the 3rd century BCE
Thompson, 1934, pp.322-323, Fig. 7:A41-A43. Broneer Type VIIa was divided into two types A & B. Type A: the incised circle around the filling hole is deep and the ring-rim is convex. Type B; the lamp is glazed in the interior. Goldman. 1950. Tarsus, p.87, Group I, fig. 93:1, Late 5th to early 3rd century BCE. Robinson. 1930. Olynthus II, p.141, series 8. and Robinson, 1933, Olynthus V, Pl. 200:124 resembles the lamp from Geva. Most of the lamps have 'U' shaped handles.
The shape of the lamp is closer to the original globular type one
Howlamd. 1958. Type 25A prime. Bailey 1975, Pl.44:Q255.

60
64-87 Jaffa/Yafo
Wheel made;Standing on a small disc base, Straight sided flat topped nozzle, truncated top, oval wick hole. Filling hole, set off by wide groove, distorted wide curved rim.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 7.0 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE

61
76-1238 Tel Gezer
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Base is missing. Straight sided elongated flat pared topped nozzle, joint remained unsmoothed, set off by a second groove meant to encircle the filling hole? The groove around filling hole forms a narrow ring– rim. Very narrow wick hole**.**
Levigated pink ware, worn brown-red glaze
Height 2.4 cm, width 5.6 cm, length 6.4+cm
Date: 4th century BCE
Gitin. 1990. Type 156, Area 7 stratum 4 no. 45.89.1 Pl.31:25
Cf. Agora Type 24C, Pl.37:261,265, these lamps are already unglazed, and still have a 'U' shaped handle – late 5th- second quarter of the 4th century BCE Broneer Type VII, Oziol 1977. Salamine, Pl.5:50 with 'U' shaped handle.

62
35.3260 Tel Gezer
Wheel made; Fragmentary; slightly concave disc base; nozzle narrowing towards a small wick hole; Filling hole set off by an incised thin groove and a wide flange.
Brown ware
Length 7.4 cm+
Date: 4th-3rd century BCE.
Excavations A. Row 1934; Room 1005 no.34.3
The lamp may belong to type H18

GH10: Globular oil lamps with perforated side lugs; Broneer VII and Howland 25B Prime: 3rd quarter of the 4th into 2nd quarter of the 3rd century BCE (#63)

63
77-399 Apollonia
Wheel made; Fragmentary; standing on a wide and very heavy disc-base; protruding into the receptacle; globular heavy walls; Missing, flat topped nozzle; the filling hole is surrounded by a wide curved rim; encircled by three incised circles. There is a perforated lug on the left shoulder.
Levigated pink ware, burnished with diluted wash of the same clay traces of burning.
Height 5.0 cm, width 8.1 cm, length 8.2+cm
Date: 4th century BCE.
I. Roll 1978\9 excavations, locus 422 Area D no. 4190, Seems to be an import from Greece.
The lamp resembles the globular type with the addition of a perforated lug. The quality of the clay and the shape of the nozzle point toward an early date, like the globular lamps with 'U'-shaped handles.
Cf. Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, Pl. XXVIII: 136 Group IV, Oziol & Pouilloux, 1969, Salamine, 4th -3rd century BCE, Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl. II: 36 dated according to the Agora dated to the 2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE.

63a
L.841 Tell Dor (Tantura)
Wheel made; Globular body, standing on a disc base projecting into the receptacle. Flat topped flattened nozzle, curved top; Pierced left side projection.
Reddish ware, diluted black glaze covers the entire surface.
Traces of black glaze; traces of burning
Width 3.8 cm, length 7.7 cm
Date: 4th century BCE
Excavation 1924; H: strata 2-3
Cf. Broneer type VII; Thompson, 1934, Athenian Agora, p. 342 fig.22:B38 end of the 4th century BCE
Fitzgerald, 1925, Tantura (Dora), p.97 sub IX: 1; Wheel made Greek lamps.

63b
35.3577 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; standing on a disc base, short flat nozzle (fragmentary), filling hole surrounded by a ring and incised circles. Perforated lug on the left side.
Brown ware, worn reddish glaze
7.7 cm
Date: 4th century BCE
Excavations of 1935, nos. IV Qn 4641
Greek import

H11 A, B &C 'Ink Well'-shaped lamps; 4th-3rd century BCE; Broneer Type VII, Howland type 23D; third quarter to the end of the 4th century BCE. (#64 &#65)

64
86-90 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Standing on a wide disc base; low, circular drum -shaped body, wide, concave shoulder; rimless filling hole. A wide groove surround the circumference, flat topped heavy nozzle, occupies the entire wall to the base; Fragmentary wick hole.
Reddish ware, brown-red glaze
Height 4.5 cm, Width 6.8 cm, length 9.6 cm
Date: third quarter of the 4th century BCE
An imported lamp
Excavations of M. Dothan
Cf. Howland type 24C, 1st quarter of the 4th century BCE, Broneer, 1966, Istmia, Pl. 17:119, type VIIC, Bailey, 1991, Aegina, Fig. 36:146(Howland 23C) and Schiebler lamp no. 181. Deneauve; Athenian lamps of the 4th / 3rd century BCE, are not identical to ours 1969, Carthago. Pls. XXVIII: 143 Class VI of the 3rd century BCE & XXIX: 165-167 & 159 with a side lug.

65
67-903 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Narrow concave disc base, wall, almost erect, curves near the base, wide flat shoulders drum-shaped, set off by two groups of grooves thin double groove around the circumference and a third deep and wide groove around the filling hole, forms a very narrow ring-rim. The place of the attachment of the elongated nozzle to the body is still visible, distorting the grooves, to form one level with the body narrowing into a curved tip; wide wick hole; A left side projection is suggested (missing).
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height: 2.7 cm, width 5.9 cm, length 9.0 cm.
Date: last part of the 4th -2nd half of the 3rd century BCE
Local product
Tzafeiris, 1986, no, 42/132 fig.6, Pl. III
Cf. Bagatti, 1979. Provenance Provenance Unknown; Pl. 15: 2.
Bailey 1975, Pl.86:Q465 EA, from Egypt, probably 3rd century BCE; Hayes 1980, p.8, Pl.2:17 of the eastern Aegean, Howland type 25D prime, late 4th early 3rd century BCE, Broneer, Isthmia, 1977, pp.15-16, Type VIIC, without a lug, Pl.17:122 just before and well into the 3rd century BCE. Oziol, Salamine, 1977, Pl.5:53-55 type VIIc from Egypt? Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.7:332, almost identical, at the time of Delos being a Greek Colony. Lancel, 1982, Byrsa II, p. 105; L' Ilot E, fig.174:50 material A179 fig.170a, 178:25. Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, Pl. XXIX: 165 with a side lug, Class Vi, of the 4th -3rd century BCE.
Thompson, 1934, Fig. 7: A45. Type VIIA the lamp is not identical.

H12 A & B Variation of the 'inkwell' with unperforated side lugs; Broneer type XII and Howland type 25D Prime (includes perforated lugs); late in the third quarter of the 4th into first quarter of the 3rd century BCE. **(#66 & #67)**

66
L.771 Near Acre (Akko)
Wheel made, concave disc base. rounded profile slightly carinated, elongated flattened topped nozzle, narrow wick hole, set off by a wide groove around the midst of the shoulder forms a wide slanting 'flange' (discus); wide filling hole. A left side pointed projection.
Buff ware, blackish brown slip
Width 9.0 cm, Length 9.3 cm
Date: Probably end of 4th-early 3rd century BCE.
Found in a burial tomb
Cf. Howland type 33A, Pl.42:433,440 last quarter of the 3rd-early 2nd century BCE
Broneer, 1977, Isthmia Pl.17:127 &128, type VIID second half of 4th early 3rd century BCE, Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, Pl.XXVIII:142; 4th-3rd century BCE. Blonde' 1998 fig.8a-b second quarter of 3rd century BCE.
Lancel, 1982, Byrsa II, Fig. 129:20 with a different lug, Fig.170:A178.25.
Salmanine 1977, Pl. 6:72, 77 type 3 2nd-1st century BCE

67
83-53 Geva (Mishmar H` aemeq)
Wheel made, a central a cavity in the wide disc base. rounded profile slightly carinated, globular shaped body; elongated flat topped nozzle, narrow wick hole, set off by a groove around the middle of the shoulder forms a wide slanting 'flange' (discus); wide filling hole. A left side notched projection (lug).
Pink clay, brown-black glaze on the upper part, reddish on the lower part
Height 3.5 cm, width 5.3 cm. length 8.5 cm
Date: Probably end of 4th-early 3rd century BCE
Sussman 1988, p.90:4, the wide flange points towards a later date, but the glaze and base are of the early Hellenistic types; resembles **#14** from the same site.
Cf. Hayes 1980, p. 9, Pl.4: 26-29, the late 4th to early 3rd century BCE, many such lamps among the lamps of Ptolemaic Egypt .The lamp is an imitation of Howland type 25D Prime, Pl. 38; 310. Bailey 1975, Pl.104:Q524 and Pl.105: Q525-Q527 Egyptian copies of Athenian lamps. Broneer type VII; Oziol & Pouilloux, 1969, Salamine, Pl.II:55, and other somewhat different lamps: 59, 68, and Oziol 1977, Pl.5: 59& 60, end of the 4th early 3rd century BCE. Lancel. 1982, Byrsa II, Figs. 167: A & 170: a 174:50, the lamps are

not identical, were in domestic use regarded as 'Delos type' profile 512, Hellstroem, 1965, Labarunda , Pl.22:17 late 3rd quarter of 4th-early 3rd century BCE. Laffineur and Vandenabeele, 1990, Cyprus, Pl.XXXVII:8.
Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, lamp no. 150&151 2nd century BCE, the structure in which the lamp was found went into ruins in 146 BCE. Robinson 1930, Olynthus Pl.200:124

H13 A - C: Circular flat topped oil lamps, with single unperforated side lug; (Broneer type IX and Howland 25D Prime; late in the third quarter of 4th century BCE into first quarter of the 3rd century-mid 2nd century BCE (#67a-71a).

67a
41. 57/3 Atlit
Wheel made; fragmentary; Disc bas; elongated nozzle narrowing towards the tip; oval wick hole pierced upon the nozzle; filling hole surrounded by a ring- rim, plain shoulders; conical small left side projection.
Reddish ware; red slip; fragmentary
Width 5.5 cm, length 8.1 +cm
Date: 4th-3rd century BCE
Johns Excavations 1930-1, in the old Quarry, (Maqtia't Atlit) south of the el A'gl gate. No.1; found in the shaft 30-69.

68
74-2042 Tel Gezer
Wheel made; Fragmentary; flattened base; Very narrow filling hole set off by double thin incised groves to form the double ring-rim, wide flattened shoulders, medium length, stretched from the shoulders nozzle, oval wick hole; left side elongated hump shaped projecting.
Pink clay, feeling dark black glaze
Height 2.5 cm, width 6.5cm; length 8.0 cm
Date: 3rd-(2nd) century BCE
Dever, Gezer I, 1970, Vol. I, p. 67, Stratum II, Pl.33:29 locus 2043' mid 2nd century BCE (Maccabean; 175-125 BCE).
Cf. Howland 1957, Type 28B, pl.41: 401 & 405 dated to the end or early 3rd century BCE**.** Deneauve, 1965, Carthage, pp. 55-56, not identical; many lamps Pl. XXIX: 165-167. & 159 types IX lamps with a wide flange, (III- II century BCE) lamps 159 type VIII with a side
Hayes 1980, Pl.2:18. Cyprus yielded twenty two lamps which differ in the details: Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl.6:72. Broneer type IX and XI, Bailey 1975, Pl. 82:Q437-Q439 from Calymna, a local variant of the 3rd century BCE; Broneer. 1977, Isthmia, Pl.18:211,214; Caubet and Salles, 1984, Failaka, Fig. 52:332. B6 Sanctuary, not in stratification.

H13C

69
53-1064 Bet Yerah
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Standing on a ring base; Elongated flattened nozzle tapering into a point, perforated elongated oval wick hole, narrow filling hole set off by a groove to form a narrow ring-rim and a narrow flange within. Wide and slightly slanting shoulders, close to the nozzle a conical shaped left side projecting.
Pink clay, brown-red glaze; traces of burning
Width 5.4 cm, length 7.0+cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
P. Bar- Adon Excavations, un published.
Cf. Broneer type IX, Pl. IV:142, fig.141, Oziol, Salamine, 1977, Pl.6:72, 3rd-2nd century BCE

70
47.1890 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made? Slightly carination; round /tube shaped curved shoulder, short slightly flattened nozzle tip is missing narrow ring rim set off by a groove; close to the nozzle a conical left side projection.
Pink clay; Traces of burning
Width 5.7 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
No. R.732
Cf. Broneer type IX, Pl.IV:144 until the 3rd century BCE

71
61-451 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Wide circular lamp, heavy concave disc base, curved sloping wall; projecting miniature nozzle the size of the circular wick hole; wide flattened shoulders, leaving a narrow filling hole set off by a groove to form a heavy ring-rim; on the left side a tiny conical projection.
Pink clay, black glaze
Height 3.2 cm width 9.0 cm, length 10.4 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Fortuna 1966, p. 450, fig. 11:12; burial 61/2, dated 3rd-2nd century BCE together in the cemetery with globular type of lamps.
An imported lamp
Cf. Athens Howland type 29A, Pl.41:4

In profile it resemble a laginos therefore were called 'Laginos lamp' by Broneer 1930, type IV, pp. 47-49, Pls. III:137 with a lug & Pl. VI: 142, type IX is dated not earlier than the 3rd century BCE (Hellenistic); the narrow filling hole pointes towards a later date than the Globular lamps. Heres 1969, Pl.5:53-54 dated according to Howland. Hellstrom, 1965, Ladarunda, Pl.22:19 end of 4th-second quarter of 3rd century BCE; Bailey 1975, Pl.18:Q99 from Athens, last quarter of the 4th century BCE and Pl.82:Q437-Q441 differ slightly; with perforated lugs from Calymna, dated; early 3rd century BCE or earlier? Hayes 1980, Pl.2:18 dated like Bailey.

71a
L.411 Tell Sandahanna
Wheel made; Rounded curved tube shaped body; Concave disc base; very long nozzle terminating in a pointed triangle; deep groove around the filling hole leaving a wide flat flange; A left side knob-like projection; In the center of the base incised the letter 'A'
Reddish buff ware, dark dull slip
Height 3.4 cm. length 8.5 cm
Date: probably 3rd century BCE (resembles nozzle of Ephesus type)
Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Pl. 63:1
Cf. an 'A' incised on a lamp from Tel Keisan #112

H14 A-D Various lamps: variations of the Globular lamps, imported and local; 3rd–1st centuries BCE (#72- #76).

H14A

72
86-89 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made;A lamp mounted upon a high cylindrical moulded high foot widening towards the missing base.
Moulded **'tube'** shaped projection supports the lamp. t**he lamp;** wide disc base. Low rounded /curved wall tube shaped; left side perforated lug, Short blunt tipped nozzle A rim set off by a groove around the filling .Removed from the tip of nozzle a circular wick hole.
Pink ware, brown-red-black worn wash, traces of burning.
Height 9.5+cm, width 5.0 cm, length 5.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
M. Dothan excavations season 6 no. 267/12, (Unpublished)
The lamps have many comparisons in the Hellenistic period. It is a combination of type H4 with a perforated lug. Bailey, 1975, Pl. 44: Q264, Q265, Q379 from Cnidus dated to the 4th-3rd century BCE, Broneer, 1977, Isthmia, p. 18, Pl.17:137 type VIE; 4th - 3rd century BCE, the cylinder differs, another lamp in the museum in Syracuse. Deneauve, 1969, Carthage, p. 65, Type XIV, Pl.XXXII:241-242 of the 2nd century BCE. Broneer. 1930. P.49; Fig. 24 Type IX. Bruneau..1965. Delos. Pls. 5: 264 & 7:1599**.**

H14B

73
47.1892 Acre (Akko) (Shavei Zion)
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Curved wall; wide flattened shoulders rimless wide filling hole. Elongated flat topped nozzle, attached to the body slightly lower than the shoulders, tapering toward the narrow circular wick hole.
Pink ware, glaze, traces of heavy burning
Width 4.5 cm. length 7.0 cm
Date: (4th) - 3rd century BCE
Excavations of 1940: R.732.
Cf. Bailey 1987. Tharros, pl. 90:91A Tomb a, unglazed, 350-300 BCE

H14C

74.
64-1350 Ramat Rachel
Wheel made; Standing on a disc base, tube-shaped body, wide groove surrounding the filling hole; not smoothened attachment of elongated tube shaped nozzle, the wick hole is obliquely perforated.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.0 cm. Length 8.8 cm
Date: end of 1st century BCE-1st century CE
Aharony 1964, p.18, fig.15:1 .420/1.from the refuse pit 484 at the Kasemate wall east of the Tell; Dated to the transitional period between the Persian and the Hellenistic period. The raised rim resembles lamps from Bet Zur.
Resembles **#70,**
Cf. Bailey 1975, Pl.30:Q158 from Ephesus Pl.86:Q459 from Calymna, probably Early Roman 1st century CE
Three lamp fragments found at Bet Shean, (Hadad, 2002, p.13, Type 1, no 1); have a low body, short tube shaped nozzle, truncated flat surface wick hole, shallow groove around filling hole; wide ring rim sloping inwards. Heavy wall; light greyish-brown clay, reddish-brown slip. Were compared to lamps from Maresha and were suggested the 3rd –2nd centuries BCE date

75
57-1095 Shick Zuweid
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Base is missing, rounded tube- shaped body. A rim set off by a groove around the filling hole; A sunken concave narrow flange within the filling hole; unsmoothed, Attached to the wall a short spout/ nozzle; elongated/oval wick hole.

Levigated red ware; red burnished/glazed, traces of burning
Width 4.0+ cm, length 7.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Ben-Aryeh 1970, p. 91, Pl.29'2
The type of clay and the glaze suggest a later date lamp made after Greek and Cretan tradition.
Resembles **#70 &#74**
Cf. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl.6:91 of the 2nd-1st century BCE. Broneer, 1977, Isthmia, Pl. 18:218, p.22, Type X, probably mid 3rd century BCE from Corinth; tube shaped that differs in the fashioning of the filling hole.

H14D

76
64-2314 Ramat Rachel
Wheel made; Pear shaped, very short peg shaped nozzle; a high ridge set off from shoulders slanting into the sunken 'U' shaped rimless flange forming an asymmetrical narrow rim around the filling hole
Pink ware
Width 5.5 cm, length 7.0 cm
Date: 2nd - 1st century BCE
Y. Aharoni 1964 excavations.

III. LOCAL LAMPS

Wheel made lamps

H15; 'Beth Zur' 3rd-2nd century BCE (#77-#84)

77
64-1316 Ramat Rachel
Wheel made; Fragmentary**; S**tanding on a string cut disc base, globular 'tire'/tube-shaped body, thumb pushing up from within the receptacle to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached short peg-shaped nozzle, oval wick hole.
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.0 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Aharoni 1964 fig.11:6 stratum IVB with Rhodian jar handles of the 2nd century BCE
Cf. Sinclair 1960, Tell el Ful, p.44 Pl.17A:2-3 and Beth Zur, Sellers, 1933, fig.42.

78
82-1881 Jerusalem, Jewish Qaurter
Wheel made; **s**tanding on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire'/ tube-shaped body, fragmentary, pushed from within the receptacle to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached short peg-shaped nozzle, wide, oval wick hole.
Brown ware, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.1 cm, length: 6.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
Avigad. 1980. Area 11-2 locus 745 nos.8190/1 p.79 lower row no.1; and Geva, 2003, Pl.5.5:8 Photo 5.1 and 5.3, Photo 5.22; Type LP2

79
82-1882 Jerusalem; Jewish Qaurter
Wheel made; **S**tanding on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire' tube- shaped body, pushed from within the receptacle to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached short peg-shaped nozzle, oval wick hole.
Greenish-light brown ware, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.1 cm, length 6.8 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
Avigad locus 745 no. 8290/2
See above

80
82-1883 Jerusalem; Jewish qaurter
Wheel made; **S**tanding on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire' tube- shaped body; pushed from within the receptacle to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached slightly bulging short peg-shaped nozzle, slightly round tip, oval wick hole.
Light brown ware, traces of burning.
Height 3.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
N. Avigad Area 11 locus 5452.
Cf. Sallers, 1968, Bet Zur Pl. 24:5

81
73-16 Near Jerusalem
Wheel made; **S**tanding on a flat string cut base, globular 'tire'/ tube-shaped body, pushed from within the receptacle to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached short peg-shaped nozzle, oval wick hole.
Reddish ware, traces of burning.
Height 2.6 cm, width 4.9 cm, length 6.7 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Bought together with other early Hellenistic period vessels

82
73-17 Near Jerusalem
Wheel made; **S**tanding on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire:/ tube- shaped body, pushed from within the cavity to form a convex wide rim around filling hole, un smoothened attached short peg-shaped nozzle, oval wick hole.
Pink-yellow ware
Height 2.7 cm, width 5.2 cm, length 7.4 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Bought together with the lamp above

83
50-873 Bet Yerah
Wheel made; standing on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire' / tube- shaped body, slightly raised rimless filling hole, un smoothened attached short tube with curved top circular wick hole.
Reddish ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.6 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Excavated by P. Bar Adon, unpublished
Cf. Sellers 1933 fig, 42 Bet Zur.

84
Shavei Zion
Wheel made; **s**tanding on a flat string cut disc base, globular 'tire' / tube- shaped body, slightly raised filling hole surrounded by an incision, un smoothened attached short tube with curved top circular wick hole.
Reddish ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.6 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE

H16 A-C: 'Neo-Babylonian' lamps; 3rd-2nd centuries BCE and 2nd-1st century BCE (#85- #98)

85
60-174 Tirat Yehuda
Wheel made; heavy wide disc base, circular body, trapezoidal profile (upper and lower parts identically fashioned), a narrow flat rim inward slanting from an elevated filling-hole (neck); elongated flat slightly narrowing nozzle terminating in a curved tip and knife trimmed rim; around a circular wick hole.
Pink clay, traces of burning
Height 3.3 cm, width 4.3 cm, length 7.3 cm
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
Edelstein & Yeivin. 1970. p. 61, lamp no.2, fig 10:5 (Excavation no.59/2).
Cf. Stern 1973 p.132 **no.3**, Niqrot Zurim, 1989:15, p.41 Photo 30 from house 9. Beth Shemes, Grant, 1931, Pl.L:29 no. 852.

86
60 -187 Tirat Yehuda
Wheel made, heavy wide disc base, circular body, trapezoidal profile (upper and lower parts are identical), a narrow flat rim inward slanting from an elevated filling hole (neck); elongated flat slightly narrowing nozzle terminating in a curved tip and knife trimmed rim; around a circular wick hole.
Pink-red clay, traces of burning.
Height 3.8 cm. Width 5.7 cm, length 9.4 cm
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
Edelstein & Yeivin, 1970. p. 61,lamp no. 214, fig. 10:6 Pl.XIX:7
Cf. Tuffnel. 1953. Lachish III, type 138, p.286/7

87
62-725 Maresha
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Somewhat high string-cut disc base, elongated flat topped/ rounded nozzle; tapering forming a curved tip with obliquely perforated narrow wick hole; short raised filling hole (neck), narrow flat rim tapering into filling hole. .
Brown clay, traces of burning.
Height 4.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
Close to type H9A.

Oren & Rappaport 1984, Pl.13E tomb N. III found together with another lamps with a shorter nozzle were found on the floor of room B.

88
72-255 Maresha
Wheel made; String- cut disc base slightly concave close to a ring base, trapezoidal in profile. Raised short neck, narrow flat rim outward - turned filling hole, with medium length nozzle narrowing towards the oval wick hole, grooved lengthwise; wide oval wick hole.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.9 cm, length 9.2 cm
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
About ten lamps belonging to this type were found together (a pirate excavation).

89
72-256 Maresha
Wheel made; Wide disc base, Wide elongated nozzle, narrowing to a pointed tip the nozzle and parts of the body were knife pared-smoothened; obliquely pierced oval wick hole; trimmed as on lamp **#88** above.
Pink ware, traces of burning
Height 3.2 cm, Width 5.1 cm, length 8.6 cm
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
Method of scarping was in use in the Persian period.

90
72-257 Maresha
Wheel made; String-cut disc base, short tube shaped nozzle, narrowing towards the wick hole, resembling nozzle of Beth Zur type lamps. Wide and circular wick hole; raised short neck with a narrow outward sloping rim.
Brown-red clay
Date: 3rd –2nd century BCE
Excavations at Maresha yielded many lamps which are still under study, will be published by Einat Ambar-Armon.

91
80-1496 Jerusalem
Wheel made; Standing on a disc base?; pointed, medium length nozzle tapering to a curved tip, elongated pierced oval wick hole; short neck, flat slightly inward sloping narrow rim;
Pink clay, traces of burning
Date: 2nd
Geva 2003

92
82-1880 Jerusalem
Wheel made; Trapezoidal in profile, disc base, wide neck terminating with a narrow flat rim, heavy medium size length nozzle, elongated wick hole. Short neck with a outward turned (sloping inwards) narrow flat rim.
Pink clay, heavy traces of burning
Height 3.3 cm, width 4.5 cm, length 8.1 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE (Early Hasmonean period)
Avigad the Jewish Quarter, Area XI, locus 5491 no. 35307
Geva, 2003, Pl. 5.7.12 & Photo 5.23 Stratum 7

93
31.43 Beth Zur
Wheel made, low disc base, medium length tube shaped narrowing unto a pointed tip nozzle with oval wick hole; short and erect (neck) filling hole; flat wide rim.
Length 8.3 cm
Date: Parthian period (3rd -2nd century BCE).
Sellers, 1931, Bet Zur fig 42 on p.51 left lamp in upper row.
Pink clay, traces of burning
Date: 2nd

Lamps with short nozzle

94
63-1897 Ashdod
Wheel made; Wide flattened, disc base, curved /angled body; short tube–shaped cylindrical nozzle Short slightly raised filling hole, flat wide inward slanting rim, narrow filling hole; the attachment of the nozzle is not smoothened; wide wick hole.
Whitish clay, very thin wall
Height 3.0 cm, width 4.8 cm, length 7.0 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
Dothan 1971, fig.61:26, Pl.LIV:7 locus 1059 surface find no. 707/1, compares them with Cf. Bet-Zur and date them to 175-165 BCE.

The lamp is not a typical Neobabylonian type. Such lamps were also found at Maresha
Cf. Oren 1984, Pl.13E and Bet Zur no.858. and East Greece: Bailey, 1975 Q460-Q462 from Calymna, dated to the end of the 1st century BCE – Early 1st century CE.

95
47.1811 Tel Sandahanna
Wheel made; Standing on a wide flattened disc slightly concave base, Beehive shaped body, wide filling hole surrounded by an erect short neck, short tube, peg-shaped nozzle, obliquely pierced oval wick hole.
Ware:
Width 5.3 cm. length 7.7 cm……
Date: 3rd century BCE
Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna fig.62:2
Resembles lamps from Maresha cf Ambar-Armon 2007, Maresha; Type 12.1.

H16B

96
40.381 Provenance Unknown
Wheel made; Low barrel shaped body; erect wall; short straight neck, tube shaped nozzle raising towards the wick hole ending in a point forming a funnel; at the was a loop handle attached to the neck running to the base?
Light ware
Date: suggested 2nd century BCE
Ambar-Armon 2007, Maresha; Type 12.1.

97
61-1347 En Gedi
Wheel made; Small disc base, trapezoidal to angled shaped profile, short and wide neck, slanting inwards flat narrow ridged rim, elongated straight sided tube shaped nozzle, attachment remain un smoothened; trimmed with a knife around the circular wick hole. Slightly ridged folded loop handle attached below the neck and upper part of the shoulder (almost equals the length of the nozzle).
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.5 cm. length 11.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Avigad, 1962, found in the wooden chest burial with lamp **#98**.
Such lamps are known in the eastern side of the western world in the 1st century BCE. It resembles **#186** (Tantura; Dor**)**.Our lamp may be somewhat earlier. Aharony, Ramat Rachel**??** 1958 p.45 dated to the Herodian period .Slightly resemble; Bailey, 1975, from South Ruassia, (Cremea) Pl.24:Q125- Q128 probably 2nd century BCE. Kaufman, 1915, from Fayum in Egypt resembles more lamps type H23.

98
61-1348 En Gedi
Wheel made; Small disc base, trapezoidal to angled shaped profile, short and wide neck, slanting inwards flat narrow ridged rim, straight sided elongated tube shaped nozzle, trimmed with a knife around the circular wick hole. Slightly ridged folded loop handle attached below the neck and upper part of the shoulder (almost equals the length of the nozzle).
Same as the above
Height 4.0 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 11.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Avigad 1962, from a wooden chest burial with lamp **#97**, (??? No. 10028)
See note above

H17: 'Rhodian Lamps' - lamps with perforated lug/knob; which do not project from the circumference; mid 3rd –2nd century BCE; B**r**oneer types IX & Howland Type 32**. (#99-#124)**

99
50-3706 Bet Yerah
Wheel made, Fragmentary; concave to ring base, Double conical profile; missing nozzle; Marked arched - attachment of nozzle next to the ridge/ ring rim set off by a double groove and a wide concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug; finger prints were left of nozzle and body above the ring- rim.
Pink clay, brown-black glaze, peeling
Width 7.3 cm. length 9.0+ cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
P. Bar Adon. 1956. pp.50-57. Beit Yerah was a fortified city during the Ptholemaic period the 3rd century unto 198 BCE, it was identified as Philotheria.
Resemble a lamp from Samaria **#116**

100
50-875 Beth Yerah
Wheel made, Fragmentary; Concave close to ring base, double conical profile; short missing marked arched - attachment of nozzle below the rim ridge/ ring rim set off by a groove; a wide concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug. Finger prints were left of nozzle and body above the ring- rim.

Pink clay, peeling brown-black glaze
Width 8.0 cm, length 10.0 cm+
Date: 3rd century BCE
P. Bar Adon; No of excavation 50-2965

101
50-876 Bet Yerah
Wheel made, Fragmentary; tube shaped nozzle, circular wick hole.
Pink clay, peeling brown-black glaze, traces of burning
Brown-red ware
Date: 3rd century BCE
Two additional fragments of nozzle and body 50-877

102
53-1052 Bet Yerah
Wheel made, Concave close to ring base, double conical profile; fragmentary nozzle; Marked arched - attachment of nozzle below the rim ridge/ ring rim set off by a groove forming a wide concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug. Finger prints were left of nozzle and body above the ring- rim.
Pink clay, peeling black glaze
Height 3.5 cm, width 6.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
P. Bar Adon; No. of excavation 53/1

103
55-306 Bet Yerah
Wheel made, Concave close to ring base, double conical profile; fragmentary. nozzle; Marked arched - attachment of nozzle next to the rim ridge/ ring rim set off by a groove; a wide concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug . Wick hole is missing.
Pink clay, brown glaze
Height 4.5 cm, width 8.0 cm; length 10.0+ cm
Date; 3rd century BCE

104
52-1058 Bet Yerah
Wheel made, Concave close to ring base, double conical profile; fragmentary nozzle; Marked arched - attachment of nozzle next to the rim ridge/ ring rim set off by a groove; a narrow concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug.
Brown – black ware
Width 7.0 cm, length 8.0 cm+
Date: 3rd century BCE

105
50-155 Bet Yerah
wheel made, Fragmentary; Concave close to ring base, double conical profile; fragmentary short nozzle; Marked arched - attachment of nozzle next to the rim ridge/ ring rim set off by a double groove forming a wide concave flange around the filling hole. Perforation marked only on left side lug. Wide oval wick hole
Pink clay, peeling brown-black glaze
Brown-red clay
Width 7.6 cm. length 10.0 cm
Date: **3rd century BCE**
Two other lamps fragments are 50-877 and 50-1068

106
Tel Anafa
Wheel made; Standing on a disc base which projects into the body; 'U' shaped handle, missing?? The filing hole is surrounded with an incised groove and a wide rim.
Pink ware; black glaze, do not cover the base
Width 4.0 cm, length 6.3 cm
Excavations of 1981 locus 5 no. 8184…..
Date: 4th/3rd century BCE
This is the first type with a perforated lug, was found with shards dated to the 5th-4th centuries BCE

106a
69-2117 Dalhamiya
Wheel made; Fragmentary; short slightly narrow nozzle, oval wick hole.
Dark glazed
3.0cm X 6.2 cm
Date: 4th / 3rd century BCE
Zori excavations
May be also Attic?

107
56-1204 Acre (Akko, Hagdud Haivri)
Wheel made, missing base, double conical profile; Fragmentary flat topped nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Pink clay, black glaze
Height 3.3 cm, width 7.4+cm
Date: 3rd century BCE

108
37.258 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; High Concave disc base, double conical profile; Fragmentary nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pieced left side lug.
Yellow-pink clay, poor brown-red glaze, peeling, traces of burning.
Width 5.4 cm, length 9.4 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
From the Moat

109
47.1891 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Concave disc base, double conical profile; Fragmentary nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the narrow filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Like the above. Peeling
Width 7.9 cm, nozzle is damaged.
Date: 3rd century BCE
1940 excavations R. 732

110
86-88 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Concave disc base, double conical profile; Fragmentary nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug.
.Pink ware, brown-black glaze
Height 4.0 cm, width 7.2 cm, length 7.3+cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Dothan Excavations, unpublished.

111
71-905 Acre (Akko)
Wheel made; Double conical profile; Tube shaped nozzle with marked attached, Fragmentary wick hole. Ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole. Twisted and notched left side elongated lug
Pink clay; red - brown wash.
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.3 cm, length 8.8+cm
Date: **3rd century BCE**
E. Oren excavations, no.820/22.
Cf. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, Pl.7:71, a variant.

112
79-208 Tel Keisan
Wheel made; Concave disc base, incised with the Greek letter 'A' after firing; double conical profile; Fragmentary nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole. Broken pierced left side lug, additional incised circles upon the flange and an incised triangle at the rear.
Red-brown clay
Height 4.2 cm, width 5.0 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Briend & Humbert 1980, Pl.14:4. Surface find, late 3rd century BCE also Pl.7:391,956 2nd-1st centuries BCE?
Cf. Bliss and Macalister 1902, Tell Sandahanna, pl. 63:1; Bailey 1975, Pl.18:Q92 on the base the letter 'A' and nozzle, dated to the last quarter of the 4th-3rd century BCE

113
33.2222 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Concave disc base, double conical profile; un smoothened attached tube shaped nozzle; circular wick hole; ridge set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pieced left side lug wide circular wick hole
Pink clay; a worn glaze ?
Width 6.3 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Samaria I. fig.190: III 2b, Vol. II, Pl.81d, Kenyon, Samaria III, Fig. 85:6, dated 3rd-2nd century BCE imported lamp.

114
33.3262 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Fragmentary; concave disc base, double conical profile; un smoothened attached short tapering tube shaped nozzle; circular wick hole; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug wide wick hole
Reddish peeling glaze
Width 7.5 cm, length 9.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
1933 excavations: D1344

115
35.3575 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Concave disc base, double conical profile; fragmentary; un smoothened attached tube shaped fragmentary nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Reddish clay, black-red glaze, peeling
Width 7.6 cm, length 8.0+cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Excavations 1935: Qn 4634, Iva. Hellenistic deposits/

116
35.3576 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Fragmentary; Concave disc base, double conical profile; un smoothened attached tube shaped nozzle; circular wick hole; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Reddish clay, peeling black glaze
Width: 7.4 cm, length 7,5+ cm
Date: 3rd century BCE, (2nd century BCE).
Samaria Excavations: Qn 4635, same finger prints on lamp 50-3076 at the joining place of the nozzle.

117 missing

118
35.3600 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Fragmentary; flattened nozzle; perforated lug on the right side.
Red ware; black glaze only on the inside
Width 6.5 cm, length 6.2 cm
Date: 4th century BCE
Excavations 1935, nos. XIV Qn 4780

119
35.3729 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made; Fragment; carinated, a flange within filling hole.
Reddish ware, red glaze inside and black outside
6.0 cm+

120
67-297 Tel Zeror
Wheel made; Fragmentary; unusual high concave disc base; left side short flattened pointed projection pierced at the top; short tapering nozzle, oval wick hole; Double conical profile; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole.
Pink clay, peeling black glaze
Height 4.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Ohata. 1970. Pl.LXII:5 locus 970, no.4307/1, Stratum IV, Persian, a local variation; resemble lamp no.67-303.

121
67-303 Tel Zeror
Wheel made; Fragmentary; concave disc base, fragmentary elongated slightly flattened nozzle, smoothly attached to the shoulder, Set off from body to from a ring rim, a curved flange around the filling hole; Notched left side lug riding on the shoulder.
Pink clay, peeling brown-red wash
Height 2.5 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 7.6 +cm
Date: end of the 3rd century BCE
Ohata. 1970. Area 3 no.3371/1, very similar to Rhodian lamp, before perforating the lug
Cf. Wage' 194. Antioch, fig.75:11b:33, 11C:34 & 11D:35 third quarter of the 3rd century BCE, variant.

122
60-173 Tirat Yehuda
Wheel made, concave/ring base, double conical profile; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole. Pierced left side lug; oval wick hole.
Pink clay, brown-red glaze

Height 3.4 cm, width 6.0 cm, length 9.1 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Yevin and Edelstein 1970, fig.10:4, upper stratum of the Hellenistic period.

123
60-691 Tel Mor(Heidar)
Wheel made, concave/ring base, double conical profile; elongated nozzle; ring rim set off by a groove, narrow concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Pink clay, Red-brown glaze,
Height 4,1 cm, Length 9.5cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
M. Dothan; 132/1 unpublished.

124
82-1945 Jerusalem (The Jewish Quarter)
Wheel made; Concave disc base, double conical profile; un smoothened attached tube shaped nozzle; circular wick hole; ring rim set off by a groove, a medium width concave flange around the filling hole; pierced left side lug.
Light hue of clay, dark glaze, traces of burning.
Height 3.5 cm, width 6.7 cm, length 9.2 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
Avigad. 1970. Excavation in Area 6-2, locus 1061 no.1269/2

H18: Local and other wheel- and mould-made lamps after Rhodian prototypes; End of the 3rd-2nd century BCE; Broneer type XII and Howland type 34**; (#125- #131)**

125
67-298 Tel Zeror
Wheel made; Standing on a disc base; wide .heavy, straight sided, pared flattened topped nozzle; elongated oval narrow wick hole. Filling hole set off by a wide incised groove, to form a wide curved rim.
Pink ware, covered by diluted wash traces of burning
Height 4.0 cm, width 6.5 cm, length 8.7 cm
Date: early 3rd century BCE
Ohata 1967, p. 11, Pl. L: 2. Area 2A no. 2099/1 stratum III-IV, Hellenistic.
The lamp is a local product.

126
50-874 Bet Yerah
Wheel made; Fragmentary; concave disc base, medium length rounded profile; nozzle, smoothly attached to the rim, circular wide wick hole, Set off from the body to form a ridge; a curved flange around the filling hole; Hump/ lens shaped left side projection riding on the shoulder. Perforation, marked only on the left side projection. .
Pink-reddish clay, peeling glaze, traces of burning.
Height 2.4 cm, width 6.6 cm, length 9.5 cm
Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
P. Bar –Adon, no. 3624, unpublished.
The lamp resemble lamp no. **#127** from the same site; and a lamp from Apollonia already mould made fashioned with a decorated nozzle depicting an amphorae within a double frame, filling hole surrounded by a double ring-rim, and straight sided nozzle. Similar oil lamps are known from Egypt Hayes, 1980, Pl.9: 77 end of the 3rd-2nd century BCE; Daszewski, 1987, p. 53, fig.1:5. Denauve, Carthage, 1969, Pl. XXX: 175 3rd-2nd century BCE; Athens; Howland, type 32D, PL.41:425,426, Pl. XXIII:.252; Cyprus, Oziol, Salamine, 1977, Pl.6:69,70,73, the projection differ. Dated to the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2nd century BCE.
?Identical lamps of Provenance Unknown provenance (Height 2.8 cm, width 6.9 cm, length 10.0 cm,)

127
50-427 Bet Yerah
Wheel/ Mould made? Concave disc base, bi-conic fragmentary tube shaped nozzle, smoothly attached to the body. Set off from body by a groove to form a curved flange around the filling hole; Hump shaped left side projection riding on shoulder.
Traces of a glaze or a slip; .Traces of burning
Date: 3rd-2nd cent. BCE
P. Bar-Adon.
A local product made after the influence of the Rhodian lamps,
Cf. Howland type 32; Pl. 41:426, with a different type of nozzle. Late 2nd quarter of the 3rd century BCE to its end.

128
53- 1059 Bet Yerah
Wheel/ Mould made? Concave disc base; bi-conic; tube shaped nozzle, un smoothened attachment to the body; spout shaped-cut off circular wide wick hole. Set off from body to form a ridge from which a curved irregular sloping flange surround the filling hole; high hump shaped left side projection riding on the shoulder.
Pink clay, brown-red glaze; traces of burning
Height 3.5 cm, width 7.2 cm, length 8.5 cm

Date: 3rd-2nd century BCE
P. Bar -Adon excavation of the Synagogue.
Cf. Oziol. 1977. Salamine. Pl. 6:76. A similar lamp from Cyprus with the same lug but with a different rim of filling hole, dated to the end of the 3rd early 2nd century BCE

129
70-786 Tel Dan
Mould made? Fragmentary, Concave disc base, very short nozzle, Set off from body to form a ring rim, a sloping curved flange around the filling hole; elongated left side hump /projection riding on the shoulder,
Light brown clay, traces of brown wash.
Height 2.5 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 7.6 cm
Date: end of the 3rd century BCE
A. Biran, 1970, no.60/32

129a
82-1496 Jerusalem
Angled profile, concave disc base close to a ring base, A wide groove set off by two ring- rims, and another groove from shoulder; Elongated high and wide flat topped nozzle, left side small conical projection riding on the shoulder. Fragmentary wide wick hole
Brown ware, brown wash, traces of burning.
Height 3.3 cm, width 6.8 cm, length 10.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
N. Avigad, .Excavation of the Jewish Quarter Locus 3077 no. 697/1
Geva. 2003, Pl. 53:34 & Pl.4:24 Stratum 4, regional lamps of Greek origin dated 2nd century BCE
Bruneaux, 1969, Delos, Pl.6:288; Oziol. 1977. Salamine. pl.6: 77 similar lamp found at Appolonia, Ayalon and Rol, photo 10 first lamp on the left; and Oziol 1995, fig.1:3, 3rd century BCE transition from globular to carinated body.

130
64-1362 Ramat Rachel
Wheel/ mould made? Ring base. High body; curved wall; attached to the rim tube shaped nozzle widens at the tip, knife trimmed rim around circular wick hole; waist is marked; a double rim: wide and narrow, set off from the shoulders by two grooves. An elongated left side hump rests on the entire width of the shoulders including the rim.
Light pink clay, brown-red wash.
Height 3.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.5 cm
Date: end of 3rd- 2nd century BCE
Y. Aharoni excavation no. 6159.
The lamp resemble next lamp **#131** from Ashdod.
Similar rims we find in Ephesus and Cnidian type lamps. Howland type 32; Pl.41:426 with only a similar lug, end of second quarter of the 3rd century BCE to its end.

131
62-640 Ashdod
Mould made? Sunken disc base; double groove set off a rim and curved flange around the filling hole.
Pink clay, red brown wash
Height 2.0 cm, width 5.8 cm, length 5.5 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE
Dothan 1967, p.25, area A, no. 319/1 stratum 3, fig.8:3. The stratum was
inhabited during more than 100 years, from the middle of the 2nd century BCE to the end of the Hellenistic period**,** Avissar.1996, Figs.XV.2:5 & XV.5:5
Cf. Cyprus, Oziol. 1977. Salamine. Pl.6:69..

H19 Cnidian oil lamps; First/Second half of the 2nd-early 1st century BCE. Broneer Type XIII; Howland type 35B & 40A **(#132 &#133)**

132
L.352 Tel Sandahanna
Wheel made. Disc base, sharp bi-conical profile, concave discus set off by a groove. Short and wide fan shaped nozzle, flattened triangular surface around the circular wick hole. A double loop handle joins into one strap from which it spread and become identical to the nozzle's tip to embrace the rim and the and at the rear the circumference of the body, tied/ 'secured' by a double ribbon.
Applied decoration: kidney shaped leafs at the center of shoulder.
Reddish-brown ware, glazed.
Date: 2nd - 1st century BCE.
Bliss & Macalister, 1902, Pl. 63:7.

133
32.2313 Samaria (Shomron)
Wheel made. Disc base, Fragmentary, sharp bi-con profile, concave discus set off by a groove; missing nozzle; A double loop handle fan shaped base attached to the rim and the circumference of the body, tied / 'secured' with a double ribbon.
Applied decoration: kidney shaped leafs at the center of shoulder.

Grey-black glaze
6.6 cm +.
Date: 2nd - 1st century BCE.
Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria. Fig. 86:1
Cf. a fragment of such nozzle was found at the excavations at Ashdod. Kee, 1971, Fig.20:9

H20a & 20b (13)

Lamps with undetermined shape, with left side lugs, decorated nozzles. End of the 3rd- 1st century BCE: Howland types 42 A&D and 43E. (#134-#137).

134
55-298 Bet Yerah
Mould made. Concave disc base, high level 'collar' surrounding and sloping into the filling hole. Elongated straight sided flat topped/scraped, a volute at the top against the rim, fashioned to resemble a Greek Ionic column and capital. A small left side globule/knob resting on the shoulder, and a rosette? On the right side of shoulder; narrow oval wick hole.
Pink clay, traces of burning
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.5 cm, length 10.0 cm.
Date: end of the (3rd) -2nd century BCE
P. Bar- Adon excavations; the main period of occupation of the Hellenistic city at Bet Yerah was during the 3rd-2nd century BCE.
Cf. Weinber. 1971. Tel Anafa, Pl.18B last lamp on the right. The site was founded in the early 2nd century or late 3rd century BCE
Egypt, Petrie, 1905, Pl. LIX: 30.Similar nozzles in different types of lamps, the middle of the 2nd early 1st century BCE. Mlynarzyk. 1997. fig. 30; Type E.
A rosette is depicted on the nozzle of a Cyprian lamp Mlynarzyk 1997, Type F: l, Fig.60). Lamp with two side lugs and decorated with lightening on lamps Type D no.27 and F. 12b (59:37).A rosette on the nozzle on a lamp from the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem; Geva 2003 Area W; Fig. 5.1.39

135
83-52 Geva (Abu Shusha)
Circular body, disc base, elongated nozzle (fragmentary); flattened top that links with the filling hole surrounded by a double ring-rim separated by a groove.
Decoration: along the nozzle with a delicate branch flanked by a pair of parallel ridges, around the shoulders a chain of triangles in relief surrounded by a ridge.
Brown-black fine ware
H. 2,7 cm, W. 5.0 cm, L. 8.9+cm
Date: mid 2nd-1st century BCE.
Sussman 1988, pp. 90:7 & 106 from a burial grave
Cf. Probably an imported lamp from Antioch; Wa'age. 1934. Antioch I.Pl. VII: 179, 1835, 1925, Vol. III Fig.75:13d dated mid 2nd-1st century BCE. The nozzle resembles also that of the lamps from Bet Zur, Sellers Fig. 42: lower row on the right. Appolonia, Roll & Ayalon 1989, Fig. 19L center lamp a similar type of nozzle and filling hole. Bailey 1975, Q368.

136
64-1347 Ramat Rachel
Mould made, concave disc base; flat topped elongated nozzle widening slightly at the tip. A ring-rim set off by a groove from a concave rimmed wide flange around the filling hole; circular wick hole; a double hump rests upon the left shoulder.
Along the nozzle framed by a double ridge a lightening motive.
Light hue clay, peeling brown-red wash/ glaze, traces of burning.
Height 2.6 cm, width 6.5 cm, length 10.0 cm
Date: Late 3rd-2nd century BCE
Aharoni. 1964, fig. 15:2 locus 484 found in a cistern. Dated to the End of 3rd-1st century BCE, where four different lamps were found no.1-4.
Cf. Macalister, Gezer 1912, Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIII: 23 and in Appolonia near a Persian settlement; Roll and Ayalon 1989, Fig.10 lamp at the center with a very large left side projection.

137
51-1606 Bet She'an (Aztaba)
Mould made, Nozzle fragment; elongated straight sided flat topped, decorated with a club? Flanked by a ridge; circular wick hole.
Ware: Pink/brown
Date: 3rd/2nd century BCE
N. Zori excavations (unpublished)
Cf. Appolonia and Antioch see note under lamp # 135

H21A & 21B (14)

Lamps with two side lugs: 'Turtle'-shaped; 3rd to early 2nd century BCE; Howland type 45A&B **(#138- #147).**

138
I.9286 Dhahriah (probably)
Mould made; double winged. Body; Narrow filling hole surrounded by a rim, tube shaped nozzle; truncated circular wick hole.
Decoration: wide radial strokes around the shoulders, multiple oblique strokes along the waist
Red ware, red slip, traces of burning
Width 6.6 cm; length 8.4 cm
Date: mid/late 3rd–(2nd) cent. BCE

138a
60-677 Tel Mor
Mould made. Disc base nearing a ring base; nozzle, type 1 (straight sided flat topped), Flat topped, circular wick hole; a narrow rimmed flange within the filling hole. From the centre of the body approaching the nozzle, double stepped left and right side projections: spiral at the lower part and angular filled with parallel lines at the upper part.
Decoration: 21 radial strokes around the filling hole. Along the nozzle framed by double parallel lines; a worn pattern; oblique strokes.
Light pink ware, red-brown slip, traces of burning.
H. 2.6 cm, W. 6.0 cm, L. 9.2 cm
Date: mid/late 3rd–(2nd) cent. BCE
M. Dothan; Tel Mor Area B2 no. 222/1; togetreh with # 60-565 & 60-590/
Cf. Magen 2005, Mount Eval burial cave 1, Pl. 59:7.

139
60-690 Tel Mor
Mould made. Outlined Flattened disc base. Ring rim; nozzle type 2, narrows towards the tip, narrow circular wick hole. Heavy ring-rim surrounded the filling hole.
Two narrow rectangular left and right side projections: spiral at the lower part and angular filled with short horizontal parallel lines at the upper part starting from the centre of the body approaching the nozzle.
Decoration: Twenty radial strokes around the filling hole. Framed by two parallel ridges a lightening motive built from lozenges along the nozzle.
Light pink ware; red-brown slip; traces of burning.
Height 2.6 cm; width.6.0 cm, length.9.2 cm
Date: mid/late 3rd -2nd cent. BCE
M. Dothan, Tel Mor, Area B2 no.165/1; together with **# 140 & # 138.**
The lightening motive is also depicted on **#137** from Ramat Rachel; **H13**.

140
60-676 Tel Mor
Mould made, Disc base nearing a ring base, short nozzle; type 3 (tube).Wide flat topped circular wick hole; from the centre of the body approaching the nozzle, double stepped left and right side projections: spiral at the lower part and angular covered with parallel lines at the upper section.
Decoration; 23 radial strokes around the filling hole covering the entire nozzle a stylized palmette.
Light pink ware, brown-red slip, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.0 cm. length 7.7 cm
Date: mid/late 3rd – (2nd) cent. BCE
M. Dothan, Tel Mor Area B2 no. 185/1; Hellenistic stratum. Dated to the 4th -3rd centuries BCE; Dictionary of Excavations 1977 p.890 found together with **#138& #139.**
Cf. Bliss & Macalister, 1902, Sandahanna Pl.82:12&13.and lamps found at Adereth no. 1038/61 & 1038/45 which were found together with coins of Talmay the 2nd & 3rd (280-220 BCE). Macalister, 1912, Gezer III Pl. LXXXIII: 11 &14; Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria Fig. 87:6 the nozzle is shaped as bearded head 9a mask) grey ware, dull black glaze; a flange around filling hole. From Jerusalem, Geva 2003;
Bruneau, 1965, Delos, Pl.23:4274, very elegant, with double 'S' shaped side
lugs, and a lug at the rear, nozzle is that of the S shaped type lamps **(H33)** dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd /1st century BCE. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus Lamps Group IV; p.94:39 mid 2nd-1st cent BCE, Similar projections in the Kite shaped lamps found together with them, and group III lamp no. 36. Hayes 1980. p. 17 Pl.8:60 dated mid 3rd- 3rd quarter of 3rd cent BCE; Howland 1958 pl.47: 583 dated 250-225 BCE, an imitation to Eastern lamps. Pritchard, 1988, Sarepta IV, p. 173, 1988, figs. 71:15, 73:15 group IV with tube shaped nozzle

141
Adereth
Mould mad; flattened concave base; very narrow angular almost identical only slightly projecting side lug; a fragmentary type 1 nozzle; filling hole surrounded by a double narrow ring rim that opens to include the nozzle.
Decoration: twenty radial strokes around the filling hole dropping from the filling hole a caducea? flanked by a pair of parallel ridges along the nozzle.
Pink ware

Width 6.0 cm, length 6.0+cm
Date: 3rd cent BCE
O. Yogev. Excavation no.1038/45; Hdashot Archaeologiot 78-79 pp.81-82. Excavation of an agricultural farm, the lamps were found with coins of Ptholemay the 2nd-and 3rd (280-220 BCE),

142
Adereth
Mould made. Flattened concave base very narrow angular almost identical only slightly projecting side lug. Type 1 short nozzle; narrow filling hole surrounded by a double narrow ring rim Circular narrow wick hole..
Decoration: twenty radial strokes around the filling hole; a worn caducea? flanked by a pair of parallel along the nozzle.
a double ring rim.
Brown ware; brown-red slip, races of burning
Date: 3rd cent BCE
Width 6.0 cm, length 8.3cm
O, Yogev. Excavation no. 1038/61; see note above.

143
Ashdod
Mould made; wide rim around filling hole; medium length nozzle type 2/3 narrowing towards the circular wick hole. Two rudimentary narrow stepped not identical side projections; the left one projects more than the right one.
Decoration: Sixteen radial strokes around filling hole stemming from globules/ovuli; Worn pattern on the nozzle?
Light pink ware; signs of use.
Width 5.0 cm. length 7.0 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE
M. Dothan 1971, Pl.LIV:6; no. D 1303/1); Hellenistic stratum

144
Acre (Akko)
Mould made. Outlined Flattened disc base; short nozzle type 3 (tube), slightly narrows towards the tip, fragmentary narrow wick hole; wide flange slanting towards the filling hole surrounded by a raised ridge,
From the centre of the body quite distant from the nozzle, the right side lug out of the two 'S' shaped narrow:
Decoration: Twenty - seven radial strokes around the filling hole resting on small globules- ovulo shaped. Nozzle decorated with eight rounded petal rosette.
Pink ware
Width 5.5+cm, length 7.0+ cm
Date: 3rd cent BCE.
E. Oren excavations; no. 1312-1.
A similar rosette depicted on the Kite shaped lamps decorated with Erotes from Ashdod (#**157**). A nozzle decorated with a rosette, Goldman 1950, Tarsus p.88 fig. 94:37 group IV and on the shoulders of lamp **#134.**

145
L.433 Provenance Unknown
Mould made. Disc base nearing a ring base; nozzle, type 1 (straight sided flat topped; oval wick hole; a narrow rimmed flange within the filling hole; double narrow slightly stepped left and right side projections.
Decoration: 21 radial strokes around the filling hole; along the nozzle framed by double parallel ridges lozenges forming a running pattern.
Light pink ware, red-brown slip, traces of burning.
H. 2.6 cm, W. 6.0 cm, L. 9.2 cm
Date: mid/late 3rd - (2nd) cent. BCE
cf. Shiqmona, Elgavish 1974 &1976, dates to the third quarter of the 3rd cent BCE. Hayes 1980.p. 17 Pl.8:60 dated mid 3rd- 3rd quarter of 3rd cent BCE; Howland 1958 pl.47: 583 dated 250-225 BCE, an imitation to Eastern lamps.
Resembles **# 138**

146
I. 9285 Edh Dahariyeh
Rough disc base; filling hole surrounded by double ring-rims; type 2 nozzle; which narrows towards the tip; two stepped projections. Decorated with radial strokes stemming from globules around the filling hole; two parallel strokes along the waist.
Reddish ware; red slip, traces of burning
W. 6.6 cm. L. 8.4 cm
Date: 3rd cent BCE
Bought; said to come from a burial cave

H22A-C

'Kite-shaped' lamps; decorated with radial strokes, 3rd-early 2nd centuries BCE; Howland Type 47B and Mlynarczyk type D**; (#147- #152)**

147
Shave Zion
Mould made; Wide concave disc base nearing a ring base; narrowing towards the circular wick hole nozzle Type 3; Filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim; The left side projection in the forms of a stepped rectangle, based on a spiral. The right projection is a curved wide wing; a projection pointed at the rear,
Decoration: Twenty six radial strokes around shoulders stemming from a string of globules.
Light pink ware, brown-red slip.
H. 3.2 cm, W. 6.5 cm. L. 7.4 cm
Pink ware
Date: 3rd- 2nd Century BCE.

148
72-258 Maresha
Mould made; wide concave disc base nearing a ring base; fragmentary nozzle Type 2 (tube); filling hole surrounded by a double ring-rim separated by a narrow 'channel' /groove. The left side projection is a stepped rectangle, based on a spiral, conical stepped. The right projection is a curved wide wing with three depressions, two depressions on the narrow rear 'projection'.
Decoration: Encircled around shoulder eighteen/ nineteen heavy peg-shaped radial strokes widely spaced. Nozzle decorated with heavy oblique strokes forming a styled palmette (**#140**).
Light pink ware, brown-red slip.
H. 3.2 cm, W. 6.5 cm. L. 7.4 cm
Date: 3rd/ (2nd) Century BCE
Surface find
Cf. Howland 1957, Pl.47:580; type 45A mid 3rd and third quarter of the 3rd century BCE. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, group IV 94:36 (upper lamp) -mid Hellenistic period, late 3rd - early 2nd century BCE. Pritchard, 1988, Sarepta IV, p.176 (21-25) figs. 71:21 (undecorated), 74:21 group VI &VII (22-24), among them lamp decorated with an Erotes.

149
48-1346 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Wide concave disc base nearing a ring base. Nozzle Type 1, narrow circular wick hole. Filling hole surrounded by a double ring-rim separated by a narrow 'channel' /groove. Three different side projections: The right side projection is a narrow stepped rectangle, based on a spiral. The left projection is a curved wide stepped projection, three depressions on the rear projection.
Decoration: Encircled around shoulder twenty three wide radial strokes. Nozzle framed floral motive.
Heavy traces of burning
Date: 3rd - (2nd) Century BCE.

150
48-1752 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Wide concave disc base nearing a ring base;. Elongated widening slightly towards the circular wick hole tube shaped nozzle, circular filling hole surrounded by a flattened rim The left side projection is a stepped rectangle based on a spiral. The right and rear projection are pointed.
Decoration: Worn twenty one heavy radial strokes around shoulders
Light pink ware, brown-red slip.
Pink ware
Date: 3rd - (2nd) Century BCE.

151
84-179 Akko (Harbor)
Mould made; Horseshoe shaped, filling hole with a inward sloping peg shaped nozzle; flange surrounded by a groove; two entirely different stepped side projections: conical in two registers and a left (double point) resembles a horned crouching animal; the right projection is double stepped. Along the waist a narrow ladder and two additional parallel incised grooves.
Decoration: Radial freehand incised strokes around the filling hole. Triangular shaped nozzle, fashioned as a face of a satire, with Negroid features of Egyptian character: wide contracted nose, heavy lips – chin damaged, a heavy moustache stemming from the nostrils falling onto both lower sides of the nozzle. Pointed shaped eyes, pupil marked by an incision; brown; eyebrows, and forehead indicated by double horizontal incisions.
Ware grey, black slipped
Width 6.8 cm, length 10 cm
Date: end of 3rd- 2nd cent BCE.
Excavation of E. Galili oral information to whom am grateful; under water excavations, forthcoming Galili and Zilberstein Pl.30:8.
Cf. Crowfoot, 1958, Samaria III fig.87:6, Oren & Rappaport, 1984, Maresha. pl.21:1; Petrie 1905, Pls. LV;4, LIX:12 and Tel Zeror **#276**,

The idea of adding the face to the nozzle of the lamp is not new. Common in Ephsos type lamps, and was also adapted by the Egyptian workshops. A face was also added to Cnidian type lamps; Bruneau, 1969, Delos, Pls.12:2344, 2252, 15: 2716. The lamp from Antipatris resembles also the Jerusalem workshop Neidinger. 1982, No.1.

152
I.9654 Beit Shean
Mould made; flattened base, overhanging surround the body, only slightly wider at the rear, conical on the left side near the nozzle. Tube shaped nozzle narrowing towards the tip, wide circular wick hole; heavy rim ring.
Decoration: radial strokes around filling hole
Pink ware
Greyish dark ware; greyish black slip; Traces of burning
Width 4.7 cm length 7.3 cm
Date: Late Hellenistic/early Roman
Debris on the Tell No.30-11-18

152a
I.6164 Bet Guvrin
Mould made;Horse shoe shaped body; flattened disc base; Double pointed projections near the nozzle; both are notched and left one is also grooved. Medium length tube arched sided nozzle and hoof shaped tip around wide circular wick hole; along the waist narrow framed oblique grooves; the horizontal groove below the filling hole
Decoration: Short oblique strokes also at the right waist; a groove along the left side lug; both sides are not identical.
Ware; pink brown
Width
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Sussman. 2002, Fig.5
Cf. Mlynarczyk, 1987, Type F2. Fig.63; Neidinger.1982. Antipatris, Pl. 21:11 found with Hellenistic pottery

H23

Decorated lamps with human figures & Erotes; Late 3rd –2nd century BCE and 2nd -1st century BCE (#153- #167)

H23A: Human figures: love scene.

153
51-546 Shave Zion
Mould made; Fragment; filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim; on the shoulders two clad figures; the male on the right stands in a ¾ posture, head adorned with short curly hair: projecting nose, deep eyes. The male is probably holding a short dagger or a rein (a worrier). The woman on the left; her body is shown in profile , and the face in ¾ enface, hair collected to a knot, in the Greek style, a wail on her head; she is embracing and kissing the man on his face. **(FIG>X)**
Date: probably 3rd century BCE.
Cf. Courby 1922, fig. 38:6.A similar kissing scene depicted on a base of an East Greek bowl of the fourth century BCE

154A&*B
Shave Zion
Mould made; Two lamp fragments: which probably belong to the same lamp; flat wide ring base, decorated at the center with an eight petals rosette in linear relief. Nozzle- growing from upturned Ionic capital a palmette depicted in heavy lines resembling flames flanked on its left side by an eight petal rosette. Filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim**.**
Date: Date: 3rd- (2nd) Century BCE.
Decoration with a rosette is typical to lamps from Ephesus and bowls of the East Greek (Megarian) type. Goldman. 1950. Tarsus I. fig. 94:37. may originated in a Phoenician workshops, as the lamp from Bet Yerah with the column-shaped nozzle. **Resembles #134**
Type 23B
Sussman 1988 pp.90 & 106; lamp no.6 from a burial tomb at Abu Shusha.
Resemble lamp **#155** below.
cf. Shiqmona Elgavish, 1994, p.102, Fig. 78 (lamp on the right) identifies the figure as Nike- Goddess of Victory, suggests that they were locally made. Oziol, 1977, Salamine, p.370 no.7, pl.8:132 with tube shaped nozzle, dated to the end of the 2nd-early 1st century BCE, the lamp slightly differ, found with a coin of **Ptholemaus**. Burneau, 1965, Delos, all the Erotes are depicted naked; pp. 87-88, Pl.21 dated according to Howland type 45A &47B pp.143-145, and Goldman, 1950, Tarsus**,** Fig, 94:37 dressed figures.

155
45.263 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Resemble lamp #**156**. Flattened disc base set off by a groove. Narrow filling hole surrounded by an asymmetrical narrow ring-rim; fragmentary, type 2 nozzle; tube, decorated with a palmette in bold linear relief, resembling flames resting on an 'Ionic' capital. The two; right and rear projections are small triangles with two oblique depressions, the lug on the left is stepped.
Decoration: Two clad and winged figures; erotes? The male portrayed always standing on the right side and the woman on the left of the filling hole. They are standing behind /among a floral background. Both wear pleated tunics. Both heads are posted enface, with only schematic features. The male holds also in his right hand an elongated object with a heavy long handle- dagger. The woman is holding an elongated twisted a sheath/ scepter? Between their heads two palm branches (symbol of Nike?).

Pink ware, black slip
8.1 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE

156
83-49 Mishmar Ha'emeq (Geva)
Mould made; Flattened disc base set off by a groove. Narrow filling hole surrounded by an asymmetrical narrow ring-rim; fragmentary nozzle type 2; tube decorated with a palmette in bold linear relief resembling flames, resting on an 'Ionic' capital. The two; right and rear projections are small triangles with two oblique depressions, the lug on the left is stepped.
Encircled are two clad and winged figures depicted in profile –Erotes?: The male on the right and the female on the left side. The woman wears a pleated skirt, and the male a long pleated tunic. The heads are plain balls. The legs as if are leaning on the Ionic capital across the nozzle. The male's left hand is bent and raised, holding an elongated dagger; the woman on the left side probably holds the sheath; between their heads a pair of ears of grain or two palm branches.
Light brown ware; brown-red slip.
H. 2.4 cm. W. 6.8 cm L. 9.3+cm.
Date: late 3rd early 2nd century BCE.
All the nozzles of the lamps found along the Phoenician coast are decorated with a palmette along their nozzle.

157
68-1761 Ashdod
Mould made; Wide and shallow ring base; narrow filling hole surrounded by a narrow ring-rim; nozzle type 1, decorated lengthwise with a lightening motive flanked by two vertical ridges; two mild curved plain projections: there is no projection on the right side, and the rear projection is now only a slight widening of the flange; a stroke along the waist.
Decorated with two naked winged Erotes, the body above the waist is posted en-face, while the right figure's legs are crossed. The left figure in profile (side view), the legs are joined and extends backwards. Five – petal; rounded leafs rosette below the legs. Both figures hold with their raised hand a mask.
Grey ware, black pealing slip, sign of use
H 2.2 cm, W. length.8.0 cm
Date: mid 2nd (150) - 1st century BCE.
Kee,1971,Ashdod, p.59, Area A, stratum IV, locus 49: 1622/1, fig. 2:20 pl. XVII:14
Cf. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, fig. 94:37 type IV, early 2nd century BCE. Howland 1958, Agora IV, from the Bennachi Museum, Pl. 55, grey ware black glaze dated around 150 BCE. Sarepta 1988, fig. 74:25 decorated with astragal pattern like the lamp from Tel Anafa, Wienberg 1971 Fig. 18A 2nd row at the center **#163**.Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, PL.CLXXXIII:22 and see text above.

158
81-1006 Haifa-Shiqmona
Mould made; The left side projection is a miniature 'S'- shaped projection, the other two projections are almost incorporated with the very narrow overhang that surround the body, nozzle type 1, a groove across the nozzle set off a small circular wick hole. Narrow filling hole with a ring rim, A branch along the waist.
A long the nozzle a running pattern composed by the letter V in succession flanked by a ridge. Both winged figures are not identical, very large bald, ball-shaped heads, prominent belly, leaning on the filling hole, legs in a walking posture; holding a bunch of leafs-lily?.
Ware?
Width 7.0 cm, Length 9.5 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
Y. Elgavish, 1973, excavations, Room HA Pl. VI: stratum H no. 2831 dated 132 BCE, with coins dated to 176-132 BCE. Resemble lamps **#162** & #**159**, Courby 1922, fig.34:3**.** Quite a number of lamps decorated with erotes were found among the lamps used at Shiqmoma.

H 23C

159
79-43 Maresha
Mould made; Base is missing. Narrow filling hole surrounded by a flattened ring-rim; nozzle type 1, running pattern formed by a motive that resemble the letter E flanked by a parallel ridge along the nozzle; grooves along the waist.
Two naked Erotes with large round plain ball shaped heads; both figures right hands are stretched upwards and hold a lily flower. The left hand rests upon their waist?? The body in frontal position-enface as if they are floating; their navel is emphasized. The left figure is blurred.
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Height 2.6 cm, width.6.8 cm. length.9.9 cm
Date: 2nd - 1st century BCE.
Cf. Burneau, 1969, Delos, Pl.21:4144, 4173; Pritchard, 1988, Sarepta, fig. 74:22-25 group VII.
Other registered lamps surface find in the collection from Maresha: Ambar-Armon 2007.

160
33.2219 Nessana
Mould made; Close to 'Horse shoe' shaped body type C/D, almost invisible projections; the left side 'S' shaped projection is; fragmentary nozzle type 1, the filling hole is surrounded by triple rings which forms a heavy ring-rim.
Decorated: on the nozzle; running pattern framed herringbone from filling hole to wick hole; resembling lamp **#158**.
Two winged naked not identical Erotes; plain ball shaped heads, body in 3/4 frontal position, the leg of the figure on the right is slightly bent forwards in a walking position, the left leg stretched backwards. The hands of both figures are raised to hold a lily flower or a eagle? The left hand rests on the waist.
Grey ware; brown-black slip
Width 6.5 cm, length 9.0+cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Colt, 1962, Nessana 1962, Pl.XXIII:11 (Excavtion D:1209)
Cf. Rosenthal – Heginbottom, 1995.Dor, p.238, fig. 5.17.5-10 types 12 &13 (on the base of lamp no 6 a rosette is depicted). It is the typical 2nd century lamps dated 175-50 BCE.

161
68-1377 Tel Dan
Mould made; Fragmentary; Base is missing. ring-rim around the filling hole; nozzle type 1, minor 'S' shaped left side projection, decorated with parallel lines flanking a blurred motive. At the waist a palm branch; along the nozzle a pattern resembling that depicted on **#158 &. #160**
The figures in frontal position leaning upon the filling hole, with crossed legs. Large plain ball shaped heads.
Pink ware
Width 3.2+ cm. length 8.0 + cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Biran. 1994. Area 9 no.4270. Fig. 179:3; Tel Dan lies in the vicinity of Tel Anafa.
Cf. Bruneau, Delos 1965, Pl. 21: 4144, 4173, 4186, 4195 dated 2nd century BCE.

162
72-529 Jaffa/Yafo
Mould made; Wide flattened ring base decorated by an eight drop- like petals rosette in linear relief **(#154);** the right and left side projections are 'S' shape slightly projecting lugs not identical ; the rear one is part of the overhang set off from the narrow filling hole an asymmetrical flattened rim. Nozzle type 1, decorated with a framed 'branch' resembles lamp **#160**, a horizontal groove set off the wick hole; a wide branch along the waist.
High relief well moulded two winged naked not identical Erotes, both in frontal and side posture, moving /walking, flattened oval - shaped heads. The woman wears on her raised left hand an armlet on the arm and a bracelet on her wrist and probably wearing shoes? A lily is held by both figures between their heads. The woman's other hand rests on her waist, and the male seems to be holding a double flute? a dancing performance?
Grey ware
Height.2.7 cm, width.7.0 cm. length.9.5 cm
Date: 3rd century BCE.
Another fragment comes from Jaffa/Yafo; where only the ball shaped heads remain, and a plant?
Cf. Bliss & Macalister. 1902, Pl.62:19, the nozzle differs and is closer to 1st century lamps.
Resembled (#166)

163
68-280 Tel Anafa.
Mould made; Shape type **H23C;** the side projection are only marked. Nozzle type 1, decorated with heavy parallel lines flanking an elongated leaf; filling hole surrounds by a ring rim; wide branch along the waist. Naked Erotes posing in half step; close to a dance; the body turns towards the filling hole and resting upon it. The head en- face, plain, they are holding at the back a mask? A chain of astragal beads surround the circumference.
Grey ware; black slip, traces of burning
Width 7.0 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Weinberg 1971, Pl.18:14
Cf. Pritchard, 1988, Sarepta, fig.24:23 & 25. The nozzle & ears & astragal decorate lamps of the Ephesus type.

164
81-230 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Fragment, right shoulder only, facing to the left a naked figure (male?), in a squatting or running position, very narrow head (profile?) , both hands are bent and raised , holding in his hands what seems to be a pair of heavy weight baskets? A juggler? . Above the left basket a bird is pecking?
Grey ware
Date: 2nd - 1st century BCE.

165
Ashdod
Mould made; Fragment; left shoulder; rimless wide filling hole; naked winged figure, bulging belly, deep large naval. Emphasized eyes and upright 'standing' hair? The right hand clings to the body below the waist; the left hand is raised to the rear of the lamp holding a mask?

Kee, 1971, Ashdod, fig.20:2 Pl.XVII:14, Area A no. 178/1? another fragment 153/1.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

166
64-2559 Achziv
Mould made; Fragment of the left shoulder; double wide flat ridges along the waist; three naked figures un proportionally long legs; heads are blurred. The legs of the larger figure are curved to the left and leans on the filling hole, the two other smaller figures on his left side; all three seems to be holding in their hands their sex organ?
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Excavation of M. Prausnitz

H 23D

167
I3.426 Atlit
Mould made; Horse shoe (hoof) shaped lamp, without any overhang, two 'S' shaped projections at the fore part; elongated nozzle with arched tip, flanked by two volutes emerging into an Ionic capital at the end near the filling hole, flanking a branch; wide flattened rim around filling hole; a wide bold branch along the waist.
Two large well carved, naked winged figures, standing in a ¾ posture, the heads are shown in profile; the woman on the left, and the male on the right, turning towards the center of the rear holding a large bearded mask-satire. The right hand of both is resting on their waist, full rounded belly, with marked naval, and rounded full thighs marked by an oblique wide stroke (belt?).
Date: 1st century BCE –1st century CE.
Johns, 1933, Atlit, Pl.XXXIV:907; burial L24 ().

H24

Lamps with two symmetrical pointed side projections, and fan-shaped nozzle, Late 3rd -2nd century BCE. Howland 45C **(#168- #175)**

168
36.1427 Nessana (Auga el- Hafir)
Mould made; Flattened wide base; the body widens slightly in the center; straight sided nozzle, rimmed wide oval wick hole; the filling hole surrounded by an elevated wide surface which resemble the Beth-Zur type of lamps; narrow ring rim, fragmentary Small loop handle. Wick hole surrounded by a rim.
Decoration: short radial strokes around the shoulder.
Red ware, glazed.
Width 6.0 cm. length.10.6 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Colt. 1962. Pl. XXVIII, 3 2nd –1st century BCE, similar to this lamp from the 1935/6 excavations in the Dump E.T.D. D.52.no. 603. Resemble the lamp from Nahal David; Avigad 1962, p.183, found in a tomb which contained wooden coffins.

169
79-39 Maresha
Mould made, disc base, bi–conical profile, wide convex and slanting shoulders. Narrow ring rim set off on both sides by a groove. Two identical pointed side projections near the nozzle, creates a virtual pair of arches, Fan-shaped tip of flat topped nozzle horizontally divided.
Worn decoration on the nozzle, two circles around the shoulders: the outer circle is made of radial short strokes, and the inner circle around the filling hole with a ladder pattern.
Light pink ware, brown slip, traces of burning.
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 7.3 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
A. Kloner excavations, from a burial no 104b
Cf. Derflller, 1984, Beer- Sheva, fig. 11: 2. Pl.35:2; .4- 2nd century BCE; the lamps were found together with lamps with 'S' shaped projection- of the late Hellenistic period. Bliss & Macalister 1902, Pl.63:3; Bailey 1975, Pl. 113:Q593EA, Bruneau, 1965, Delos. Pl.24:4323.
The lamps with fan shaped nozzle, are very common in Egypt, the quality of the Egyptian lamps is better, Petrie 1905: Pl. LIX: 43 & 46, Hayes 1980, Pls.14: 135-139 dated to the end of the 3rd-2nd century BCE. Cahn-Klaiber 1977; Pls. 5: 84, 85, 86, 6:103,104 2nd-1st centuries BCE.

170
79-42 Maresha
Mould made, disc base, narrow filling hole, nozzle with gabled profile, horizontally grooved /divided above the wick hole; tip is fan shaped, rounded flat rimmed wick hole.
Decoration: spaced radial strokes stemming from a string of triangles around the rim ring. The waist on the right side is marked by ear of corn/ palm branch.
Pink ware, red-brown slip, traces of burning
Height 2.7 cm; width 5.8 cm; length. 8.4 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

Excavation no. 129b, the nozzle resembles those with 'S' shaped projections.
Cf. Burneau 1965, Delos, Pl. 24:4338 with fan shaped nozzle.

171
I.6156 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Ring base, short nozzle; curved sides arched (fan shaped) wide at the tip; small filling hole surrounded by a double ring rim.
Decoration: Meander in relief; the fragmentary nozzle is also decorated; two heavy lines connecting the ring rim and the projections.
Reddish ware; red slip; Finger prints, traces of burning
Width; 5.5 cm, length.7.7 cm
Date: 2nd -1st century BCE.
Waldhauer 1914, pl. X: 111 and p.9 Egyptian Hellenistic form.

172
I.6148 Nessana
Mould made; Identical pair of side projections with three cavities; the body is surrounded by a heavy ring. Short fan shaped nozzle; decorated lengthwise creating a Greek Ionian Capital supporting a small filling hole; flanking a two handled amphorae in relief, with a rounded body and an elongated neck; on the shoulders a floral scroll in relief.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Resembles lamps type **H16a and H17;** Mlynarzyk 1997 type G, figs 71& 72. Is an Alexandian product , found in Nessana, Beer - sheva; a worn identical example found at Maresha, Cyprus, Carthage with coins of Ptolemaus the IV 220-180 BCE)..

173
I. 6149 Beit Guvrin?
Mould made; Worn; degenerated lamp; identical pair of side projections projecting from the center of the body; medium length straight sided nozzle widening slightly at the tip; wide rimless filling hole; wide circular wide wick hole.
Decorated: narrow linear spaced unplanned strokes around the flattened shoulders; along the nozzle- a ladder pattern, and ladders along the waist,
Ware, worn paint?.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
The lamp was bought in the Bet Guvrin region.
Resemble lamp **#146**, see Dorfller, 1984, Beersheva fig. 11:2,4 dated to the 1st century BCE.

174
I. 6150 Beig Guvrin?
Mould made; Wide filling-hole surrounded by a narrow ring rim; arched sided nozzle holding a wide wick hole.
Along the nozzle a worn pattern: an item with two rounded large 'balls'?
Slipped ware, traces of burning
H.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
The lamp was bought in the Bet Guvrin region.

175
49-1772 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Very rudimentary identical pair of conical projections; curved sided elongated nozzle; arched tip, oval filling- hole; double rim; a wide groove set off by a heavy and narrow ring-rim.
Decoration: a twisted cord (rope) across the nozzle below the rim-ring;. Plain shoulders and nozzle.
Ware, traces of burning
H.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
The Rope pattern is common in Egypt. A fragment was found at Tel Keisan (#**191)**; the rope is found side by side with lamps bearing the 'Macedonian' pattern, depicted also on Ephesus type lamps Heres. 1969. pl. 19:188.

H25. Lamp with two 'dome' like projections. 2nd-1st century BCE (#176)

176
71-880 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Flattened base, filling hole + narrow flattened rim, very narrow elongated tube shaped straight sided nozzle; small circular wick hole; two plain conical projections on both sides of the lamp; riding on the shoulders. Crowded radial strokes around the filling hole.
Light ware; used
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.0 cm, length 8.6 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Oren, excavations; locus 6 no. 400-3
H26 Lamps with a single conic grooved projection on the left shoulder, 2nd-1st century BCE (#177)

177
32.2312 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Close pear shaped body; shallow disc base, profile bi-conic; the filling hole is surrounded by a narrow slanting inwards rim; straight sided nozzle grooved; crossed above the circular wick hole' a grooved conical ridged at the left side; flanked by the radial strokes. On the opposite side of shoulder a blank space.
Decoration: a pair of short incisions along the nozzle - forming two ladder pattern; two circles: inner one made of short radial strokes, the second circle of the zig-zag pattern along the waist three oblique strokes.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Nozzle resemble lamps with 'S' shaped projection; but differ in the choice of the decorations, the lamp resemble also Samarian type (**H25**), Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, fig.87:2.&4; any other fragments were found and dated after Broneer type XCIII; 200-1st century BCE. Magen 2005, Mount Eval burial cave 1, Pl. 60:2. Hayes, 1980, Pl.8:65, acorn on the right shoulder. Mlynarczyk, 1997, Figs.83, 84&94 Type J, dated to the mid-2nd century BCE.
Such a conical projection is found among lamps from Maresha; (Forthcoming).

H27 A&B

Lamps with right or left side projections grooved or without grooves along the nozzle, 2nd-1st century BCE (#178-#182)

178
36.1428 Nessana
Mould made; Flattened base; double convex profile with curved shoulders; circular body tapering into close to pear shaped, curved wall The 'nozzle' is elongated flat topped, a pair of incised grooves flanking 'supporting' the filling hole and reaching the narrow circular wick hole; a double ring rim; tiny right and left side projection, marked on the shoulder by changing the coarse of the strokes.
Decoration: Radial strokes
Grey ware
Width 4.8cm; length 8.5cm
Date: Probably 2nd /early 1st century BCE
Colt 1962, Pl.XXVIII:1; Auja el-Hafir; Northern Church (I. 64. L 1 No. 604).and
Sussman. 2002. Fig. 4
Resemble lamps **(#179&#181**).
Daszewski.1987. Fig.2:12 Egypt.

178a
81-??? Moa
Mould made; Base is missing, round body, ring-rim and a flange leaving a narrow filling hole. Arched sided nozzle fan shaped tip, wide circular wick hole. The tip of the nozzle is flanked by a pair of double arch; the inner part end at the sided of the filling hole flanking a sunken rectangle. Comb pattern at the base of the nozzle. Dense radial strokes, at the front of the right shoulder a double arch in higher relief (brackets), the outer arch is higher than the inner one.
Ware: pink
Width 5.3 cm. length 7.3 cm
Date: 1st century B.C.E.
Cohen excavations Area B locus 5 no.363
The nozzle resembles Herodian lamps, the decorations to Roman and Egyptians lamps; Petrie 1905 Pls. LIX: 40 & LXI:20; Hayes 1980 Pl.12:106.

179
81-809 Moa
Mould made; Ring base, set off by a heavy ring-rim a narrow filling hole; wide short slightly arched sided flat topped nozzle, a pair of arched incisions flaring towards the filling hole as if 'supporting' it; along the sides of the nozzle; large convex right side projection with a depression; Wide circular wick hole.
Decoration: Radial strokes
Black ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.2 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Resemble **(#178)** from Nessana , but differ in the length of the nozzle. And **#181)** from En Rachel

180
81-812 Moa
Mould made; Flattened base, curved shoulders; small circular body extending into a wide tube shaped nozzle, set off by a heavy rim a narrow filling hole; wide circular wick hole; right side convex projection; with an attempt of piercing.
Decoration: spaced radial strokes to the waist
Width 5.2 cm, length 7.5 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
R. Cohen, Area B, locus 5 no.363
Cf. Daszewski, 1987, Fig.2:12, from Egypt.

181
81-1387 En Rachel
Mould made; Concave base; close to pear shape body extending into en elongated wide flat topped nozzle narrowing towards the circular wick hole; set of by a double heavy ring rim a very narrow filling hole. A pair of grooves along the sides of the nozzle flaring 'supporting' the rim; a right side large curved projection separated from body by a double triangle in relief.
Decoration, radial strokes; circular relief
Grey ware, used
H. 2.9 cm, W.5.2 cm, L. 7.7 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
R. Cohen Excavation no.216
Cf. from Egypt, Oziol & Rebuffat 1987, Fig.2:12.
182(missing)

H28: Miscellaneous lamps with two minor side minor projections and grooves along the nozzle. Probably 2nd /1st centuries BCE (#183-#187)

183
71-901 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Flattened base; two miniature side projections near the nozzle creates a mild hoof (horse shoe) shaped body; Set off by a ridge and medium inward slanting flange a narrow filling hole; flat topped arched sided nozzle, widens into a round tip include the circular flat rimmed wick hole; two projections close to the nozzle.
Decoration: a pair of spaced parallel grooves along the center of the nozzle, from rim to rim; heavy radial strokes forming metops around shoulder.
Ware, pink-brown, light brown slip
Width 5.5 cm, length 9.1cm
Date: 1st century BCE
E. Oren excavations no.400
Cf. The shape resemble slightly lamps of the Jerusalem workshop of the 1st century BCE-1st century CE. (**#181, #178**) and Petrie 1905, Pl.LXI: 32; The lamp have a real discus.; Bruneau, 1965, Delos, pl.23:4305, Egyptian oil lamp.
The shape of the body resemble, but not the same, see Mlynarzcyk, 1977, Lamp 63, type F2 end of 3rd and half of the 2nd century BCE. the lamp is nearing the Frog type lamps popular in Egypt.

184
36. 1415 Nessana
Mould made; Fragmentary; flattened- disc base, Hoof (horse shoe) shaped body widening towards the nozzle ending in miniature projections; raised wide flange around a very narrow filling hole; fragmentary, wide nozzle tapers from the shoulders.
Decoration: Both flange and shoulders are grooved with short radial strokes. On nozzle four parallel vertical strokes? Close to elongated petals.
Ware: pink-brown?
Width 6.9 cm, length 6.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE
Colt.1962. Pl. XXVIII: 18 1st-century BCE,- 1st century CE.(dump E> T. D. A L.3, no. 458) see above. The lamp differ in style Geva and Hershkovitz, 2006, Jewish quarter of Jerusalem. Pl. 4.6:8.

H28 A

185
71-865 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Flat disc base; set off by a raised ridge and a wide flange around the wide filling hole; elongated gabled flat topped narrowing towards the nozzle; fragmentary narrow circular wick hole. A split triangle hangs from the rim onto the grooved flat surface along the nozzle. On the right side near the nozzle a second wide circular opening- a wick hole? the right side is fragmentary.
Decoration: Radial strokes to the waist.
Pink / light brown ware, light brown slip
Width 6.7 cm, length 11.2+ cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
E. Oren excavations at Acre (Akko) (400)
Cf. Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924 Samaria II, Fig. 193:2603 type II6a, Burneau 1965, Delos p. 93, Pl. 23:4272, 4273, dated early 1st century BCE, probably of Egyptian origin Petrie 1905, Pl.LIX:64, Ambar-Armon 2007, Maresha; Type 25.2.5.

186
L. 812 Tanrura (Dor)
Mould made; Wide circular body widens slightly near the nozzle; standing on a Ring base, set off by a single ring-rim. a very narrow filling hole and a narrow flange Fragmentary short arched sided short curved top nozzle; 'hanging' from the rim a triangle in relief.
Decoration: Dense radial strokes, potters mark? on the center of the base.
Pink ware; Grey slip
Width 6.7 cm, length 7.4+ cm
Date: Probably 2nd-1st century BCE.
Johns, 1924 lowest level (H) BSJA: 7, p.7, sub IX (iii) 97

Cf. from Egypt: Petrie 1995, Pls. LX: 34, 62, LXI: 84, 85. Daszewski 1987, Fig. 2:13

187 missing

H29. lamps with Maccedonian pattern (#188-#191)

188
51-1632 Beit Shean (Atztaba)
Mould made; Fragmentary; upper part only; narrow filling hole surrounded by a double stepped ring rim; curved shoulders.
Decoration: double arches (brackets) filled with globule; globules also between the arches to fill all gapes.
Pink ware, red-brown slip
4.8 cm+
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
N. Zori excavations
The lamps are common in Egypt.
Cf. Dothan 1967, Ashdod, p.31; Area A; Stratum 2; Fig. 11:21 resemble the lamp above; Bailey 1975, P. 110: Q565-567 with an additional opening like the lamp from Acre (Akko) **#202**. Colt 1962. Nessana, Pl.XXVIII:5, with a rope decoration as lamp, date 2nd-1st century BCE, and lamp **(#191)** from Tel Keisan
The 'Macedonian: pattern, Laumonier 1977, Pl.112:4301, 4304, Petrie 1912 Pl. LVIII: 19, 14, 18, 20, 24, 28. Daszewski, 1987, Fig.2:14.

189
Ashdod
Mould made; Fragment resembles the above. The globules in this lamps surrounds the arches
Dothan, 1967, Fig.11:21; see note above**.**
Fragment, flat nozzle decorated with parallel grooves, circular wick hole.

190
71-906 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Disc base, round body; narrow filling hole with a sloping narrow flange; elongated nozzle widens at the end forming a hoof shape; circular wick hole surrounded by a rim.
Decorated with worn arches
Black ware, traces of burning
Height 2.5 cm, width 6.0 cm, length 9.5 cm
Date: late 2nd-1st century BCE,
Oren, excavations locus 153, no. 308/5

H29A; with rope decoration

191
79-212 Tel Keisan
Mould made; Fragmentary; wide low/disc base; elongated arched gutter shaped nozzle, narrowing towards the wide circular rimmed wick hole.
Decoration: Rope pattern encircles the nozzle at the waist and tapers to reach the disc base.
Pink levigated fine ware; light red-brown glaze.
Height 3.9 cm, Width 4.0 cm, Length .9.8+cm
Date: Probably end of 2nd/1st century BCE.
Briend and Humbert. 1980. *Tel Keisan,* p.110-111, stratum 2, loc F.2003, pl. 14:8; dated to the 2nd century BCE.
The lamp is an import.
The rope across the waist of the lamps is a common feature on the lamps decorated with the Macedonian pattern.
cf. Bailey. 1975. Egypt pl.110:Q566, Q568 of the 1st-BCE-1st century CE. Resemble lamp (**#286)**, of Provenance Unknown origin, and of bad quality. Daszewsky 1987 Fig. 2:14.

H30 A&B

Decorated oil lamps with A: side undetermined side projections under the influence of Ephesus and Egyptian type lamps, Late 3rd –2nd/1st centuries BCE (#192-194)

B: without side projection, under Northern and Southern influence.

192
62-641 Ashdod
Mould made. Disc base, narrow filling hole surrounded by a double ring-rim a wide groove forming a gutter between them; two elongated curved sided nozzle ending in a wide circular tip holding a circular disc shaped wick hole. On the left side a small conic projection. Incised groove along the waist.
Decoration: egg and dart pattern around the filling hole; the nozzle is covered with scales.
Reddish ware, brown-red slip, traces of burning.
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.3 cm, length 8.5 cm

Date: Hellenistic to the end of 1st century BCE.
Dothan 1967, Fig.1:2 Pl.VII:5 Area: A, Stratum 4a?
Same wick holes are fashioned in Ephesus type and lamps made in Delos, but as a whole it is an Egyptian creation.
Cf. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, fig. 94:53, same decoration on an Ephesus type of lamps; Burneau 1965, Delos, Pl. 20: 2211; dated mid 2nd-late 1st century BCE. Mlynarzyk 1997, pp. 19-20, fig.11 Type J, Fig. 88, both types of nozzle, same pattern and the filling hole and scales cover the fan shaped nozzle like the nozzle of lamp **(#193)** also from Ashdod (see below).

193
Ashdod
Mould made; Flattened disc base; circular body; tapering towards the nozzle; triple rings, two wide and the inner one narrower surrounding a narrow filling hole;. left side curved projection. Curved sided almost forming volutes ending in a triangle / fan shaped tip nozzle; the flat topped surface' knife shaved' encircling the oval wick- hole.
Decoration: fine radial strokes around shoulders and comb like pattern from rim to nozzle and an incised square at the center.
Pink ware; slipped, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm. width 5.6 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: Hellenistic to the end of 1st century BCE.
Dothan, 1967, Area A, Stratum 4a, fig. 1:3, Pl.7:6.
The nozzle is a composition of Ephesus type and an Egyptian nozzle.
The style of decoration resembles that from Tirat Yehuda **(# 270)**. The nozzle resembles already Herodian type lamps of the 1st century AD.
Cf. Goldman, 1950. Burneau.1965, Delos, no. 4371 almost identical; made of cream clay, dated 2nd half of the 2nd – early 1st centuries BCE.

194
41.94 Atlit.
Mould made; Circular body; a narrow filling hole surrounded by a wide heavy rim. Elongated wide nozzle without a marked waist; incised groove along the center of the nozzle forming two triangles at both ends: above the circular flattened wick hole, and below the rim.
Decoration: heavy full relief chain of leafs, framed by a linear relief and flanked by globules. Two oblique strokes above the waist.
Pink ware; traces of slip
Width 6.0 cm, length 10.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE- 1st century CE.
Johns 1930, p.147, Pl. LIX: 2.
A late Hellenistic type of lamp

H31

Lamps with three projections: two side-lugs and a lug-handle or plaque at the rear, 2nd – early 1st centuries BCE. (#195-#202)

H31A: Lamps with two side lugs

195
62-642 Ashdod
Mould made; low disc base, short tube shaped nozzle, fragmentary wick-hole; slightly outward slanting shoulders. Two close to a circle drawn in linear relief pattern forms an asymmetrical widening close to the nozzle; the rear is mildly drawn backwards forming a curved-sided triangle holding the missing freestanding plaque. The filling hole is surrounded by a double wide grooved rim.
Decoration: above the half of the 'S' shaped pattern a stamped star or small rosette, A palmette resting on an Ionic Capital hanging from the rim into the nozzle, a wide branch along the waist Chain of ovuli in linear relief surround the filling hole form which wide Metops decorated the shoulders. A pair of volutes, what is left from the knot that secured the rear plaque probably depicting a vine leaf, flanking a pointed leaf forming a lily; another identical fragment was found in Ashdod; below **#196.**
Pink ware, red-brown slip
Height 2.4 cm, width 6.0 cm, length 8.0+ cm
Date: 2nd-1st centuries BCE.
Dothan 1967, Area A, Stratum 3a no, Fig 8:5 Pl.9:6 (411/1); the stratum was inhabited for about 100 years until the 1st century BCE; the 2nd phase took place at the times of the Maccabeans.
Cf. an identical lamp found at Tel Anafa; Weinberg 1971, Pl.18B; 1st lamp.

H31B

196 Ashdod
Mould made; **fragment**: identical to the above (**#195**); The handle is entire; plaque decorated in relief to form a styled vine leaf.
Pink ware, brown-red slip
Date: 2nd-1st centuries BCE.
Cf. Macalister. 1912. Gezer III, Pl. CLXXXIII:9**;** A plaque only decorated as a leaf, Add Fisher & Lyon,. 1924, Samaria Pl. 81: g; and Ambar-Armon 2007 Type 22 (1782 and 1796).

197
I.6162 Bet Guvrin
Mould made. Slightly curved shoulders; two 'S' shape pattern forms a widening of the center of the body towards the nozzle, the rear is drawn backwards to hold the freestanding plaque which is missing. The filling hole is surrounded by a wide grooved rim; horizontal groove above the wide wick hole of the elongated straight sided nozzle; hanging from the rim a short vertical incision (split) or a decoration?
Decorations:, wide palm branch /ears of corn at the waist, a group of three strokes at the rear, two short ones between the 'S' shaped pattern and filling hole; a pair of volutes tapering from the knot which secured the handle.
Light ware. Red-brown slip, traces of burning.
H.
Date: 2nd-1st centuries BCE.
Cf. Reisner & Fischer, 1924, Samaria II, 1924, Pl.81**:**g; with three tails of the securing knot resting on the shoulder close to the filling hole. Thompson and Hutchinson 1929, Ninveh, Babylonia, Pls.LV:209 &210 from the Temple area of the Parthian period, plaques of different lamps.

197a
I.6161 Beit Guvrin
Mould made; Round to oval body; grooved disc base; elongated nozzle. Raised ring rim around the filling hole; raised handle at the rear
Decoration: volutes
Pinkish ware, red paint on top and splashes on sides, traces of burning
Width 4.1 cm, length 8.9 cm
Date: probably 2nd century BCE
Purchase

198
80-396 Meiron
Mould made; Fragment: plaque only; a freestanding palmette or vine leaf with marked veins secured at the base with by a double coil.
Brown-grey ware
5.0+cm
Date: 2nd-1st centuries BCE.
Mayers**.**1981. Meiron, pl.9.19.8 Stratum IV dated: .Late Roman-Byzantine periods.
Cf. Rosenthal – Heginbottom, 1995, Dor, Fig. 5.18:3 Type 14.2 2nd-1st century BCE.

199
63-1763 Ashdod
Mould made; Fragmentary; disc base surrounded by a ring; trapezoid /Bi- conic profile; the join of the upper and lower part forms a narrow shelf. Two identical projections, marked by an identified pattern draws the body into an oval shape, close to a kite; a short solid ledge flattened triangular handle at the rear. The filling hole is surrounded by a raised rim, missing nozzle, two volutes along the nozzle terminating below the filling hole.
Brown-red ware, brown-red slip
Height 2.8 cm; W.5.4 cm; Length 5.6 cm+
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Kee, 1971, Fig.20:1 Stratum 3 no. 1531/1 Area A, dated 2nd-1st century BCE.
Cf. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, Pl.94:36 type IV early 2nd century BCE, a knob at the rear, the lamp is not identical of the kite shaped lamps.

200
51-1600 Bet Shean (Tel Aztaba)
Mould made; Ring base, narrow filling hole surrounded by a ring-rim and a flange inside. elongated gabled nozzle; crossed lengthwise and diverted at the end flanking a wide wick hole, fragmentary .Missing; loop handle.. Along the waist thin (incised) strokes.
Light pink levigated clay.
Height 3.90cm, width 5.9 cm, length 90+ cm
Date: probably Early Roman, 1st century BCE.
N. Zori. 1967. Excavations no.899 (Unpublished); in the ancient Synagogue; pp.149-153. Hellenistic: 3rd-2nd century BCE.
Cf. Bailey 1975, Q585EA dated 1st century BCE. In Egypt; Petrie 1905, Pl. LIX:

201
71-876 Acre (Akko)
Mould made, The base is only marked by incised circle, Two side 'S' shape lugs only slightly widening the body outline narrow filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim. Elongated Narrow nozzle widens and arched at the tip to hold a narrow wick hole; a central groove along the nozzle to the rim ring, creating two ridges splitting above the wick hole into two volutes.. The rear is drawn backwards to hold the projection (missing), secured by three coils- a band forming a double parallel line as in **(#202)** tapers from the knot instead of the volutes; at the waist a pair of strokes.
Grey ware.
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.0 cm, length.10.5+cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

E. Oren excavations, locus 500/39 no.250; Unpublished.
The shape of the nozzle resemble Roman period lamps and that of lamp **(#200)** from Bet shean (see below), and also lamps of the Ephesus type. Oziol 1977, Salmaine, Pl.9:146 & 147-150; 2nd-1st centuries BCE, along the nozzle of lamps 149 & 150 two naked figures of Eros embracing one another.

202
63-1809 Ashdod
Mould made**;** Disc base, very elongated narrow straight sided nozzle; rounded profile. Wide circular wick hole; filling hole is surrounded by a heavy ring rim.
Decoration: hanging from the ring rim in linear relief an oval ring suspended on a short wide strap flanked by a pair of circles with a raised center which gives the impression of a human face (mouth and eyes). A 'Coffee beans' as a right side lugs. At the rear two long parallel lines- replacing the spirals of the knot, which secured the missing projecting plaque (handle).
Pink ware, brown-red slip
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
M. Dothan. Ashdod; the 2nd season: A1849/1 unpublished.
The knot resemble **#201 and lamp 32.2293** from Samaria
Cf. Smith 1964, Bet Guvrin fig.13 of the 2nd century BCE. Bliss & Bliss & Macalister 1902, Sandahanna, Pl.63:5, Menzel 1969, p.77 fg.64. Burneau, 1969, Delos, Pl.26:4409 & 4417, lamps with a double nozzle, resemble in some details the lamp from Ashdod; second part of the 2nd - early 1st century BCE. Bailey 1975, Pl.88:Q472 second half of 2nd –early 1st century BCE; resemble in some of the details the lamp from Ashdod.
Stern, 1980, Schechem. Fig. 6:2; same decoration on the nozzle of a Bronze lamp which is part of a stand, attributed to the Persian (Achemenian) period, Ambar-Armon 2007, Maresha Type 35.1.2 at the rear a mask.

202a
32.2293 Samaria
Made in a first class mould; Slightly elongated shaped body; wide curved flange around the filling hole; tube shaped elongated nozzle; wide circular wick hole; left side projection bordered by an arch; rear projection is missing.
Decoration; along the waist a palm branch; ovuli around the filling hole, two elongated leafs composed the tails of the 'tie' of the rear handle and ovuli in their center.
Date: **2nd-1st century BCE.**

H32 Multiple nozzle lamps (#203-#205)

203
33.3316 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Fragmentary; Seven straight sided flat topped nozzles growing from a wide filling hole encircled by a heavy rim and a narrow flange; horizontal groove above the circular wick holes.
Decoration: along the nozzles herringbone framed by parallel incised grooves.
Grey ware, black glaze
Diameter 13.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, 1924, Samaria II, 1924, p. 369, Fig. 87:9, another fragment in Samaria, Fisher & Lyon 1924; Fig. 81:p.
cf. Rosenthal – Heginbottom R. 1995. Dor. Fig.19.2 type 16.4; Hennesy. 1989. p. 17; Group A; it is impossible to date the pottery by analogy only. To the 2nd -1st centuries BCE; destruction related to the sack of Pella by Alexander Yanaeos (83-26 BCE). Occupation IIIC (150-80 BCE)

203a
33.3318 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Seven nozzles in a circle; Flat ring base a rosette depicted in the center; elongated straight sided nozzles flat tops; crossed with one line at the top of the nozzle; triple ring rim; circular wick hole, a narrow flange within the filling hole.
Decorations along the nozzle three cable pattern; along the waist ear of wheat flanked by parallel bars.
Grey ware, grey slip
Date: 2nd –1st century BCE.
Crowfoot, 1958, Samaria, Fig.87:9
Cf. Burneau, 1965, Delos, nos.4448, 4449 slightly different; end of 2nd-1st century BCE, Hennessey 1980, Pl.XVII:4 after 150 BCE.

204
83-48 Geva (Abu Shusha)
Mould made; Fragmentary; Heavy ring base, triangular shaped body, three elongated straight sided with a round profile; flat rimmed circular wick hole. A wide rim set off by a groove around the filling hole which resembles the base. At the center between the nozzles three small curved –conic projections, ridged / grooves and separated from the body by brackets.
Decoration: incised ovuli encircle around the filling hole.
Pink ware; brown-red slip, used
Height 4.4 cm, width 4.6 cm, length 19.5 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Sussman, 1988, from a burial; pp. 103, & .90:8.
A ridged conic projection on lamp **(#177)**

Cf. Burneau, 1965 Delos, Pl. 26:4418 the projections are masks, 4427,4428, 4439; Bailey,1975, Egypt, pl.109: Q 557EA; Hayes.1980, Egypt, Pls.18:176, 19:185; Oziol.1977.Salamine, Pl.9:152' with three nozzles and a handle, Petrie 1905, Pl. LVII:37 & 38.

205
33.3468
Samaria (**Shomron)**
Mould made; Fragmentary; a rectangular board with a triangular end, framed by a double ridge carrying two pear shaped lamps; wide nozzle; the lamps differ from one another; along both flattened straight sided nozzles run a double ridge, narrow filling hole encircled by a wide flange and a ring rim.
Decoration: The 'box' is framed by a double ridge, two circles at the narrow end; The left lamp is decorated with undulating wavy line the right lamps with leaf like pattern.
Grey ware
L. 6.6 cm
Date: Hellenistic
Crowfoot. 1957. Samaria III, Fig. 87:8. (1933 excavations: no. QO 290 Area QY).
Cf. Rosenthal – Heginbottom R. 1995. Fig. 5.18.6 type 16.2, Ziegenaus and Gioia de Luca, 1975, Pergamon Pl. 22:213, 214. Egypt: Kaufman 1915. Pl.69; Bruneau.1965, Delos. Pl.26:4450 & 4453.

H33

'Delphiniform' 2nd - early 1st century BCE.

H33 A&B Degenerated left side projections; 2nd-1st century BC (#206-#267)

33A: former type of side lugs like (H21.H22)

206
74- 2043 Tel Gezer
Mould made; Fragmentary; disc base, filling hole set off by a ridge from which a wide flange slanting slightly into the filling hole. Left side large and elongated stepped type (snail) projection: a spiral and hook motive.
Decoration: delicates radial dense strokes to the waist.
Resembles lamp **#208**
Pink ware, red-brown slip
Height 3.5 cm, width 5.3 cm, length 6.6+cm
Date: early 2nd century BCE?
Dever, Darrel & Wright. 1970.Gezer I, Area B Stratum 2, locus 22; L.3022, under Phase B, Pl.33:11 dated to the Maccabean period (175 –125 BCE). Seems to belong to an early version, when still maintaining the early type of projection.

207
63-2597 Ashdod
Mould made; Sunken disc close to ring base ; angled profile; filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim, Fragmentary slightly gabled nozzle, very narrow elongated stepped left side projection.
Radial strokes in groups of two to the waist.
Brownish-yellow, slipped
Height 4.0 cm, width 51cm, length 7.0cm+
Date: early 2nd century BCE?
Bachi**,** 1971, Area D, Strata 5-9, 1119 fig.61:25, Pl.LIV:7. In this area a kiln for pottery existed dated to the 3rd or later century BCE.

208
I. 6134 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Disc base; filling hole set off by a ridge and a slanting narrow flange. Left side large and elongated stepped projection, a spiral (snail) and hook filled with two strokes, belongs to the early version **(Fig.16)**. Elongated straight sided nozzle widens to a circular flat rimmed wick hole.
Decoration: Radial strokes to the waist.
Grey black slip, good quality, traces of burning
Height 2.5 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 2nd (1st) century BCE.
This type of projection and the shape of the filling hole; typologically should be an earlier version.

209
32.619 Atlit
Mould made; Base is missing; wide filling hole with wide slanting inward flange. Very long straight sided nozzle. Rimmed wide circular wick hole; stepped projection (snail).
Decoration: along the waist a pair of incised grooves; triangles in relief around filling hole- 'Sunburst'.
Ware
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Johns, 1933, pp.51, 76, 79 Pl. XXVI: 619; the Southern cemetery. Burial B: C-1 no. L.21Bl chamber, not far from the legs

33B; Plain shoulders (Undecorated) with one stroke along the waist.

211
37.257 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Worn; disc base, filling hole surrounded by a narrow ring-rim, elongated straight- sided slightly tapering towards the narrow circular wick hole; left side small spiral projection.
Decoration: radial strokes to the waist.
Dark grey ware, grey-black slip
Width 5.2 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 2nd (1st) century BCE.
Excavations at the moat no. 627

212
79-35 Maresha
Mould made; Low disc base, low and close to bi-conic in profile, heavy ring rim around the filling hole; medium straight sided nozzle rimed circular wick hole set off by a groove from the rest of the nozzle; a short incised split drops from the rim of the filling hole onto the nozzle. The waist is marked by a deep oblique grooves ion the right side and double on the left side. 'S' shaped left side projection incorporated within the circumference.
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.5 cm, length.8.4 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Kloner & Hess. 1985. from the columbarium.

213
Mezad En Zik
Mould made; Low disc base, low and close to bi-conic in profile, wide rim around the filling hole; short straight sided nozzle trimmed narrow circular wick hole; The waist is marked by an oblique stroke; good quality left side 'S' shaped lug incorporated within the circumference.
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Like the above, a full 'S' shaped projection
Width 5.1 cm, length 7.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Cohen 1984.nos.1258/9/67 p. 26 two lamps were found, bowls and a storage jar in the fortress, locus 9 no.67: Dated to the 2nd -1st century BCE.

Decorated with radial strokes in succession

214
64- 88 Jaffa/Yafo
Mould made; Fragmentary; circular incised base, fragmentary, straight sided nozzle, divided by a groove above the circular wick hole, a short incised split stem from rim to nozzle; Fine left side 'S' shaped 'projection'.
Decoration: radial strokes
Grey-brown ware, traces of burning. Best quality.
Date: 2nd (1st) century BCE.
Y. Kaplan, Second season of excavations; no.1850.

215
64-269 Ramat Rachel
Mould made; Sunken disc base; an angled profile; filling hole surrounded by a heavy ring-rim, Fragmentary gabled nozzle, very narrow elongated stepped left side projection.
Radial strokes in groups of two to the waist.
Brown ware; light brown slip, used.
Height 2.8 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: early 2nd century BCE?

216
79-31 Maresha
Mould made; Shallow disc base; the filling hole surrounded by a wide rim. Straight sided nozzle, tube shaped widening slightly towards the oval wide wick hole; a small unfinished 'S' shaped projection.
Decorated with radial strokes
Grey ware, grey slip
Height 2.4 cm; width 5.2 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 2nd -1st century BCE.
Kloner & Hess;1985 from the columbarium

217
75-1156 Maresha
Mould made; Disc base; set off from body a wide flange sloping into the rim around the filling hole; elongated straight sided nozzle raised flat circular wick hole; two circles of the former 'S: not protruding from circumference.
Decorated, delicate dense radial strokes**.**
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Height, 2.2 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
Kloner & Hess, 1985, p. 131. Fig. 4:12 Columbarium no.342 was dated according to Stern 1978, Tel Mevorakh, fig. 2:21 Pl.22:1 is not really similar to our lamp

218
75-1158 Maresha
Mould made; Disc base; set off from body a ridge sloping into a rim around the filling hole; elongated straight sided nozzle; raised flat circular wick hole. Two circles left from the form 'S' only slightly protruding from circumference.
Decorated, delicate dense radial strokes**.**
Grey ware, traces of burning.
Height 2.2 cm, width5.3 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE?
Kloner & Hess, 1985, fig.4:10. Nos.241

219
75-1159 Maresha
Mould made; Fragmentary; upper part only, set off from body a wide rim sloping into the filling hole; elongated straight sided nozzle; fragmentary wick hole; 'S' shaped projection only slightly protruding from circumference.
Decoration; radial strokes**.**
Width 4.9 cm length 7.5 cm+
Date: 2nd century BCE?
Kloner & Hess, 1985, no.232

220
75-1160 Maresha
Mould made; Fragmentary; flattened base; wide rim/flange around filling hole elongated nozzle; Marked 'S' projections.
Decoration: radial strokes
Very light grey ware.
Height 2.4 cm, width.5.0 cm, length.8.7 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE?
Kloner & Hess 1985, no.231

221
75-1161 Maresha
Mould made; Flattened base, made in a worn mould, narrow filling hole, set of by a wide rim. Plain wide left side widening of the shoulders.
Worn radial strokes widely spaced to the waist.
Reddish- pink ware, traces of burning. Degenerated
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE?
Kloner & Hess, 1985, fig.4:11 (no.240)

222
I.6168 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Disc Base? Set off by a groove a heavy rim-ring around the filling hole; elongated nozzle slightly tapering towards the circular flat rimmed circular wick hole. Reminiscent / half 'S' shape (fragmentary) which widen only slightly the left side shoulders.
Decoration with radial strokes in succession to the waist
Date: 2nd (1st) century BCE.

223
36. 1427 Nessana
Mould made; Filling-hole slightly raised and wide; straight sided nozzle rather short; circular wick hole; loop handle, missing. Radial strokes.
Reddish ware
Width 6.0 cm, length.10.6 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Bliss & Macalister 1902 Pl. 62:8-10 found in a ditch 603, no. D 52 E.T.D. Excavations of 1935/6, the body is somewhat wide. Such handles are known from Egypt. On lamp no.8 the 'S' is depicted in relief resting on the shoulder. Lamps 9 & 10 have gabled nozzles.

C. Ears at the waist

224
I.9288 Dheriah (Probably)
Mould made; Narrow elongated left side projection, elongated nozzle tube shaped; circular wick hole, wide flange surrounded by a ring rim around filling hole; narrow left side projection.
Decoration: oblique strokes
Red ware, traces of red slip, traces of burning
Width 6.6 cm, length 10.2 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Purchase

224a
I.6151 Bet Guvrin
Disc base, filling hole surrounded by a ring-rim; elongated nozzle fragmentary. Wide double 'S' projection (snail).
Decoration with volutes, plaits along the waist on the base as well.
Reddish ware, red slip
Width 5.7 cm, length 8.6+ cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Purchase

225
I.6166 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Like the above.
Light red ware, black slip
W. 5.5 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

226
I.6175 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Disc base, filling hole surrounded by a ring rim; elongated nozzle, a split hangs from rim; and round section 'S'-shaped 'projection'.
Plaits along the waist; radial strokes around shoulders.
Grey ware, black slip
Width 5.2 cm, length 8.7 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Purchase

227
82-11 Bet Shean region?
Mould made; Filling hole slightly raised and wide; straight sided nozzle; grooved across above the circular wick-hole; rudimentary 'S' shaped left side projection; Decoration: radial strokes; along the waist a sheaf of grain.
Grey ware, used. Good quality.
Height 2.4 cm, width5.0 cm, length 8.7 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

228
82-12 Bet Shean region
Mould made; filling hole slightly raised and wide; straight sided nozzle grooved above the circular wick hole; rudimentary 'S' shaped left side projection.
Almost identical to **#82-11,**
Grey ware. Traces of burning
Height 2.4 cm, width5.0 cm, length 8.7 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
In the excavations at Bet shean only one lamp close to peg shaped nozzle; Hadad, 2002, lamp # 2 dated as ours.

229
69- 2119 Dalhamiya
Mould made; Fragment; 'S'-shaped left side projection, rimmed filling hole; radial strokes stem from ovuli.

230
72-527 Jaffa/Yafo
Mould made; good quality; Disc to ring like base, with a slight widening of the left side to include the 'S' shaped pattern; the filling hole is set off by a wide rim; Ear of grain along the waist. Straight sided nozzle; oval wick hole separated by a groove thus forming the shape of a hoof; a short incised split drops down from rim onto the nozzle.
Radial strokes.
Grey ware Good quality.
Height 2.2 cm, width 5.3 cm, length 9.3 cm

Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Y. Kaplan's Excavations, unpublished.

231
74 – 2044 Tel Gezer
Mould made; Fragmentary; disc base; left side unfinished 'S' shaped projection at the center of the body; Ear of corn along the waist. Radial strokes in succession.
Light grey ware, grey slip
Height 2.5 cm, width 6.0 cm, length 7.0cm+
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Dever. Darrel and Wright, 1970, Gezer I, Season 2 (1966) , Stratum 2, Pl. 33:37, Maccabean period (175-125 BCE) The quality resemble that of lamp **#206**, with a short nozzle, Gitin. 1979, Gezer III, Stratum IIC, Pl. 35:26, early second half of 2nd century BCE. Stratum IIA, Pl. 41:26 early 1st century BCE, both decorated with radial strokes in intervals.(the groove at the bottom was reconstructed).

232
I.6152 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Elongated nozzle; eight wide ears of corn including those along the waist, distorted rim around the filling hole without a rim, rectangle projection decorated in two separate spirals (**fig19:2**). Nozzle crossed by a incised double line; circular wick hole.
Ware; brown-pink, traces of burning
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE

233
I. 6153 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; short and wide shaped tapering nozzle, ending in a narrow tip; peg shaped. The left side projection composed of two circles separated by two oblique strokes) resembles the above **#232**. Filling hole surrounded with a narrow flange slanting inwards; short ear of grain at the waist.
Decoration: radial strokes
Ware; brown-pink, traces of burning
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
The shape of the nozzle resembles those of 'Samaria' **H35.**

234
I. 6154 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Uneven narrow raised flange slightly slanting into the filling hole; along the waist ear of wheat; Left side 'S' shaped projection, straight sided nozzle curved tip, wide circular wick hole (Resembles the above **#233)**.
Radial strokes around shoulders
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,

235
I.6170 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; good quality; Narrow flange slightly slanting into the filling hole set off from shoulders; along the waist ear of wheat. Left side 'S' shaped only slightly projects, straight sided nozzle curved tip a groove across the nozzle above the wide circular wick hole.
Radial strokes around shoulders
Pink ware; slipped. Traces of burning
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Other registered lamps from the site not included in the catalogue: PAM I.6159, I.6163, I.6165 & I.6174.

236
79-31 Maresha
Mould made; Disc to ring like base; a slight widening of the left side to include the 'S' shaped 'projection'; filling hole set off by a narrow rim worn; ear of grain along the waist. Straight sided nozzle widens toward the circular wick hole
Decorated by 23 radial strokes
Light grey ware, good quality
Height 2.2 cm. width 5.3 cm. length 9.0
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Kloner: note under **#216**

237
79-33 Maresha
Mould made; Disc to ring like base; a slight widening of the left side to symbolize the 'S' shaped 'projection'; filling hole set off by a wide inward slanting rim; ear of grain along the waist; Straight sided nozzle, circular wick hole set off from the rest of the nozzle by a groove. A long split hangs from the rim unto the nozzle.
Decorated by 24 radial strokes
Light grey ware, good quality
Height 2.2 cm. width 5.3 cm. length 6.0+cm,
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Kloner: note under **#216**

238
79-36 Maresha
Mould made; Disc to close to ring base; a slight widening of the left side, left plain un marked; filling hole surrounded by asymmetrical medium width ring-rim; ear of grain along the waist. Straight sided gabled nozzle; slightly raised circular wick hole set off from the rest by a groove thus forming the shape of a hoof.
Decoration; 28 radial strokes; sheaf of grain along the waist flank a raised triangle (leaf?)
Grey ware, black slip, traces of burning.
Height 2.5 cm, wdth5.4 cm, length 8.8 cm
Kloner: no.133b
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE

239
79-40 Maresha
Mould made Fragmentary, Disc to ring base; a slight widening of the left side; left plain; filling hole surrounded by a wide ring-rim; ear of grain along the waist. Straight sided gabled nozzle, narrow circular wick hole set off from the rest by a groove thus forming the shape of a hoof
Light grey ware, black slip; traces of burning.
Height .1 cm, Width 5.5 cm,. Length 8.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Kloner: no.141b

240
79-41 Maresha
Mould made; Fragmentary, disc to ring base, a slight widening of the left side, filling hole surrounded by a narrow ring-rim; Ear of grain along the waist. Elongated straight sided gabled nozzle; flattened rim circular wick hole.
Light grey ware, black slip.
Height 2.3 cm, width 5.4 cm, length 8.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE,
Kloner: no. 150b

241
79-34 Maresha
Mould made; Fragmentary, Disc to ring base, a slight widening of the left side to include an 'S' shaped pattern; filling hole surrounded set off by a medium width asymmetrical ring-rim; Ear of grain along the waist; a short incised groove drops from rim onto the gabled missing nozzle.
Decoration: radial strokes
Grey ware, dark grey slip, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 c; width 5.0 cm; length.8.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Kloner: no.134b

242
75-1175 Maresha
Mould made; Worn, a slight widening of the left side to include the 'S' shaped pattern. Filling hole only partially set off by a rim forms a plain surface; Ear of grain along the wais straight sided nozzle; a narrow wick hole set off from the rest by a groove thus forming the shape of a hoof; a short incised groove from rim onto the nozzle.
Short radial strokes.
Grey ware, traces of burning
Height 2.4 cm, width 5.1 cm, length 8.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Kloner & Hess, 1985, Fig. 4: 12**(?),** (no, 237)

Decorated with ears of corn upon the shoulders.

243
56-1213 Acre (Akko, Trumpeldor St,
Mould made; Shallow disc base, filling hole surrounded by a ring-rim, elongated nozzle.
Decorated with radial strokes
Brown-red ware, red-brown slip, traces of burning
Height 2.8 cm, width 5.6 cm, length.5.8+cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
From burial cave no.10

244
56-1214 Acre (Akko, Trumpeldor st.
Mould made; Shallow ring base, inside the filling-hole a flange surrounded by incision; elongated nozzle; circular wide wick hole.
Decoration: ears at intervals.
Grey ware, black slip. Traces of burning

Height 2.2cm; width.5.6 cm, length.8.5 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
From a burial cave

245
56-1203 Acre (Akko, Hagdud st.)
Mould made; Incised ring base, filling hole surrounded by a ring-rim **.**
Decoration: Radial strokes.
Reddish ware, red-brown slip
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.

246
63-1760 Ashdod
Mould made; Shallow grooved disc base with a pair of oblique lines along the waist; curved profile; narrow straight 'S' shaped left side projection; small filling hole wide rim, fragmentary nozzle.
Decoration: Spaced six ears of wheat, widening towards the circumference.
Pink ware, brown-red slip
Height 2.6 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 5.8+cm
Date: 2nd -1st century BCE,
Kee.1971, Second season, Area A, Stratum 3a, Fig.10:10 (no.1172/2), dated to the end of the 1st century BCE..
Cf. Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl.CLXXXIII:15; decorated with two palmettes and triangles and herringbone along the nozzle lamp no.16 the 'S' in relief upon the shoulder, Bliss & Macalister 1902, Sandahanna Pl. 62:9 with a gabled nozzle.

247
80-913 Geva (Abu shusha)
Mould made; Low disc base; narrow filling hole surrounded by a wide rim; elongated nozzle tapering slightly towards a narrow circular rimmed wick hole set of by a groove; 'S' shaped left side forms a minor projection.
Decorated: seven wide ears of wheat
Grey-black ware, grey-black slip, traces of burning.
Height 2.5 cm, width 5.2 cm, length.8.8 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Sussman 1988, p.90:2 & p; 105.

248
79-29 Maresha
Mould made; Disc base, wide ring-rim, elongated straight sided nozzle. Circular wick hole, left side stepped real projection.
Decoration: spaced ten narrow ears of wheat to the waist.
Pink ware, brown-red slip, traces of burning
H. 2.0 cm, W. 5.3 cm, L. 8.5 cm
Date; 2nd-1st century BCE
A. kloner excavations, no. 138b
cf. Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, Pl. CLXXXIII: 15, 16 and Sandahanna as above.

249
79-30 Maresha
Mould made; Disc base set off by a groove, Narrow flat rim set off by a groove slanting towards the filling hole, elongated straight sided nozzle, hanging from the rim onto the nozzle a triangular projection **(#234 &#238)** that resemble the 'Samaria' type lamp **(H35)**. Only slightly projecting from shoulders partially 'S' shaped left side projection.
Decoration: Three ears of wheat widely spaced at the rear, two at the front are short oblique strokes flanked by wide strokes along the waist. The space between rim and projection filled with three short strokes.
Pink ware, brown-red slip, traces of burning.
Height 2.2 cm. width 5.5 cm. length 8.6 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
Kloner: no. 105b
Cf. Hayes 1980, Egypt**,** lamps with fan shaped tips: Pl.16: 150-167, about the end of the 2nd - early 1st century BCE, some have already an 'Herodian' shaped nozzle.

Lamps with a palmette depicted upon the nozzle.

250
82-326 Tel Anafa
Mould made; Incised disc base, heavy nozzle divided by a double line.
Decoration: a palmette transformed into a triangle on the nozzle, ears along the waist.
Black ware
Height 2.0 cm, Width 4.7 + cm, Length.7.3 + cm
Date: as above
Weinberg. 1971. Pl. 18B center first row. The date of this stratum from the 3rd - beginning of the 1st century BCE (76 BCE) –time of Alexander Yannaeos.

Lamps decorated with different patterns

251
79-32 Mareshs
Mould made; Shallow disc base, straight sided nozzle; Filling hole surrounded by a narrow rim, grooved above the wick hole; rudimentary 'S' shaped projection;
Decoration: oval petals divided by strokes around the filling hole; palmette on the nozzle
Grey ware, black-grey slip; traces of burning
Height 2.3 cm, Width 5.3 cm, Length .8.9 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Kloner & Hess. 1985.
Cf. Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pl21: 4081 the shoulders are decorated with incised ovuli.

252
53-1233 Kedesh Naftali
Mould made; Fragmentary; disc base, filling hole, narrow rim, elongated straight sided nozzle, grooved above the circular wick hole. 'S' shaped projection.
Decoration: ears in the waist, truncated triangles separated by vertical strokes surround the filling hole.(double axe?)
Grey ware, grey-green glaze
Height 2.2 cm, width 5.3 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Excavations Y. Aharoni basket 113/1
Herbert & Berlin, 2003, another lamp of the 'S' shaped with rounded circumference, of the Middle Hellenistic Period found in administrative buildig. Fig. 8:7 and another Fig. 14:8

253
63-2501 Ashdod
Mould made; Disc base; bi-conic profile; a double pointed and stepped projection, filing hole surrounded by a narrow ring rim and a narrow flange within. Half a plait **(#249)** flanked by lines along the waist.
Fragmentary nozzle with a round profile-
Decoration: halved triangles separated by strokes, as **(#252)**.
Dark grey ware, used
Height 2.0 cm, width 4.3 cm, length.6.0 + cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Fortuna, Wallace & Yeivin, 1971, Area G, Strata 3-1b, locus 4009, no. 122/1, Fig 79: 21, pl. XXII:1; date to the late 2nd century BCE
Cf. Burneau, 1965 Delos, Pl. 21: no. 4090, 4097, 4105.

254
79-37 Maresha
Mould made; good quality; Shallow disc base; straight sided nozzle grooved above the circular wide and flat wick hole. Incision along the waist; a short incised split drops from rim to nozzle. Filling hole + a narrow flange encircled 'S' shaped side projection.
Decoration: Triangular palmettes
Grey ware, black slip, traces of burning
Height 2.1 cm, width 5.3 cm, length .8.6 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Kloner excavation no.111b
Cf. Burneau, 1965, Delos, pl.21: 4097 resembles the lamps from En Hanatsiv 182, 10W

255
83-51 Geva (Abu Shusha)
Mould made; Concave/sunken disc base, along the waist a stroke; filling hole surrounded by a wide rim; short tube shaped nozzle narrowing towards the wide circular wick hole, fragmentary. 'S' shaped projection.
Decoration: ovuli/ globules in relief around the filling hole.
Brown-black ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.4 cm, length 9.4 +cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Sussman. 1988. p. 90:5 from a burial cave; close to the Samarian type **H35**.
Cf. Kee, 1971, Area A, fig.8:21; 2nd century BCE. Oziol 1977 Salamine, Pl.8:125. Burneau 1965, Delos 4083. The ovuli pattern is common in Egypt.

G. Degenerated lamps

256
I.6132 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Flat rim around the filling hole and a narrow flange; straight sided nozzle three grooves above the wide circular wick hole and a second half way below the filling hole; Marked projection by two half circle, a zig-zag incised pattern filling the space between the projection and the rim.

Decoration: free hand wide carelessly incised branches around the filling hole and half way along the nozzle bordered on both ends; incised 'S' where needed..
Ware pink- brown
H.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Cf. Derfler 1984, The Hellenistic Temple, Figs. 10:2-5, 11:1 &3; 2nd -1st century BCE, Saller 1956-7, Ez-Zahiriyye, fig. 2:24 to the end of the Hellenistic period.

257
I. 6171 Beit Guvrin
Mould made; filling hole surrounded by a narrow asymmetric rim; projection separated horizontally from body by a groove. A groove above a wide wick hole
Decoration: Oblique grooves along the waist (half an ear of grain or a ladder pattern), spaced incisions around the filling hole
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Cf. Burneau, 1965, Delos, pl. 21: 4090; decorated with half an ear along the waist, and triangles on shoulder.

258
L.811 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Filling hole surrounded by a wide raised flattened rim; tube shaped nozzle widens to include the raised circular wick hole; the nozzle is twice crossed by two pairs of grooves; one pair above the circular wick hole and the second pair below the slanting inward rim of the filling hole; plain rectangle projection- wing like small circle.
Decoration: Radial strokes around filling hole.
Date: Mid 1st century BCE?
Bar Nathan, 2002, Jericho

259
I.6160 Bet Guvrin
Mould made; Filling -hole with a narrow raised flange; medium short straight sided nozzle wide circular wick hole; wide plain wing-like projection.
Decorated with spaced strokes
Ware red- brown slip, traces of burning.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE

260
51-1601 Bet Shean (Atztaba)
Mould made; worn; disc base, slanting shoulders; filling hole surrounded with a raised ring-rim and a narrow flange with straight sided nozzle rimmed circular flat wick hole. Rectangle plain left side projection.
Decoration: Worn radial strokes
Pink ware, brown- red slip, used
H.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, fig.87:3, mid 1st century BCE. Two almost identical were found at Maresha, suggesting that they were made in the same mould.

261
71-875 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Worn; Flattened base marked with a circle; rimless filling hole. Short straight- curved -sided nozzle, circular wick hole, miniature, degenerated projection.
Decoration: Worn radial strokes.
Light grey ware.
Height 2.0 cm, width 5.0 cm, ength.8.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Oren: no.700.

262
71-87 7 Acre (Akko)
Mould made; Fragmentary; Flat disc base, filling hole surrounded by a heavy wide rim; slightly arched sided nozzle, wide circular wick hole; plain wide wing shaped projection.
Decoration: Worn, thin incised, ears of heat along the waist, around the shoulders radial strokes.
Light grey ware, worn grey slip, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm.width.6.0cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Oren:770-5.

263
75-91 Hagoshrim
Mould made; wide ring base; very wide rim around the filling hole; short straight sided nozzle; narrow circular wick hole surrounded by a flat rim; degenerated left side projection separated by arched lines (brackets).
Decoration: dense radial strokes all around.

Light grey ware, traces of burning.
Height 2.2 cm, width 5.5 cm, length 9.1 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Burial cave 326 lamp no.33 differs; it resemble lamps H36 of the Jerusalem workshop.

'Peg like' triangle shaped lamps

264
En Hanatziv
Mould made; Shallow disc base; slanting rim into the filling hole; short straight sided nozzle; raised circular wick hole Hump-like projection.
Decoration: Six ears of wheat triangular shaped in heavy relief.
Ware
H.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Excavation no. K182.10W

265 Ras e' Tawil
Mould made; Filling hole surrounded by a narrow flange slanting inwards;. Short narrowing nozzle towards a small wick hole forming a gutter, stepped 'S' shaped projection
Decoration: ears at the waist, four triangle shaped leaf between drawn palmettes, in succession.
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
In these lamps the projection is not a real 'S'. Such lamps are common at Samaria. Reisner, Fisher & Lyon. 1924, Samaria II, Fig, 191: 2915, most of the lamps **H25**, the triangular shape of leafs is common as well.

266
51- 1602 Bet Shean (Eztaba)
Mould made; Rear is missing; disc base, Nozzle narrowing into a 'peg' with wide circular wick hole. Filling hole surrounded by a wide rim.
Decoration: ear of wheat along the waist, radial strokes around the shoulders..
Grey ware; Traces of burning
Height 2.7 cm, width 5.0 cm, length 6.3 + cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Zori: no. 476.

267
83-50 Geva (Abu Shusha)
Mould made; Concave/sunken disc base; along the waist a strokes; filling hole surrounded by a wide flange; gabled straight sided nozzle divided along the flattened circular wick hole, fragmentary. 'S' shaped projection Ridged loop handle, stemming next to the filling hole.
Decoration: palmettes formed into triangles around the filling hole; and above the side projection.
Brown-black ware
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.4 cm, length 9.4 +cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Sussman.1988. p. 90:9 from a burial cave
Cf. Reisner, Fisher & Lyon, Samaria, 1924, fig. 191:1460; 12a; Burneau, 1965, Delos, Pl. 52:3922 Wa'age 1934 &1941 Antioch I, Pl.58:9, Antioch III type 13 & 15, Oziol 1977, Salamine, Pl.7:114,116
The loop handle is not a common feature among the local Hellenistic lamps, more so at Ephesus, Cnidus and Egypt

268
47.1816 Tel sandahanna
Mould made; good quality; filling hole surrounded by a heavy wide rim, Plain elongated straight sided nozzle, narrow circular wick hole; right side 'S' shaped projection.
Decoration: spaced ear of wheat to the waist.
Ware grey?
Width 5.4 cm; Length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
R. 863

Local Workshops of the 3rd -2nd Century BCE

H34

H34 Lamps from the workshop of Tirat Yehuda; mid/ late 3rd-2nd century BCE (#269-#276).

269
60-184 Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; nearing pear shaped body extending into the wide gabled flat topped nozzle to include the wick hole; flattened base; Set off by a wide flat rim and a grooved flange a medium sized filling hole. Raised wing shaped left side projection. The wick hole is encircled by a flat- pared rim.
Decoration: Tete a tete placed triangular palm branched to fill the entire surface of the slanting shoulders.
Ware: pink-brown, slipped
Width 4.1 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: **Mid/ late 3rd-2nd century BCE.**
Yeivin & Edelstein 1970, Fig. 10:1
May be dated later to the 2nd century BCE; only the tip of the nozzle differ from the Ephesus type lamps; the decorations are known also from East Greek Ionic bowls decorated in relief.
Cf. Tatcher, 2000, Fig. 9:24 lamp of the Samaria Type H34, decorated with styled palmettes into triangles, made of grey ware dated with coins to the late 2nd early 1st century BCE.

270
Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; Fragmentary; disc base with a cavity in its center and asymmetrical marked waist: a double set of grooves on the left and single double on the right side marking the waist on the lower part; filling hole set off by a groove and wide slanting flange; tube shaped nozzle narrowing into an open wide circular wick hole (gutter), crossed by a double arched grooves; a fragmentary left side spiral (snail) projection.
Decoration identical decorated at the waist of both upper and base: a pair of strokes flanking an incised delicate palm branch. Between the projection and the rim incised a zig-zeg pattern, palmettes between multiple triangles on the sloping shoulder.
Pink ware; Brown-red slip, Good quality
Date: Mid/late 3rd-2nd century BCE.
Yeivin & Edelstein; Resembles lamp **#273**.
Cf. Koutsoukou, 2000, Amman, P.126:13

271
60-185 Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; Circular body extending into a wide nozzle; disc base, :wide groove double asymmetrical ring – rims around a wide filling hole; fragmentary, tube shaped nozzle, left side volute shaped 'projection' as part of the body near the fragmentary nozzle; across the nozzle above the missing wick hole three/ four parallel grooves to form three ridges.
Decoration: wide triangular shaped palm branch in a tete a tete pattern alternating with palmettes in a succession. Hanging from the rim onto the nozzle three elongated pointed tongue shaped leaf.
Grey ware; Good quality
Height 2.5 cm, width 4.7 cm, length 8.1 + cm
Date: Mid /late 3rd-2nd century BCE.
Yeivin & Edelstein 1970, found with Neo-Babylonian type lamps **#86**; Tatcher, 2000, Acre, Fig.9:24, Ambar-Armon 2007, Maresha Type 25.2.4 (2448) almost the same shoulders decoration but a different nozzle.

272
Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; Fragmentary; set off by a wide rim; wide Filling hole; elongated gutter shaped nozzle; conical left side projection near the nozzle; circular wick hole.
Decoration: incised thin parallel strokes along the nozzle and worn incised strokes around the shoulders.
Light pink ware, red-brown slip.
Date Mid/late 3/rd- 2nd century BCE.
Yeivin & Edelstein, 1970
Cf. Crowfoot 1957, Samaria III, **Fig.87:2, 4?** Date 200- end of the 1st century BCE. Macalister 1912, Gezer III; Pl.CLXXXIII:17 &20; triangles around the filling hole lamps no.20 decorated with triangles depicted tete – tete..

273
60-186 Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; Circular body; disc base, wide filling hole set off by a wide rim; fragmentary elongated gabled nozzle; stepped 'S' shaped left side projection.
Decoration: Herringbone pattern flanked by a groove along the waist, deep radial strokes around the shoulders. Along the nozzle on both sides of the sided gable a narrow incised palm -branch.
Light pink ware
Height 2.9 cm, width 5.7 cm, length 7.8+ cm
Date: Mid /late 3rd-2nd century BCE.
Yeivin & Edelstein. 1970.

The shape is also common among lamps of the 2nd-1st century BCE.
Cf. Tufnel 1953, Lachish III; Pl. 77: 25 type 139

H34B lamps without any projection (#275)

274
60-71 Tirat Yehuda
Mould made; nearing pear shaped; Disc base, a concave flange around the wide filling hole'; elongated round profile tube shaped nozzle slightly flattened. Three grooves across the nozzle above the wide wick hole.
Decoration: incised narrow palm branches flanked by strokes along the waist; 'Egg and dart' and narrow palms branches in between and incised strokes; a string of small ovuli around the filling hole.
Light pink ware.
Width 4.8 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE
Yeivin &Edelstein. 1970.
Cf. Crowfoot 1957, Samaria III, fig. 87:2, the decoration of the shoulder resembles lamps **#270**; Macalister, 1912, Gezer III, PL.CLXXXIII:15.

H34C

275
66-368 Tel Zeror
Mould made; nearing pear shape Disc base; set off by a ridge and narrow flange a wide filling-hole. Elongated narrowing towards the oval wick hole tube shaped separated by a groove from the rest of the nozzle; pair of grooves along the waist.
Decoration: large multiple oblique strokes triangularly placed to form 'leafs' upon the nozzle in linear relief a bearded head-of Zeus or a Satire: with a short and wide nose, large eyes and eyebrows, narrow mouth; the beard is marked by short strokes.
Grey ware, reddish slip close to a glaze.
Height 2.5 cm, Width 5.2 cm, Length 9.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE
Oata.1967.Vol. II, Pl.L:1.the lamp is probably an import from the Asia Minor. The pattern around the filling hole is a common depiction on East Greek Ionian relief bowls (Megarian bowls), and Terra Sigilatta ware, so is the quality of the ware.
Cf. Wa'age. 1941, Antioch III, Fig. 75:type 13;1st and 2nd half of the 2nd century BCE.

276
L.452 Tell Sandahanna
Mould made; Circular body, disc base, elongated slightly narrowing towards the tip nozzle starting from the filling hole. ; raised ring rim and a wide flange;
Decoration, multiple large triangles above the base of the nozzle; garland like pattern on the shoulders.
Light grey ware, dark grey skip
Width 5.1 cm. length 9.1 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE
Bliss and Macalister 1902, p.129 Pl.62:11

H35

'Samaria' type lamps, mid 2nd-1st century BCE (80 BCE) and variants (#277- #286)

Lamps with a lug

277
32.2244 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Disc Base**;** circular body; fragmentary tube shaped. Nozzle; crossed by two pairs of two arched grooves: one pair near the filling hole and the second above the wick hole. A left side projection in the shape of a camel's hump separated from shoulder by three arched grooves forming two ridges. Set off by a rim that forms a narrow flange within the filling hole.
Decoration: Groups of three strokes spaced to form metops; a single gabled pattern resting on the rim around the filling hole, fills the gap between the strokes and three above the projection. Only two strokes along the left waist.
Ware, slipped
Date: 2nd -1st century BCE?
Reisner, Fisher and Lyon.1924, Samaria II, Fig. 192: 164, 1641:17b & Crowfoot 1975, Samaria III Fig.87: 3. Geva & Hershkovitz, 2006, Fig.4.9:20 (IDAM 82-1905) almost identical, Stratum 3 with three grooves next to the rim, pinkish-brown, red slip, dated with coins to last quarter of the 1st century BCE.
A lamp found at Maresha resembles this lamp (forthcoming)

277a
51-1602 Bet Shean(Aztaba)
Mould made; Fragmentary; peg shaped, 'Snail' like left side projection, tube shaped nozzle oval wick hole;
Decoration: radial strokes
Pink ware, traces of slip

Date: 2nd -1st century BCE?
N. Zori excavation no. 476

278
82-362 Tel Anafa
Mould made; Fragmentary; 'Peg shaped' body; incised groove forms the disc base; wide short and thick nozzle. Two parallel grooves across nozzle above the circular wick hole.
Decoration: in high linear relief, a palm branch framed within a triangle hanging from the rim onto the nozzle, along the waist a palm branch?
Black ware
Height 2.0 cm, width 4.7+ cm. length 7.3+ cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Weinberg 1971 Pl. 18B
Cf. Reisner, Fisher & Lyon. 1924, Samaria II, Pl. 81: & Crowfoot 1957, Samaria III, Fig. 87:1, Smith Hayes 1980, Pl.8: 66-68, Hennessey 1980, 1. XVIIL1 &2 from Pella group A, 2nd-1st century BCE. (150- 80 BCE)

279
Kh. Hazan
Mould made; Peg shaped body. Disc base, heavy ring rim set off a wide filling hole; wide thick nozzle. Raised rimmed circular flat topped wick hole.
Decoration: hanging from rim a palm branch onto the nozzle to the wick hole; radial strokes around the filling hole to the waist.
Ware
Width 4.8 cm, length 7.1 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE.
Burial cave 80E:1256/3
Reisner. Fisher & Lyon. 1924 Samaria II, Fig. 191: 15b,
Cf. Zayadine 1977-8, Fig. 23; J13377, Pl. XXIII: 1. Hayes 1980, see note above

280
I. 6173 Beit Guvrin
Mould made; worn; peg shaped. Disc base, a narrow filling hole set off by a ring rim; short rounded profile nozzle; narrowing towards a circular wick hole. A minor left side projection.
Decoration: Radial strokes to the waist.
Black ware
Width 5.0 cm, length 8.1 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
A Purchase

280a
I.6172 Beit Guvrin
Mould made; peg shaped. Disc base, a narrow filling hole set off by a ring rim and a narrow flange; short rounded profile nozzle (tube); narrowing towards a circular wick hole incised above.
Decoration: god quality; Radial oblique strokes changing direction along the waist.
Black ware
Width 5.0 cm, length 8.1 cm
Date: 2nd-1st century BCE
A Purchase

H35E: Miniature lamps

281
64-1370 Ramat Rachel
Mould made; nearing pear shaped; ring base. Wide, short & thick peg shaped nozzle, circular wick hole; filling hole surrounded by a ring-rim. Two groups of arched grooved, one pair across above the wick hole; and a second group of triple grooves below the filling hole. Small conical left side projection separated from the shoulder by a pair of arched grooves (brackets).
Decoration: asymmetrical radial strokes.
Reddish ware
Height 2.0 cm, width 3.3 cm, length 6.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
Aharoni. 1964 no. 6758
Cf. Resembles Samaria type H35A, Crowfoot 1957, Samaria III; Fig. 87:3; Petrie 1905, Pl. LIX: 15

282
81-1007 Haifa-Shiqmona
Mould made; Pear shaped, flattened disc base pierced at the center. Very heavy ring rim set off the filling hole; very short tube shaped nozzle opens into a very wide circular wick hole (pipe); arched groove (brackets) separates the left side projection from body.
Decoration: Radial strokes at the waist to the projection, on its left side stamped ovuli in a double line surrounding the filling hole.
Grey ware, black slip

Width 6.0 cm, length 6.0 cm
Date: 2nd century BCE.
The treatment of the lug as on lamps **(#277** & **#281)**
Elgavias, 1974, p. 55: Roo.

283
38.1135 Jerash (Jordan)?
Mould made; nearing pear shaped extending into a short wide and bulging nozzle to form almost 'Peg shaped'; flattened base?; wide flat surface around filling The nozzle is crossed by two parallel grooves above the oval wick hole.
Decoration: radial strokes around the filling hole to the waist.
Ware.
Date: 1st century BCE.
Bought in Nablus
Cf. Reisner. Fisher & Lyon. 1924, Samaria II, Fig.193:2116. See Hayes 1980, Pl.8: 66-68.
Cf. resembles lamp 38.1133 from 'Ajlun Castle (Qalat er- Rabad) Jordan dated 1st century BCE-1st century CE

284
44.192 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Resembles lamp **#283**, made in a worn mould two short horizontal strokes at the rear..

285
48-1748 Provenance Unknown
Mod made; peg shaped, tube shaped nozzle incised above the narrow circular wick hole; wide rim, double cone left side projection;
Decoration: A palm along the waist and tete-a tete triangular framed palmette around the shoulder.
Date: 2nd -1st century BCE

286
L.454 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; nearing pear shaped; extending into the wide gabled/curved nozzle; flattened base; Widening of the left side shoulder separated from the body by a arched ridge (bracket). Slanting shoulders; Joint double rim ring set off a narrow filling hole.
Decoration: Within a grooved space a herringbone-palm branch along the nozzle. Radial strokes around shoulders and incised triangle above the projection.
Ware, pink-brown, traces of burning
Date: 1st century BCE.
May belong to the Samaria type **H35**
Same pattern on **#256**, Compare: Hayes 1980, Pl.8: 65, Fitzgerald 1931, Bet Shean III, Pl.XXXVI:3 & 2

H36 – H41

The 'Jerusalem Workshop' 2nd-1st centuries BCE-1st century CE. (#286-#348).

H.36. Pear shaped with a projection

287
56-1135 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; medium size filling hole is set off by double ring-rim, the inner ring is narrower and somewhat lower. Curved widening of the left side shoulder; elongated wide slightly flattened nozzle narrowing towards a narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Worn incised fishbone/branch along the nozzle, incised radial strokes around the shoulders**.**
Ware: pink, traces of burning.
Height, 3.2 cm, Width 6.3 cm, length 9.9 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.
Rahmani, 1967, fig, 9:4 p.14, Burial cave A; no.226, Room B
The nozzle and projection resembles **#286**

288
56-1136 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Concave base, filling hole set off by a double ring-rim, the outer ring is very heavy while the inner ring is narrower and in a lower level; very mild left side widening (projection) of the shoulder separated from shoulder by an arched ridge (bracket); wide and elongated narrowing towards the curved tip nozzle; along the waist a pair of oblique strokes.
Decoration: dense radial strokes.
Ware: pink, brown-red wash
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.8 cm. length 9.2 cm
Date: 1st century B.C.E.
Rahmani, 1967, fig.9:5
Cf. Kee, Ashdod, 1971, lamp **(#291)** Area A locus 31, Fig. 20:4; Aharoni 1964, Ramat Rahel, locus 427; fig.10:6 Stratum IIA.

289
56-1137 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Almost pear shaped; Flattened base, filling hole set of by incised circle to form a double ring-rim; wide outside and narrow inside; mild curved widening of the left side shoulder 'separated' (emphasized) by an arched ridge (bracket); wide slightly flattened nozzle tapering towards a fragmentary narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Incised herringbone (branch) along the nozzle, spaced strokes created by two deep incised grooves; strokes along the waist.
Ware: reddish, red-brown wash.
Height 3.0 cm, width 5.4 cm, length 7.6+cm
Date: 1st century B. C. E.
Rahmani.1967.p.13.unpublished.The lamp resembles the lamp from Ashdod (**#291**)

290
Ras 'e-Tawill (NeveYa'aqov)
Mould made; Disc base, set off by incised circle a single ring-rim, wide stretching from the body narrowing towards a circular narrow circular wick hole nozzle. Small pointed left side 'projection' separated by an arched ridge.
Decoration: dense radial strokes resembles lamp **(#288)**.
Ware: pink, traces of burning.
Width 4.0 cm, length 6.0 cm
Date: 1st century B. C. E
From a burial cave: 2 (Excavation permit: 1082)

291
63-1764 Ashdod
Mould made; Fragmentary; nearing pear shape; base is missing; bi- conical section, set off by a groove a single heavy ring-rim around the filling hole; wide narrowing nozzle towards the narrow oval wick hole.
Decoration: framed worn incised herringbone along the nozzle, radial strokes around the shoulders, changing their direction along the waist.
Ware; pink reddish hue, traces of brown slip
Height 2.9+ cm, Width 6.0 cm, length 9.4 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.
Kee. 1971. Ashdod. p.59, fig. 20:4 Area A1811/2 locus 31 St. 4 (not within the structures)
The nozzle resembles **(#290)**

292
49-1747 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Ring base, single wide flattened ring rim, wide rounded left side widening of the shoulder, separated by an arched ridge (brackets); wide stretching from the body and tapers / narrowing toward the narrow oval wick hole nozzle, three oblique strokes along the waist.
Decoration: Incised herringbone along the nozzle widely spaced radial double strokes flanking a herringbone.
Ware: pink, light brown wash
H eight 4.2 cm, width 7.0 cm. length 8.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.
Resembles **(#289)** the herringbone around the shoulders was omitted**.**

293
82-319 Jerusalem
Mould made; Concave base. Circular body extending into a wide slightly flattened nozzle; slanting shoulders, double rim ring set off a medium width filling hole; circular wick hole set off by two parallel grooves. A slight widening of the left side which marked by leaving it bare (not decorated).
Decoration: a short herringbone along the nozzle. Deeply grooved radial strokes around shoulders changing course when approaching the waist and along the waist.
Ware; pink-brown, traces of burning
Width 7.5 cm, length 9.5 cm
Date: 1st century BCE
Cf. Geva & Heshkovitz. 2006. Jerusalem the Jewish Quarter, Fig.4.1:466.

294
L.444 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Almost circular, flattened base; slightly marked left side by brackets the widening of the shoulder, asymmetrical joint double ring rim setting off a medium width filling hole; elongated straight sided nozzle fragmentary narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Incised herringbone along the nozzle, radial strokes around shoulders to the waist. .
Ware; pink-brown
////
Date: 1st century BCE.
Resembles **(#293)**

H37 Lamps with 'widening' of the shoulders

295
71-745 Jerusalem
Mould made; Wide sunken base, curved at the joint of the two parts, the lower part is slanting toward the base, grooved double ring-rim, slightly flattened medium size nozzle narrowing slightly towards a very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Incised wide herringbone along the entire nozzle and also the waist and part of the shoulders; a pair of concentric circles at the 'widening' and radial strokes around rest of the shoulders.
Ware: pink, red-brown slip, traces of burning
Height 3.1 cm, Width 7.0 cm, length 8.5 cm
Date: 1st century BCE -1st century C. E.
Bahat 1982, Giveat Hamivtar, fig. 7:18 burial cave 1; identical to lamp **(#297),** and a lamp found at the Ophel **(#309)**

296
I.2197 Jerusalem (Ophel)
Mould made; Wide sunken base, curved at the joint of the two parts, slanting lower part, grooved double ring-rim, slightly flattened medium size nozzle narrowing slightly, very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Incised wide herringbone covers the entire nozzle to the waist; a pair of concentric circles at the 'widening' on both sides and radial strokes around the rest of the shoulders.
Ware: reddish-pink, same slip.
Height 3.0 cm width 5.9 cm, length 9.8 cm
1st century BCE-1st century C. E
Macalister & Duncan.1926, Ophel, No, 6 &12; pl.XXI:23**.**
Identical to lamp (#295)

297
71-580 Jerusalem
Mould made; Wide sunken base, curved at the joint of the two parts, slanting lower part, grooved double ring-rim, slightly flattened medium size nozzle narrowing slightly, very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Incised wide herringbone occupies the entire nozzle, continuing at the waist; a pair of concentric circles at the 'widening' and beyond them radial strokes around rest of the shoulders.
Ware: reddish-pink, same slip.
Height 3.0 cm width 5.9 cm, length 9.8 cm
Date: 1st century B. C. E.-1st century C. E
Bahat 1982; Giveat Hamivtar, fig.7:19, burial cave within the pit in room 11 and the main Hall.
Identical to lamps **#295 & #I.296** and Bliss and Macalister 1902, Sandahanna, Pl.62:5; with three circles across the nozzle above the wick hole.

298
75-214 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Wide incised ring base; trapezoid profile; grooved double ring-rim; slightly flattened medium length straight sided nozzle; oval wick hole.
Decoration: short herringbone along the nozzle, two pairs of stamped concentric circles at the waist and another pair at the 'widening' of the shoulders, beyond them a narrow herringbone, followed by radial strokes and at the rear opposite the nozzle another herringbone pattern.
Ware: pink.
Height 3.2 cm, width 6.1 cm. length 6.3 cm
Date: 1st century BCE -1st century CE

299
84-1512 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; elongated straight sided flattened nozzle, very narrow circular wick hole, Single wide rim-ring around a wide filling hole; The shoulder near the nozzle widens slightly and is separated by two pairs of grooves (brackets); Strokes at the waist.
Decoration: incised herringbone along the nozzle, radial strokes around the shoulders.
Ware: pink; traces of burning
Height 2.4 cm, width 6.5 cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE
R. Sivan, excavations at the Citadel, no.416. 5005, 4a

300
32.2837 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; the nozzle depart from shoulders creating an angle of 45%; elongated slightly wider at the tip holding a narrow wick hole; filling hole set off by a narrow ridge and narrow flanged.
Decoration: herringbone from the rim of the filling hole to the wick hole; brackets separate the 'widening'; incised radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware; pink
Width 5.3 cm, length 8.0 cm

Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Sukenik, 1934-1935. A Jewish tomb at Mount Scopus, fig.9: with two side projections; found with Herodian type lamps and a pinched lamp.
The body resembles Egyptian frog shaped lamps Hayes 1980 Pl. 12: 117 'Kidney shaped' no.121 of the 1st century B.C. E.

301
73-733 Jerusalem
Mould made; Wide flattened base; angled profile; Joint double ring-rim set off the filling hole; short flat curved tip nozzle, narrow circular wick hole, at its center a wide depression.
Decoration: At the waist a pair of strokes along the waist; a pair of wide grooves/arches (brackets); marking the widening of the shoulders; behind them short branches- herringbone alternating with grooves flanking a row of sunken dots slightly worn at the rear. A wide stamped cavity on the nozzle.
Ware: pink, traces of burning
Width 6.5 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Sussman.1982, Augusta Victoria, Pl. III: 3.
Cf. Bagatti & Millik 1958, Dominus Flaevit. fig.25:3-5.

302
71-394 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; angled profile; wide flat rim set off by a deep groove, medium width filling hole. Short straight sided nozzle curved flat tip; circular wick hole with flattened rim; a minor widening of the shoulders.
Decoration: three grooves along the nozzle, the widening of the shoulder near the nozzle is separated by double arched grooves (brackets). Short radial strokes around the shoulders at a distance from the rim which creates another wide flat surface.
Ware: pink; red-brown slip, traces of burning.
Height 3.4 cm, length .9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
A. Mazar.1982. French Hill, fig.2:2 Pl. XII:3 burial cave, the lamps was found in the third room in the burial kock near the entrance hall together with a Herodian type lamps, in another room more lamps were found lamps **(#302& #303)**
Cf. Avigad 1980, the upper city, p.142 fig.148. Bagatti & Milik 1958, Dominus Flevit, fig.25:4.

303
71-395 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; angled profile; wide flat rim set off by a deep groove, medium width filling hole; fragmentary short straight sided nozzle curved flat tip.
Decoration; worn grooves along the nozzle, the widening of the shoulder near the nozzle is separated by double arched grooves (brackets). Short radial strokes around the shoulders at a distance from the rim which creates another wide flat surface.
Ware: pink; red-brown slip, traces of burning.
Almost identical to the above **#302**
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Mazar A. 1982, fig.2:3

304
53-1061a Bet Yerah
Mould made; Small ring base, lamp widens near the nozzle almost into the shape of a horse shoe, Single wide rim separated by a deep groove, narrow filling hole; Fragmentary flattened curved sided nozzle, the widening of the left side is marked by an oblique groove, the right one is bare? Three depressions?.
Decoration: flanked by grooves; short oblique grooves & a part of a circle, hand drawn along the nozzle; spaced radial strokes around the shoulders.
Ware: pink; red-brown slip
Height 1.2 cm, width 7.2 cm, length 7.5+cm
Date: 1st century BCE.-1st century CE.
P. Bar-Adon Excavations from the excavation in the Synagogue

305
48-870 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Wide flattened base; slightly widens near the nozzle; Filling hole set off by a double rim a curved heavy and flattened wide inside. Medium length straight sided slightly widening towards the curved tip with a narrow oval wick hole.
Decoration: Five parallel grooves along the nozzle, incised a pair of seven rays stars at the 'widening' of the shoulders.
Ware: light brown
Height 3.2 cm. width 7.2 cm, length 9.2 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.-1st century CE
The nozzle resembles Egyptian frog shaped lamps.
Cf. Neidinger 1982, Antipatris Pl.21:1; with two side projection creates a hoof shape.
Hellenistic period

306
69-2069 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; flattened-concave base. Narrow elongated nozzle widens slightly; wide ring-rim around the filling hole.

Decoration; radial strokes around shpulder and two grooved rosettes mark the former widening.
Pink brown ware, traces of burning
Width 6.3 cm; Length 9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.-1st century CE

307
75-217 Unkown
Mould made; Circular body; Sunken wide base; joint double ring-rim; wide and, medium length tube shaped nozzle, with oblique tip and holding a narrow wick hole.
Two grooved conical projections at the virtual 'widening' of the shoulders, three grooves along the waist, radial strokes around the shoulders. The left projection is incised by a bracket. The conical projection 'replace' the above grooved rosettes. Or vice versa.
Ware: pink, traces of burning.
Height 3.0 cm. width 6.3 cm. length 6.3 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Cf. Daszewski 1987, fig.2:13.Similar projections on the 'D' type shaped lamp also Hayes 1980 Pl. 16:157, from Egypt.

308 missing

309
I.2196 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base; double ring-rim; slight widening of the shoulders; short straight sided nozzle, curved tip and narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: wide branch with three pairs of leafs along the nozzle. Three strokes at the waist, on the wide shoulder concentric circles. Radial strokes around shoulders.
Ware: red-light, light black-reddish slip, traces of burning
Width 6.9 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE
Macalister & Duncan, 1926.Ophel 1928, water cistern 211 no.254
The lamps resemble the Egyptian frog shaped Hayes 1980 Pl.17:174, 175 of the 1st century BCE

310
78-3 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Wide sunken flattened base, bi-conic profile; the left side of the lamp is slightly wider than the right side; single ring-rim. Short flattened nozzle slightly arched at the sides, ending in a somewhat widening straight tip; very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: incised star on the nozzle; radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Pink-brown ware, traces of burning.
Width 6.2 cm, length 8.3 cm
Date: 1st century BCE- 1st century CE
Ben-Dov 1981, Western Wall, burial cave p.23, no. 7038, fig.17:26 dated 1st century B. C. E. found with Hasmonean coins and a pinched type lamp, coins of Antiochus the 3rd and Harotet the 2nd.

311
70-203 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base, double ring-rim; medium length straight sided nozzle
Decrated with radial strokes and a grooved rosette on the nozzle.
Ware: pink, reddish slip, traces of burning.
Width 6.8 cm. Length 9.0 cm
Date: Early 1st century BCE.-1st century CE.
Ben Arieh. 1982, Giveat Ram, from a burial cave; pl. XX: 4.

312
69-2019 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened base, double ring-rim; short nozzle; narrow wick hole;
Decoration: a short a three 'leaf' branch, radial strokes around the shoulders.
Ware: light pink, traces of burning
Height 3.5 cm. Width 6.7 cm, Length 9.1 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.
Mount of olive burial cave, lamp no. 17.

313
84-1511 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body, Flattened base, single ring-rim double ring at the rear (fragmentary), flattened. straight sided nozzle, circular wick hole.
Decoration: short branch along nozzle, radial strokes around shoulders to the waist.
Ware: reddish, traces of burning.
Height 3.5cm, width. 6.5 cm. length9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
R. Sivan, David citadel excavations no. 5005; 416 4a

H.39.3. Round body lamps and short nozzles

314
56-1139 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragment of the left side only.
Decorated with radial strokes
Ware: reddish, brown-red wash, traces of burning.
Date: 1st century BCE.
L.Y. Rahmani 1964 not published another fragment IDAM 56-1141.
Round shaped body

315
71-589 Jerusalem
Mould made; Virtual 'projection' on the left; flattened base, double ring rim; medium slightly flat sided topped nozzle separated by a parallel double incision from a narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Radial strokes around the filling hole, narrow herringbone along the nozzle. V shaped marks the virtual projection.
Reddish-pink ware; Traces of burning
Width 6.0 cm, length 9.2 cm
Date: 1st century BCE.
Burial Cave, Mivtar

316
56-1098 Jerusalem
Mould made; Virtual 'projection' on the left; flattened base, double ring rim; medium slightly flat sided topped nozzle separated by a parallel double incision from a narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: A wide oblique cross on nozzle, groups of radial strokes flanking a narrow herringbone at the rear a star.
Ware: brown-pink, brown-red slip, traces of burning.
Height 3.4 cm; width 7.5 cm. length 10.4 cm
Date: to the end of the 1st century B.C.E.
Rahmani 1967, Jasons Tomb fig.9:8 Pl.23:B. local made the burials from the 1st century B.C. E. and was deserted in the year 30/31 B.C.E.
Perforations around the filling hole Petrie 1906, Pls. LVI: d, LVIII: 40-45

317
67-1818 Unknown Provenance
Mould made; Circular body; flattened base; Filling hole set off by a double ring-rim, elongated straight sided nozzle widens slightly at the rounded tip; Very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Herringbone along the nozzle, radial strokes around shoulders to the waist.
Ware: pink, traces of burning.
Width 6.7 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: 1st century B. C. E.-1st century C. E.
Cf. Bliss & Macalister 1902 Pl. 62:4.

318
Ashdod
Mould made; Fragmentary; circular body; Double ring rim around filling hole, straight sided nozzle arched tip; Narrow wick hole.
Decoration: double groove above the wick hole; wide short herringbone along the nozzle, brackets near the nozzle and a grooved rosette between strokes at the center of the shoulder.
Grey-buff ware, traces of reddish slip.
Date: 1st century B. C. E.-1st century C. E.
Kee 1971, Area A 827/1; Fig.20:8

319
78-5? Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Wide sunken flattened base, bi-conic profile; the right side of the lamp is slightly wider than the left side; single ring-rim. Short flattened nozzle slightly arched at the sides, ending in a somewhat widening straight tip; very narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: a five armed star on the nozzle, radial strokes around shoulders.
Ware
H.
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE
Ben-Dov 1981**.**

320
???? Ashdod
Mould made; Circular body Sunken ring base; Bi-conic profile; Double ring-rim; straight sided nozzle widens at the round tip; Narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Two concentric circles; one at the base of the nozzle and at the rear of the lamp. Radial strokes around shoulders.
Reddish grey ware

Height 2.1 cm; Width 5.8 cm; Length 8.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE
Kee 1971, Ashdod, fig. 20:7 Stratum III-II.
Resemble' Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Tel Sandahanna Pl. 62:5 **(#320a**) and a lamp from a burial at Romema Jerusalem

321
63-1738 Ashdod
Mould made; Circular body**;** Flattened base, double ring-rim, straight wall of the lower part of the lamp, curved shoulders; double rim-ring, fragmentary nozzle.
Decoration: three pairs of short incisions on the nozzle: two pairs horizontally and one vertical above them; radial strokes around shoulders to the waist.
Ware: pink, red-brown slip
Height 3.3 cm, width 8.0 cm, length 7.4+cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Kee, 1971, Fig, 20:5, Area A: 618/9 surface find

H39.5, lamps with a narrow 'channel' along the filling hole

322
68-1157a Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Flattened base, the body widens slightly near the nozzle marked by arches-similar to the former and later types of lamps; very short nozzle.
Decoration: radial strokes in succession around the filling hole.
Ware: pink
Height 3.0 cm. width 6.2 cm, length 8.0 cm
Date: Early 1st century BE-1st century CE
Tzafeiris 1970; burial cave no.1, fig.7:11 found with Herodian type lamps.

323
70-204 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; flattened base, double wide ring-rims; the inner one is slightly raised (higher), wide filling hole; very short nozzle narrowing slightly towards the tip, wide circular wick hole..
Decoration: spaced short radial strokes worn at the waist.
Ware: pink, reddish slip, traces of burning.
Width 7.0 cm. Length 9.0 cm
Date: Early 1st century BCE.-1st century CE.
Ben Arieh. 1982, Giveat Ram, from a burial cave;pl. XX:5.
Cf. Hadas, 2005, Fig. 19:1, p. 59, 'red slipped, compared to Masada mid 2nd part of the 1st century BCE to 70 AD. (Barag & Hershkovitz 1994, 22-24)'.

324 **missing**

325
68-1153 Jerusalem
Mould made; Flattened to curved base, a ridge/ rim and a narrow flange around the narrow filling hole, short straight-sided nozzle; narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: Spaced Radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware: ink red-brown slip
Height 2.5 cm, width 6.0 cm, length 8.2 cm
Date: Early 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Tzafeiris 1970, Giveat Hamivtar, fg. 6:9, burial cave 2, before the Herodian era

326
70-340 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Flattened base, very wide flat flange around the filling hole, very short nozzle tube, truncated / flat (pared) tip to hold a narrow oval wick hole.
Decoration: spaced short radial strokes to the waist.
Ware: pink, red-brown slip, traces of burning
Height 2.6 cm. width 7.0 cm, length 8.9 cm
Date: Early 1st century BCE-1st century CE
From a burial cave on Mount of lives
Resembles lamp **# 327**

327
73-804 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Circular, low disc base; wide flat plain flange around the filling hole, very short arched type nozzle a narrow ? wick hole.
Decoration: spaced short radial strokes to the waist.
Ware: pink orange

Height 3.0 cm. Width 6.3 cm, Length 7.3+ cm
Date: Early 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Sussman, 1982, burial cave at the Augusta Victoria site, from the collecting pit

328
Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Flattened wide base. The filling hole is surrounded by a sunken wide plain flange (Channel) flanked by double rim-rings; straight sided very short nozzle narrow oval wick hole.
Decoration: wide herringbone along the nozzle, deep radial strokes around the shoulders
Ware: pink, traces of burning
Width 6.8 cm, length 8.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
F. Vito.2000. Mount of Olives burial cave: 317:7

329
Jerusalem
Mould made; Nearing pear shape; Flattened base, very short nozzle, double ring- rim; spaced by a wide channel; Oval wick hole.
Decoration: radial strokes around shoulders including the nozzle
Ware; reddish, traces of burning
Width 6.2 cm; length 8.7 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
F. Vito. 2000; Mount Scopus **317-8**

330
71-746 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary**;** Circular**;** flattened base, bi-conic profile, narrow channel around filling hole, very short nozzle.
Decoration: the virtual projections are marked by a double arch (brackets), short radial strokes.
Ware: pink-orange, brown-red slip
Height 3.0 cm, Width 7.0 cm, Length 8.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Mazar A. 1982, French Hill, fig. 2: 1 burial cave 4 room 3 dated according to Avigad to the Hashmonaean period, prior to the burial in ossuaries, but was in use to the destruction of the Second Temple. PEF, Jerusalem, Pl.20, p.262.
Slight widening running decoration

331
86-179 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Flattened base, partially double ring rim turning into a wide flange, flattened straight sided nozzle, round tip. Wide circular wick hole
Decoration: three worn grooves along the nozzle; deeply wide grooved radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware: pink, brown-red slip, traces of burning
Height 2.8cm; width 6.7cm; length 9.1cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Ben-Dov. 1973, Western Wall excavations no. AA53.

332
67-1819 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Circular body, flattened base , short wide flattened fan shaped nozzle filling hole set off by a heavy ring rim and a wide flange; on the virtual 'widening' small double arches (brackets). Very narrow circular wick hole.
Ware Light brown
Width 7.0cm, length 9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.

333
67-1816 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Flattened base, bi- conic in profile, narrow channel, short nozzle.
Decoration: virtual projections?? on the widening two five arms star. Short radial strokes around the shoulders.
Ware: brown-pink, brown-red slip
Height 3.5 cm, Width 7.0 cm, Length 8.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Resembles #330

334
70-528 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Flattened-concave base, Soft curved joint; wide groove divide the heavy rims around the filling hole; slightly flattened short arched incisions along the arched sides of the nozzle widening towards the fan shaped tip holding a very narrow wick hole..
Decoration: short radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware: reddish, dark red slip, traces of burning
Height 3.0 cm, Width 7.0 cm, Length 9.4 cm

Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Bahat 1982, Giveat hamivtar, burial cave 4, fig.7, end of the Second Temple period.
The arches imitate both the Ephesus and the Roman Disc lamps.

335
77-88 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; Flattened-concave base, Soft curved joint; wide groove divide the heavy rims around the filling hole; slightly flattened medium length with arched sides nozzle widening towards the arched tip with a very narrow wick hole..
Decoration: short radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware: pink, traces of burning,
H. 3.9 cm, W. 6.8 cm, L.8.9 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Reich & Geva, 1982, Mount Scopus,p.54, fig.6:9, burial dated to the second half of 1st century B.C.E.

336 mising

337
73-451 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Circular body; Flattened base, narrow filling hole set off by a ring rim and a wide flange; short flattened nozzle widens to form and arch; on the virtual 'widening' small double arches (brackets); circular wick hole.
Decoration: three incised grooves along the nozzle and short radial strokes around the shoulders to the waist.
Ware: pink, traces of burning
Height 3.5 cm, Width 6.8 cm, Length 9.2 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE

338
48-1349 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Flattened sunken wide base, deep wide groove double ring-rim- to form a narrow channel; short nozzle arched sided flat fan shaped flattened tip; circular wick hole.
Decoration: three grooves along the nozzle, the virtual 'widening' at the front marked by a double incised arch, radial strokes around shoulders.
Ware: brown-red, traces of burning
Height 2.6 cm, Length 9.0 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
The nozzle resembles that of Herodian lamps, such nozzles are common in Egypt and Cnidos since the end of the 2nd century BCE.

H41.7 Lamps decorated with 'leafs' and channel with globules

339
48-1334 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Flattened base, slanting shoulders, spaced double ring-rim; medium length nozzle ending in an arched tip, narrow circular wick hole.
Decoration: volutes in relief along the nozzle flanking four globules, resembles **#349**; short radial strokes around the solders.
Ware: brown
Height 3.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.4 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.

340
73-830 Jerusalem
Mould made; Asymmetrical circular body; flattened base; Wall of the upper part is slanting, curved Left side projection; wide ridge encircles a sunken double ring around the narrow filling hole; elongated straight sided flattened nozzle, narrow wick hole pierced not at the center.
Decoration: three grooves along the nozzle, at the widening of the body a double arch, and the same on the right side; continues alternating with three radial strokes.
Ware: pink, traces of use, sloppy work
Height 3.0 cm, width 6.5 cm, length, 6.4 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Rahmani, 1980, Mount Scopus, burial cave; Kokh III, found with two pottery bottles: Fig.2; Pl. VII:2 & pl. VII:3 Kokh VII, with Maccedonean decoration, this type disappeared at the end of Herod's rein; 40 BCE- 70 CE.
The channel with the globules resembles lamps from Tarsus I, fig. 96:119 on a lamp of a late Ephesus type, group IX- dated mid 2nd-end of 1st century B.C.E.
Cf. Strange 1975, fig. 16:6 Tomb 4, dated 75 B.C, E.-25 C. E. together with Herodian lamps in a burial without ossuaries. Found close to the floor of the central room.

341
73-831 Jerusalem
Mould made; Circular body; Sunken base, slanting wall; curved upper part wide and a ridge encircles a sunken double ring around the narrow filling hole; elongated straight sided flattened nozzle, narrow wick hole pierced not at the center; Fan shaped flat topped wide and short nozzle ('pared'), circular wide wick hole.

Decoration: four/five double/ triple rectangles flanked by radial strokes to the waist; within the second two horizontal strokes in the third rectangle a vertical stroke, and in the fourth three veritcal strokes.
Ware: pink
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Rahmani, 1961. Botanical Garden; burial cave inside kock 7 no.20

342
48-1330 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Ring base, spaced double ring-rim-channel, medium length nozzle curved tip, oval wick hole.
Decoration: along the nozzle a depression and three pairs of three grooves forming a branch; five three scores of five triple arches around shoulders, strokes along the waist.
Ware: light brown
Height 2.6 cm, width 6.3 cm, length 6.5 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.

343
56-1138 Jerusalem
Mould made; Fragmentary; wide circular body; flattened base; double ring rim forming a wide channel within the filling hole; wide short nozzle; fragmentary wick hole.
Decoration: globules in the channel, a triangular arch on the shoulders.
Ware
H.
Date: as the above
Rahmani.1967, fig.9:9
Cf. Kee. 1971. Ashdod. Pl.XVII:20 Area A1808/1 decorated in the channel decorated with double circle of globules; another such lamp was found in the excavations at Romema.

344
68-1179 Jerusalem
Ring base, wide filling hole with spaced double ring-rim-flat channel, short nozzle fan shaped tip.
Decoration: two arcades in relief flanking four globules along the nozzle, globules inside the channel, five double wide leafs on shoulders, looks as if applied.
Ware: pink, brown-red slip
Height 4.0 cm, width 9.0 cm, length 11.o cm
Date: middle of the 1st century B.C.E.
Tzafeiris 1970, Giveat Hamivtar, burial cave 3, Pl. 10E.
The nozzle resembles Herodian and Cnydian lamps, Strange 1975, no.6.

345
80-402 Meiron
Mould made; Circular; fragmentary; upper part only; wide flat flange bordered by two ring-rims, decorated with globules. Nozzle is missing.
Decoration: six triple arcades; the space between is filled by three globules..
Ware: pink, brown-red slip, sloppy work
Width 8.8 cm
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Mayers. 1980. Pl.9.14:9&10.

346
Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Circular body; Flattened base, short rectangle nozzle, wide flat shoulders; raised wick hole surrounded by a wide rim and narrow flange; Wide wick hole.
Decoration: short strokes around the circumference, incised cross on the nozzle.
Brown pink ware, red-brown slip
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE

347
48-2045 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Fragment of arched nozzle, decorated with a pair of half an arch flanking globule, The filling hole surrounded by a ring beyond it globule, grooves along the waist.
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.

348
48-1332 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Ring base, raised double ring-rim, short nozzle with a rounded tip, circular wick hole.
Decoration: herringbone flanked by incised grooves along the nozzle, a pair of strokes along the waist, and herringbone, incised ovuli around the filling hole, double frame around the shoulders.
Ware; Reddish
Height 3.2cm, width 6.6 cm. length 9.0 cm

Date: as the above
Resemble Egyptian lamps.

H42: Imported lamps

Ephesus type lamps: last quarter of the 2nd-into the 1st century BCE. Broneer Type XIX, Howland Type 49A; **(#349-#369).**

349
64-1553 Oboda
Mould made; Fragmentary; gabled wide flat topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; oval wick hole; missing, handle stretched from the ridge around the discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, a second thin ring around the center of the discus, and the flange that surround the narrow filling hole, three tiny pierced holes: pierced upon the inner ring.
Decoration: a wreath of triangles stand as 'leafs' formed by a double triangle, space filled with dots; a styled palmette which resembles a musical instrument drops from the rim around the filling hole onto the flat surface along the nozzle.
Grey ware; Metallic luster
Date: End of 3rd century -1st century CE.
Negev 1974, found at the workshop no.257, Pl.15:60 and another fragment, Such lamps were found also in Ashkelon, Ashdod and Jaffa/Yafo.
cf. Broneer 1930, Corinth Type XIX: pl.6:310&316; both patterns are not listed: Figs.29 &30; Burneau, 1965, Delos, pl.15:2716 &2807/

350
Oboda
Mould made; Fragmentary; high ridge around the discus and a central wide filling hole.
Decoration: a floral pattern around the shoulders.
Grey ware
4.5+ cm
Date: End of 3rd century BCE - 1st century CE.
Negev, 1986, p.126:1095, dated after Howland to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century BCE.
Cf. resembles slightly pattern Broneer 1930. Fig. 29: 15

351
60-703 Tel Mor
Mould made; Fragmentary; wide gabled flattened topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; wide oval wick hole; missing; handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, a second thin rim around the center of the discus, and a third ring around the narrow filling hole; three tiny holes pierced upon the inner circle.
Decoration, plain shoulders. Un identifies pattern on the nozzle.
Grey metallic ware
Date: End of 3rd century BCE - 1st century CE.
M. Dothan Excavations, Area A no.39/1

352
32.2242 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Fragmentary; Triangular flat topped nozzle; decorated?
Grey ware, black glaze
Date: End of 3rd Century BCE- 1st century CE.

353
32.2324 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Fragmentary; gabled wide flat topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; missing wick hole; handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, a second thin ring around the center of the discus, and a third ring around the narrow filling hole, three tiny holes pierced on top of the inner ring.
Decoration, worn, short oblique strokes around the filling hole. Two flattened globule at the waist.
Grey ware, black glaze
Date: End of 3rd century BCE-1st century CE.
Cf. Howland 1957. Agora type 49 group V.

354
33.3469 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on an oval disc base; gabled wide flat topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; wick hole missing; Tripartite (grooved twice) handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, and a rim thin circle around the filling hole, and a third circle; three tiny pierced holes in the discus.
Decoration, encircling the discus 'snails' in succession flanked by small dote and short oblique strokes on their outer face, on flat top of the nozzle, an amphorae? (depicted up side down).
Grey ware, black glaze.
Width 8.0 cm, length .12.8 cm
Date: End of 3rd century BCE- 1st century CE.

Crowfoot, 1957, Samaria III, QO291 area Q2 in the wall of the Greek fortress see also p.369; Fig.87:5 about 15 fragments were found, Fisher & Lyon 1924, Fig. 81: U.
Cf.: Bliss & Macalistwr, 1902. Sandahanna, Fig. 63:9-11 decorated with different floral patterns; Hayes 1980, Pl.71:5, 6. The pattern is listed among the chart of Broneer 1930. Lamps type XIX fig.29:40,

355
Ashdod
Mould made; Fragment, circular sunken discus surrounded by a ridge, wide filling hole, surrounded by a second ring rim, three perforated holes
Date: End of 3rd century BCE- 1st century CE.
M. Dothan excavations: Area A no. 394/1

356
L.475 Sandahanna
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on a disc base, Flattened gabled wide flat topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; oval wick hole; missing handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, and a second rim around the filling hole, three tiny pierced holes in the discus.
Decoration, encircling the discus chain of halved triangles, small dots and short strokes on their right.
Grey metallic ware
Date: End of 3rd century BCE- 1st century CE.
Bliss & Macalister 1902, Pl.63:9-11; this pattern is not listed among the corpus made by Broneer.

357
L.431 Provenance Unknown provenance (Samaria?).
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on a disc base, gabled wide flat topped nozzle ending in a triangular tip; oval wick hole; missing handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, and a second rim around the filling hole, three tiny pierced holes in the discus; wide circular wick hole.
Decoration, a branch stemming from the handle with leafs and pointed fruits an Acron or ivy? And a bisected 'worm' on its right, near the nozzle
Date: End of 3rd century BCE -1st century CE.

358
67-555 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Standing on a disc base; gabled wide arched across the center to include the oval wick hole and the triangular space around it; triple loop handle stretched from ridge around discus to the circumference A wide discus set off from shoulder by a high rim/ ridge, and a second thin ring around the center of the discus and a third ring around the filling hole; three wide pierced holes in the inner circle within the discus. The nozzle is surrounded by a rim that starts in curved volutes (arches) along the nozzle.
Decoration: plain shoulders and nozzle.
Cf. Bliss & Macalister 1902, Pl.63:10 bears a potters mark in Greek letters NWMI/I - IYOMA?

Lamps with nozzle with a circular tip

359
69-5872 Acre(Akko)
Mould made; With a circular type nozzle
Exhibited in Acre local Museum
And a nozzle fragment from Jaffa/Yafo

Lamps within a 'cot'

360
L.355 Sandahanna
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on a disc base; the upper part of the lamp rests within a 'cot'/ envelope; having a wide and elongated arched sided 'nozzle', A heavy two rings and another thin rim surround the narrow discus, in addition there is a wide groove around the small filling hole; two tiny holes pierced at the waist; missing handle that was applied to the center of the shoulder running to the back of the 'cot'.
Decoration: elongated strokes which give the impression of tongues around the discus, three globules near the nozzle; two pairs of volutes along the nozzle ending in spirals 'supporting' the discus, from which are growing two sprouts
Date: End of 3rd century BCE- 1st century CE.
The filling hole resemble lamps of the 2nd-1st century BCE, and Kite shaped, lamps made in Egypt.. The patterns: Broneer, 1930: Figs.29:51 & 30:13.
Bliss & Macalister 1902, Pl.63:8
Cf. Bruneau, 1965, Delos Pls. 12:2299 & 20:2079, a similar lamp do not lay inside the 'cot'. Some of the lamps bear signatures of the potter,.p.52, Pl.11, fig.2.Pl. 20:3155 group VIII, signed by Ariston. Resemble lamp found in Moa **(#361)** identical to this lamp. Heres 1969, Pl.12:116; import from Asia Minor..
The lamp is identical to the lamp below **#361.**

361
81-191 Moa
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on a disc base; the upper part of a lamp rests within this 'cot'/ envelope; having a wide and elongated arched sided nozzle, its triangular tip is missing. Heavy curved rim around the narrow discus, a wide groove and a narrow ring rim around the narrow filling hole; one tiny hole pierced at right side of the waist; Triple loop handle which was applied to the center of the shoulder and the back of the 'cot'.
Decoration: elongated strokes which give the impression of tongues around the discus, three globules near the nozzle;. two pairs of volutes along the nozzle ending in spirals 'supporting' the discus, from which are growing two sprouts These are very common patterns Broneer, 1930 figs. 29:51 and 30:13.
The lamp may have been done in the same workshop and the same mould but of better quality, the lamp was applied somewhat differently.
The lamp is identical to the above **#360.**
Grey-black ware, black glaze
Height 3.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 9.4+cm
Date: End of 3rd century BCE- 1st century CE.
Excavated R. Cohen
Cf. Bailey 1975, Ephesus, Pl.38:Q204 dated to the end of the 2nd early 1st century BCE; Howland 1957, Agora, type 52A dated end of 3rd quarter of the 1st century BCE- early 1st century CE. Broneer, 1930, Type XIX; Pl. VI: 367.

H42

362
51-1604 Bet Shean (Tel Atsaba)
Mould made; Fragmentary; High bi –conical profile, high loop / strap handle stretching from below the ridge that surrounds the discus close to its circumference; the handle decorated lengthwise with a branch in relief or a ear of wheat .The sloping shoulders are divided horizontally into four bands decorated in relief; 1.next to the discus with: ovuli or short tongues, 2. .three horizontal grooves, 3. a narrow ladder, or short radial strokes and four elongated strokes
Grey ware.
Date: Late type, 1st century BCE- 1st century CE.
N. Zori excavations no. 850.
Resembles lamp **(#363)** from Samaria..
Cf. Such oil lamps are common at Antioch (Syria)) Wage, 1934&1942, p.61.(from Vindinissa); pls. VII &VIII; Greek lamps Hellenistic Groups I-VI; Type 21 Fig.76:64 dated to the first half of the 1st century BCE; Goldman , 1950, Tarsus I, fig.97:119 &121 Group IX.

363
32.2238 Samaria (Shomron)
Mould made; Fragmentary; standing on a ring base; high bi –conical profile; a high ridge around the shallow flattened discus which opens and stretches along the nozzle (probably the lamp had a curved tip); a narrow filling hole. High loop / strap handle stretching from below the ridge around the discus to circumference. decorated lengthwise with two sunken narrow oblique strokes. The sloping shoulders are decorated with wide vertical strokes alternating with two strokes in the 'ladder' pattern, similar to this runs along the handle.
Grey ware
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Such lamps are common in Tarsus, but we do not have evidence of their being made in Tarsus. The relief seems as being made by stamping
Cf. Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Fig. 63:12 &13, Oziol 1977, Salamine, Pl.8: 138 &139; Goldman, 1950, Tarsus I, fig.96:79 group V; Wa'age, 1934&1942. Antioch p.61, fig.976 type 21:64, dated to the first half of the 1at century BCE, Broneer, 1930, Corinth, fig.28:324 dated to 2nd century BCE- the Augustean Period. Bruneau. 1965. Delos, Group V. 1st century BCE-1st century CE.

H42

364
70-297 Tel Anafa
Mould made; Decoration: on the nozzle a masque, three holes, on the shoulders arches.
Grey ware
Date: 1st century BCE-1st century CE.
Weinberg 1971, Pl.18B, A late type where the filling hole stretched towards the nozzle, no handles.

365
70-295 Tel Anafa
Mould made; Elongated nozzle, three leafs of Myrtle forming a wreath around the filling hole.
Red slip
Date: as above
Weinberg 1971. as above; locus 24.

H42

366
82-1764 Jerusalem
Mould made; Standing on a wide ring base, Bi circular profile; wide and elliptical, small and flattened discus surrounded by a wide incised ring; elongated slightly gabled nozzle, emerging from the base ending in a raised flattened discus to include a circular wide wick hole; Attached below the rim into the circumference a triple loop handle, 'secured' at the top front by wide strap clinging to the three parts of the handle. Probably an idea borrowed from the Cnidian lamps **H19**.
Decoration; elongated tongue pattern in high / full relief around the discus, which is not pierced by holes.
Grey ware; black glaze on the upper part only
Height 6.5 cm, width.11.4 cm, length .25.3 cm is a large size oil lamp.
Date: Early Roman period, 1st century BCE.
Avigad, 1980, the Jewish quarters, fig.237, Area F-4,locus 1632, no. 12065/4, found in the large house where the lowest floor was dated to the 2nd half of 1st century BCE –until 70 CE (destruction of the Temple). Another different Ephesus lamp was found in the House of Herod, dated to Herod's days; we are able to witness the influence of the Roman type lamps.
Securing the handle is used from time to time like on the Ephesus lamp from Delos, Bruneau. 1965, pl.25:4376.

Second rate lamps: variations

367
56-917 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; High bi–conical profile, standing on a ring base; A ridge around the almond shaped discus which opens and stretches along the wide curved tip nozzle, to include the wide circular wick hole. A narrow filling hole in the center of the discus; loop / strap handle stretching from below the ridge around the discus to the circumference. The gradual sloping shoulders are decorated with spaced strokes which do not reach the waist.
Decoration: strokes along the shoulders.
Date: 1st century BCE.
Reddish ware
Date: 1st century CE.
Resemble lamp from Sandahanna; Bliss & Macalister 1902, Pl. 63:12, 13.
Cf. Bailey 1975, from Anatolia Pl.26:Q137-Q140 from Tsamourli? Probably a 1st century BCE. Goldman, 1950, Tarsus, fig.95:77 & 88.

368
56-918 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; High bi–conical profile, standing on a ring base; A rim-ring around the discus; with a central narrow filling hole; wide gabled flat topped nozzle widens to include the oval wick hole within a curved tip; loop / strap handle stretching from below the rim around the discus to the circumference. The gradual sloping shoulders are decorated with a blurred pattern in linear relief.
Reddish ware
Date: 1st century CE.
Cf. the pattern resembles Bliss and Macalister, 1902, Tel Sandahanna, Fig. 63: 13.

Lamps with a wide filling -hole

369
69-1220 Provenance Unknown (purchase)
Mould made; Almost pear shaped. Standing on an incised 'disc base' decorated with incised strokes to form a Wheel; Joined double rim-ring around the narrow filling hole; wide nozzle narrowing towards the narrow circular wick hole; loop / strap handle 'planted' bordered on both ending in the center of shoulder to the wall of the lower part. The handle is decorated within incised framed palm branch, plait? The shoulders are decorated with elongated tongues in succession; along the nozzle a double ridge terminating into spirals above the wick hole, marked waist.
Pink-brown ware; traces of burning
Date: **1st century CE?**
Wa'age. 1934&1941.Antioch III; p.62; Fig.76:24 &25; local fabric 1st century bCE-1st century CE. The nozzle is still shaped after the Ephesus tradition, so is the handle. Such lamps are abounded in Syria.

370
75-35 Provenance Unknown (purchase)
Mould made; Almost pear shaped. Standing on an incised disc base decorated with incised strokes to form spokes of a Wheel; Joined double rim-ring around the narrow filling hole; wide nozzle narrowing towards the narrow circular wick hole; loop / strap handle 'planted' bordered by a narrow frame on shoulders and the wall of the base. The handle is decorated within a floral decoration: branch bearing fruits at the waist to cones form rosettes/frame a palm branch, plait?. The shoulders are decorated with; along the nozzle a double ridge terminating into spirals above the wick hole, marked waist.
The decoration: a branch growing from both sides of handle bearing small leafs and small flowers at the top, berries? On both sides of the lengthwise incised nozzle, two pairs of flowers – designed as a ridged cone- sun rays.
Light brown ware
Width 5.3 cm, length 8.8 cm
Pink- brown ware; Traces of burning

Date: 1st century CE?

371
48- 1772 Provenance Unknown
Mould made; Circular body, with a wide discus which occupy almost the entire shoulder, wide rimless central filling hole; three pierced tiny holes; wide short nozzle sunken flat topped almost straight tip, wide circular wick hole. A high lug handle slightly ridged.
Date: Early Roman Period

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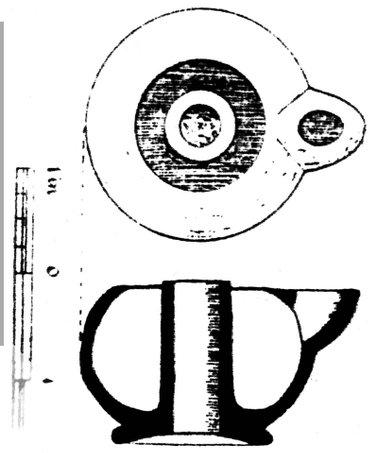

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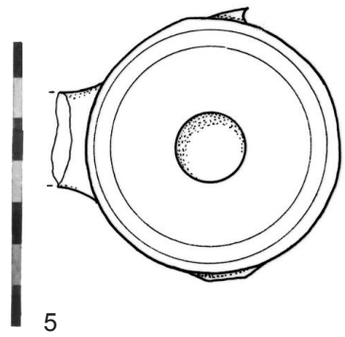

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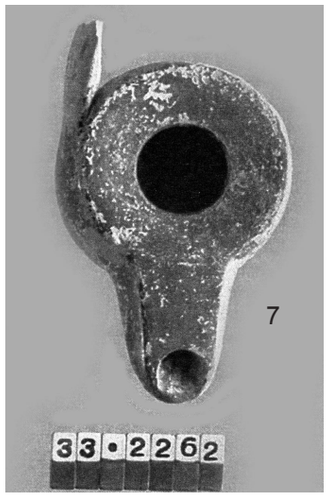

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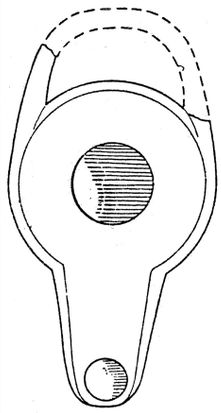

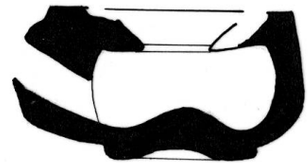

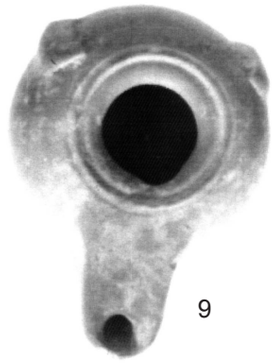

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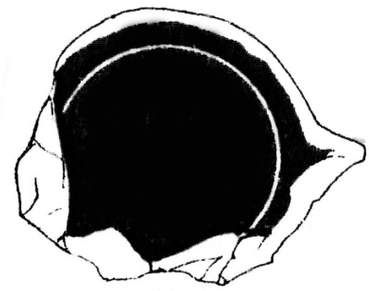

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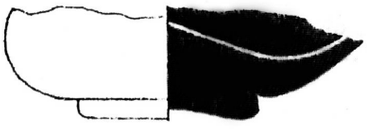

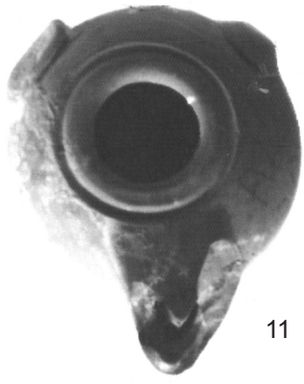

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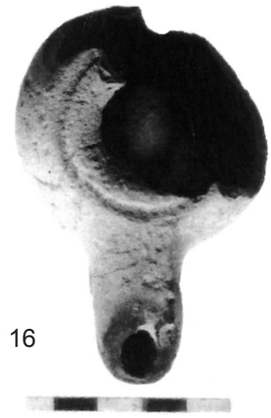
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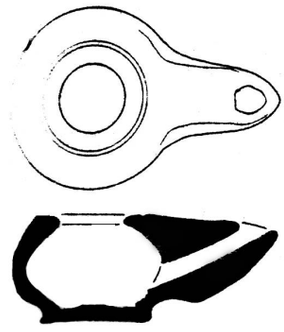

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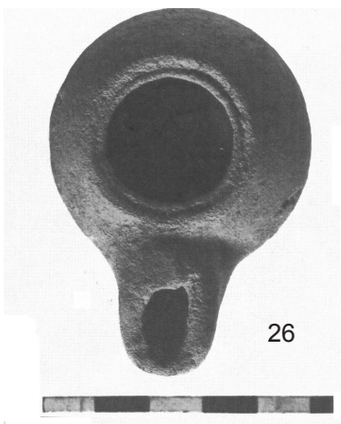
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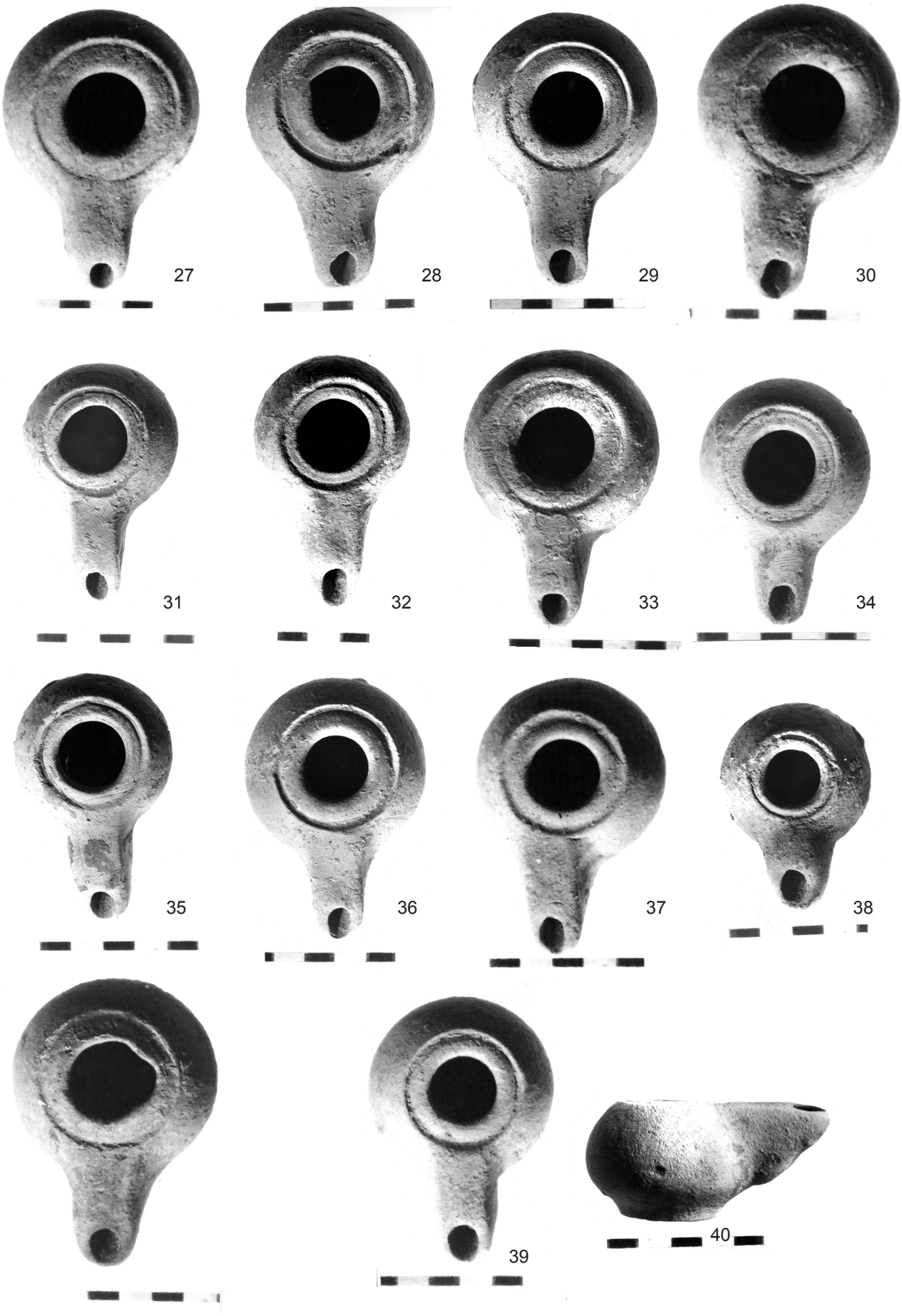
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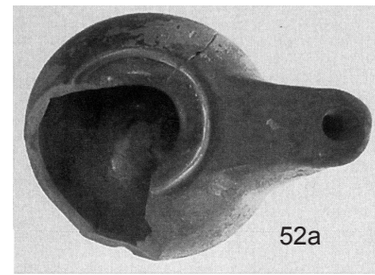
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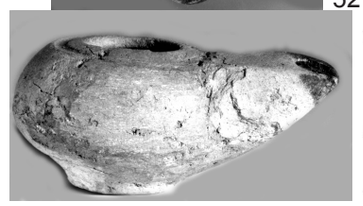

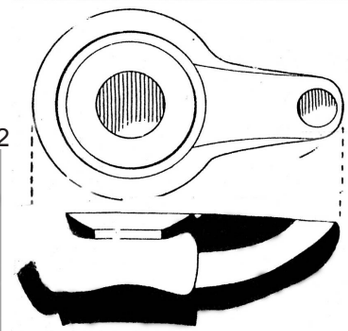

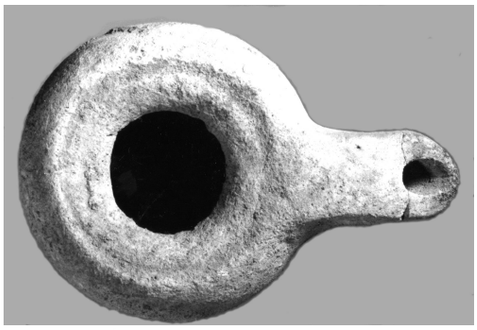

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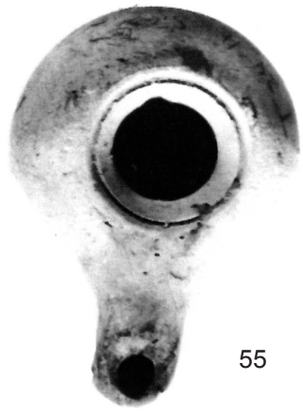
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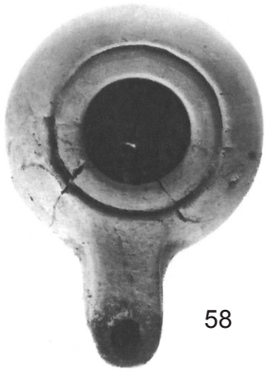
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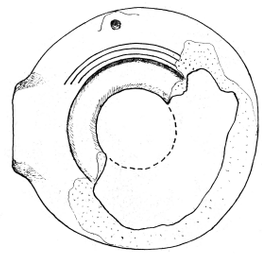
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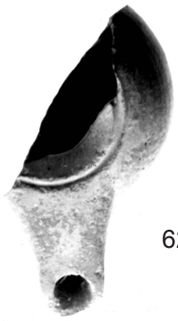
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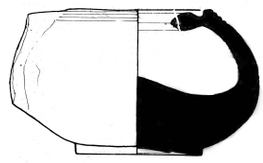

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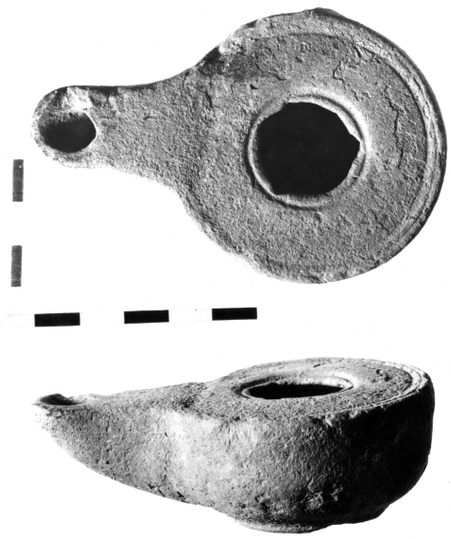

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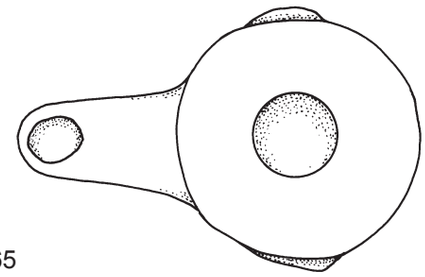

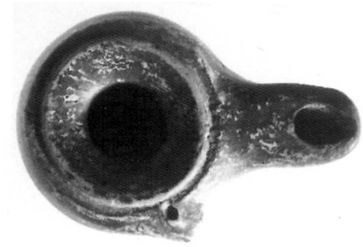

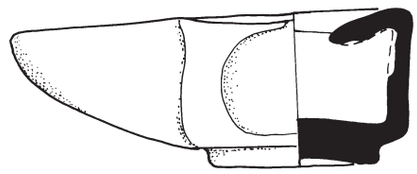

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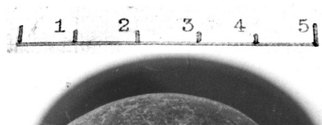

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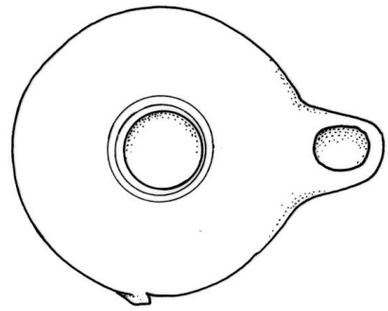

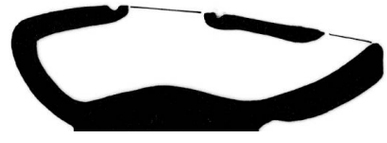

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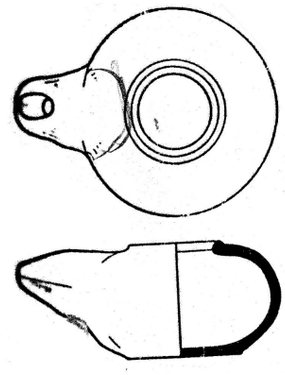

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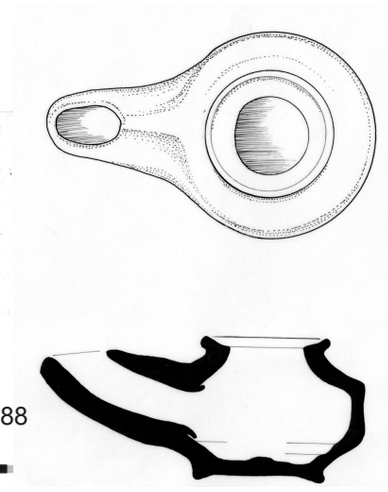

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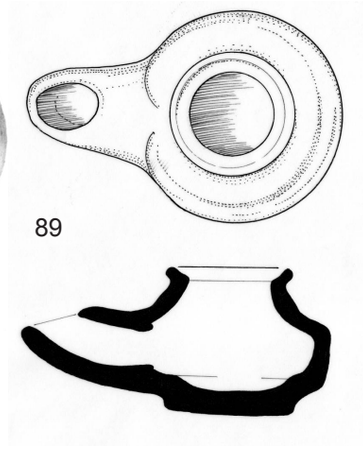

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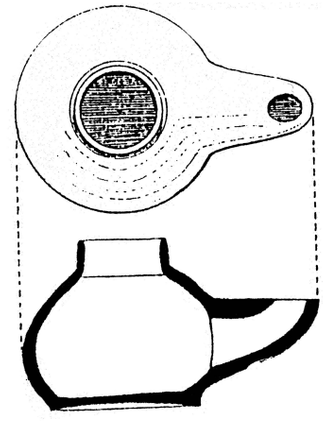

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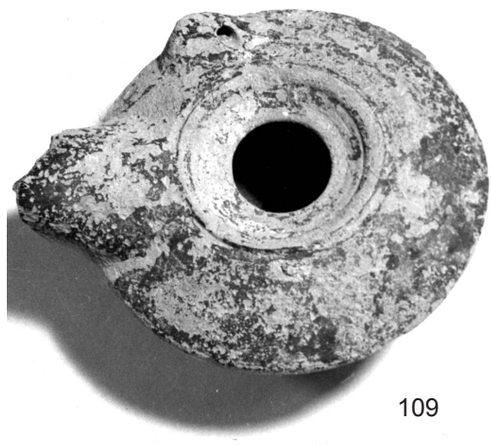

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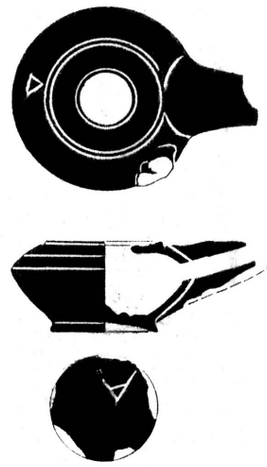

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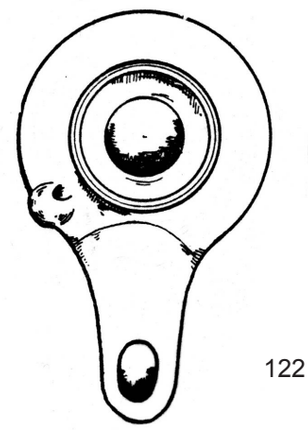

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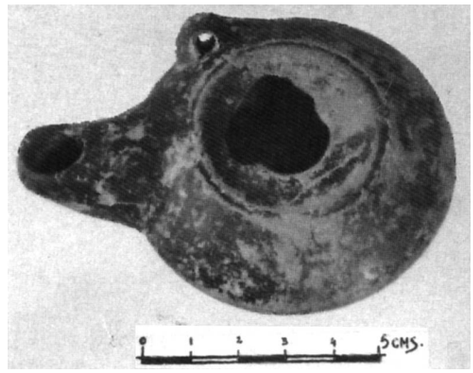

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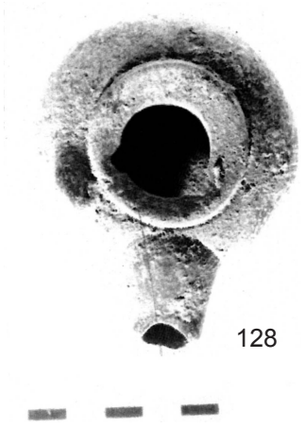

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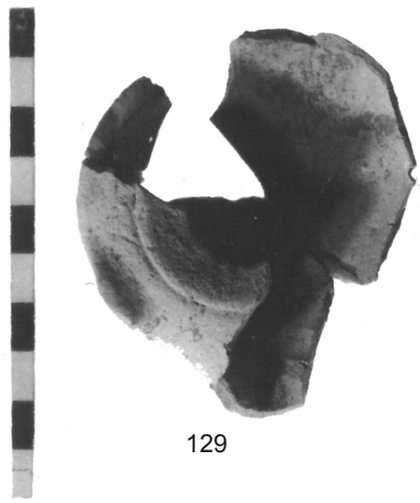

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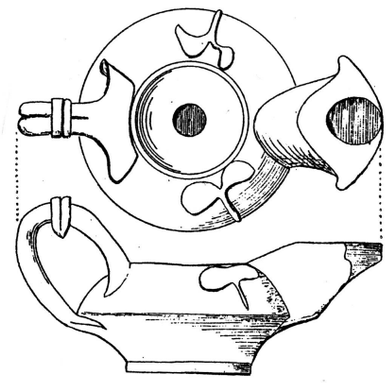

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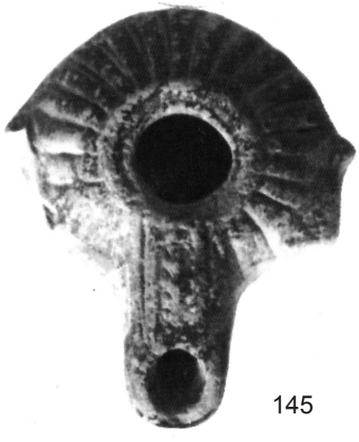
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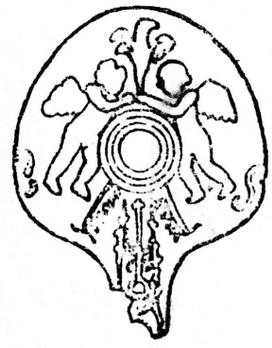

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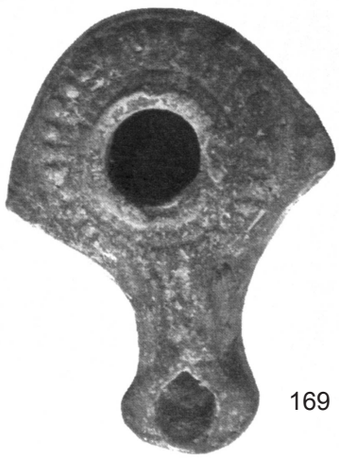

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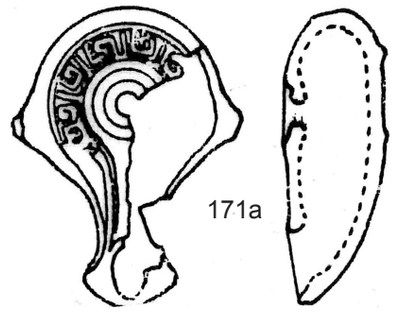

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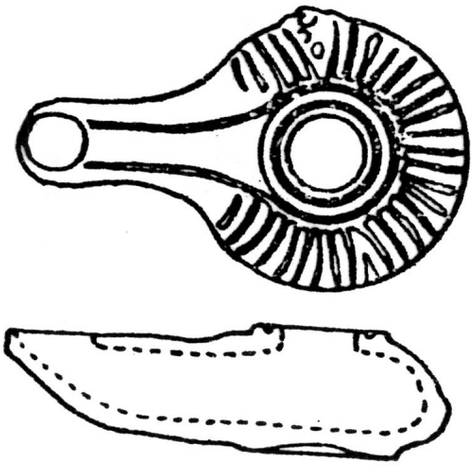

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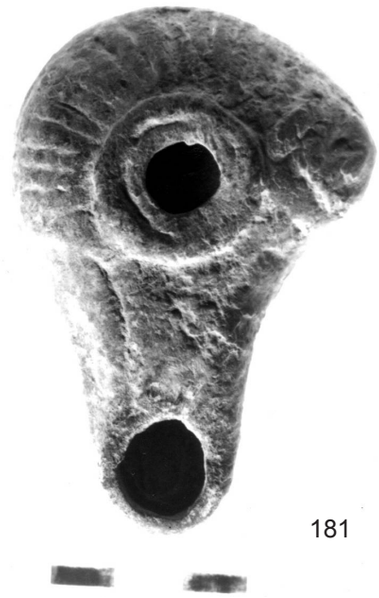

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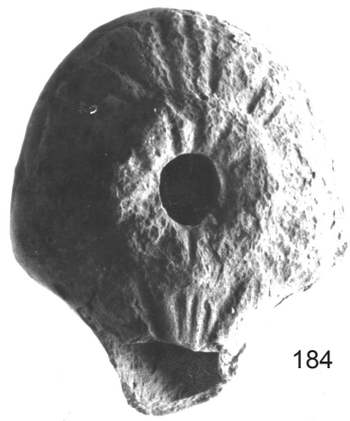

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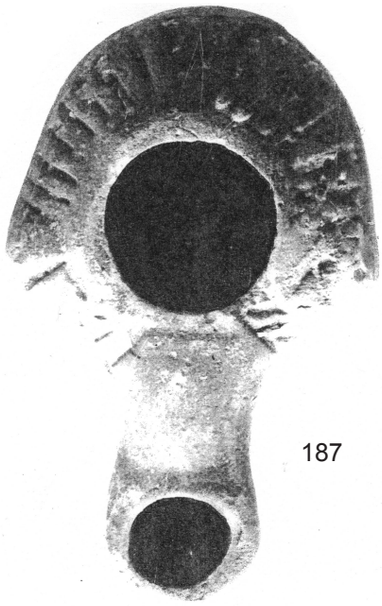

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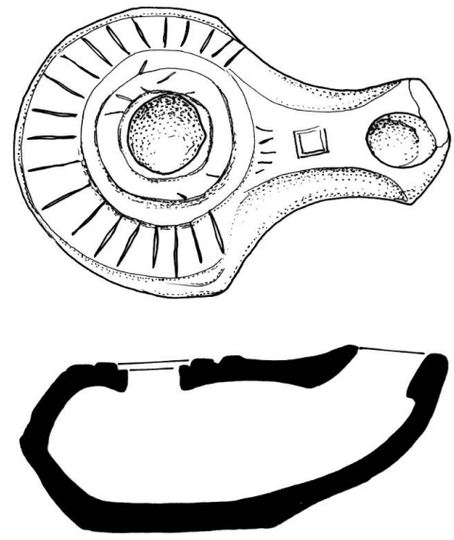

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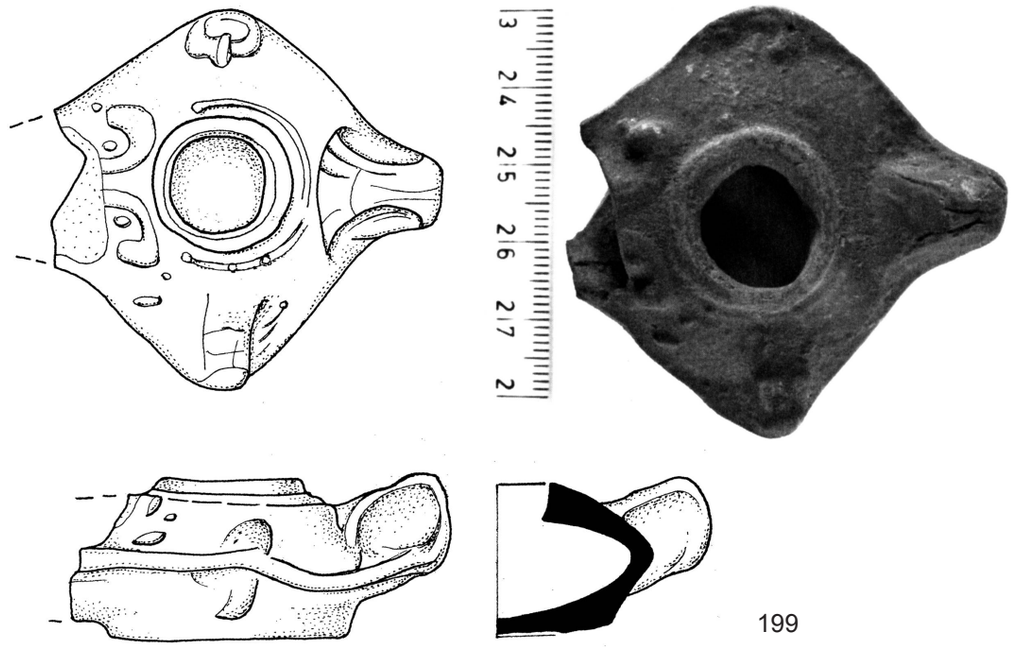

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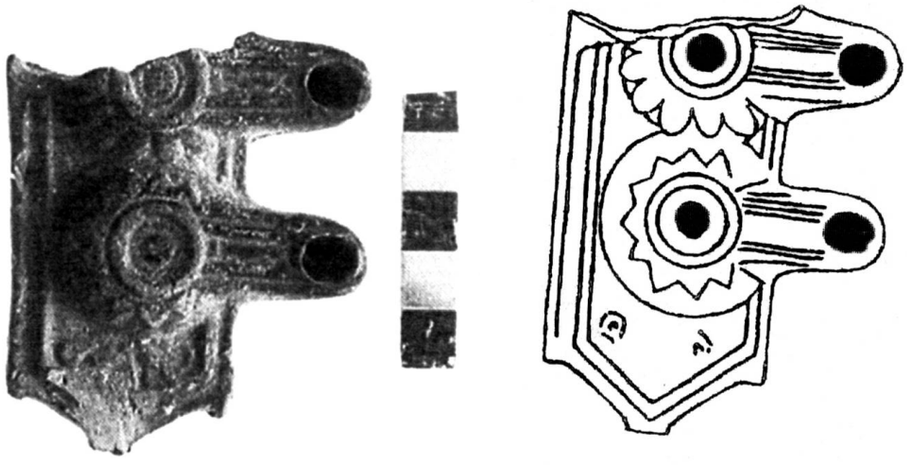

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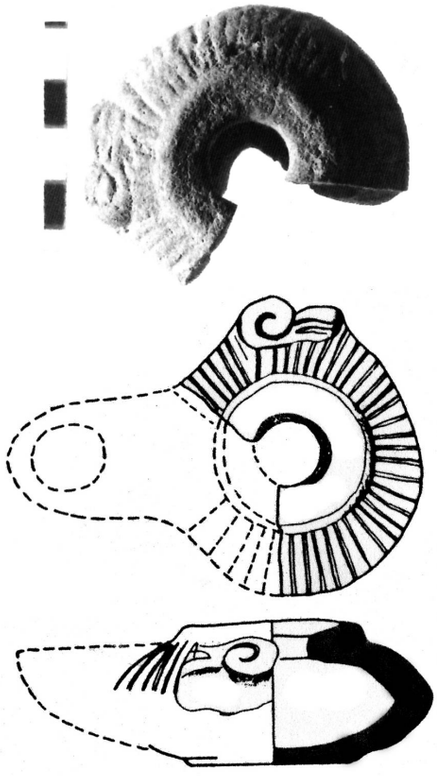

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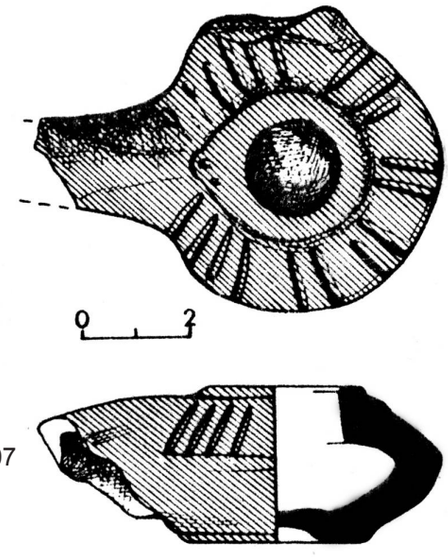

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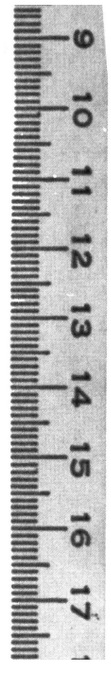

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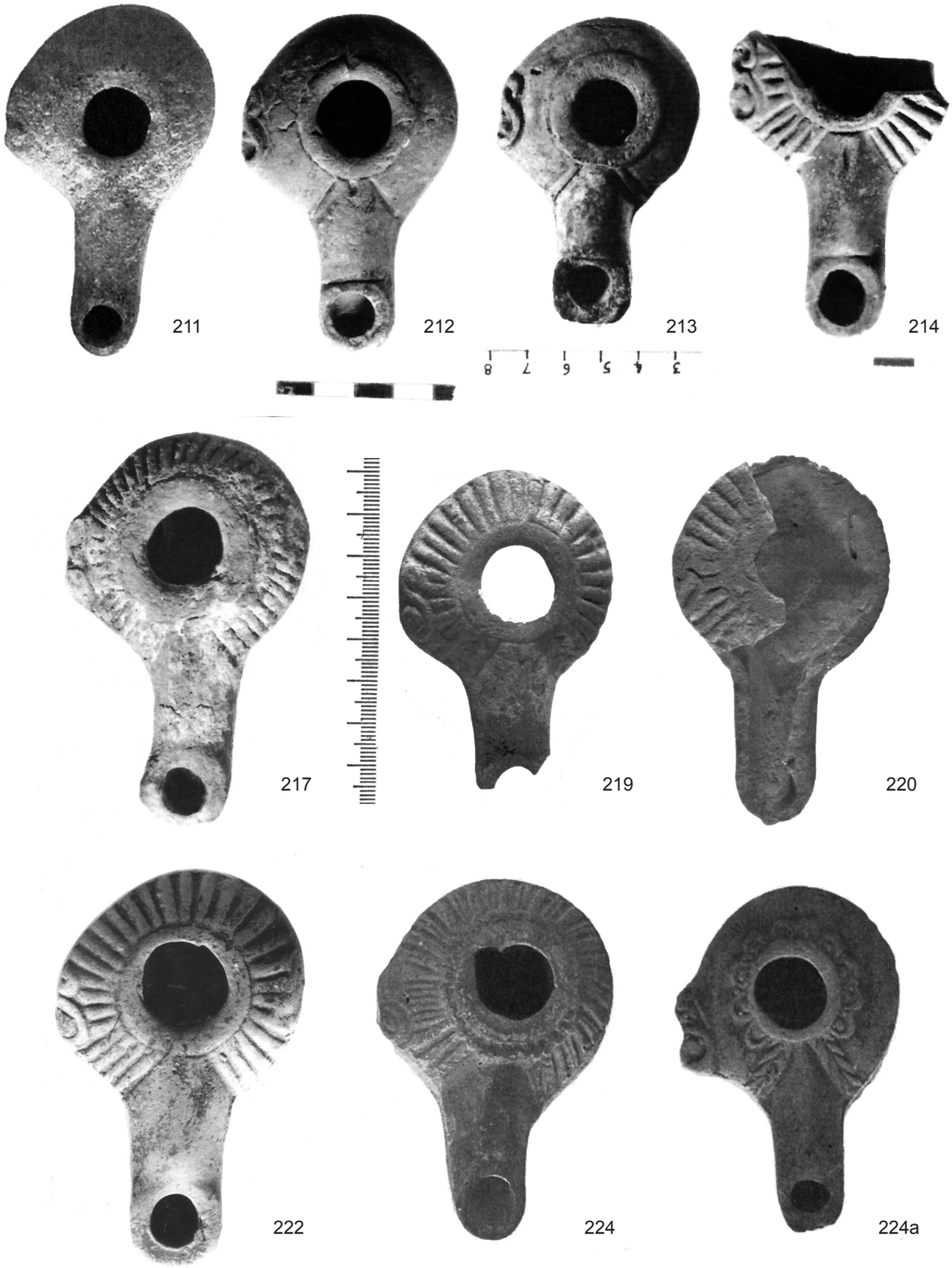
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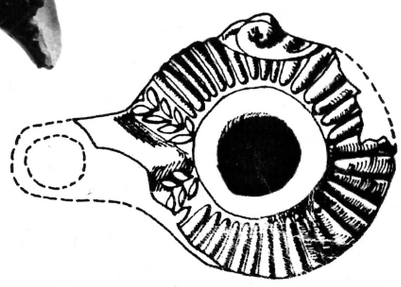

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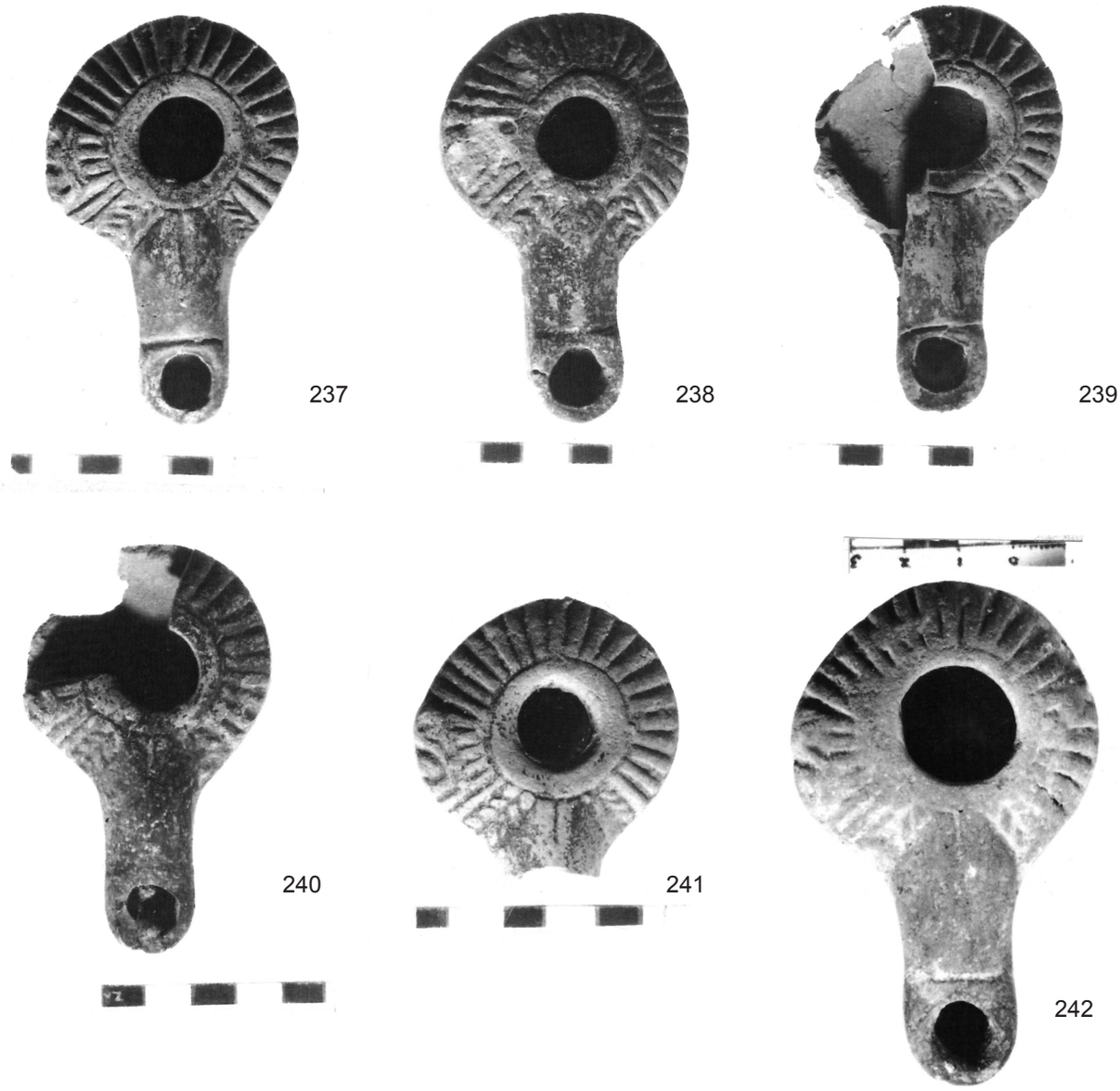
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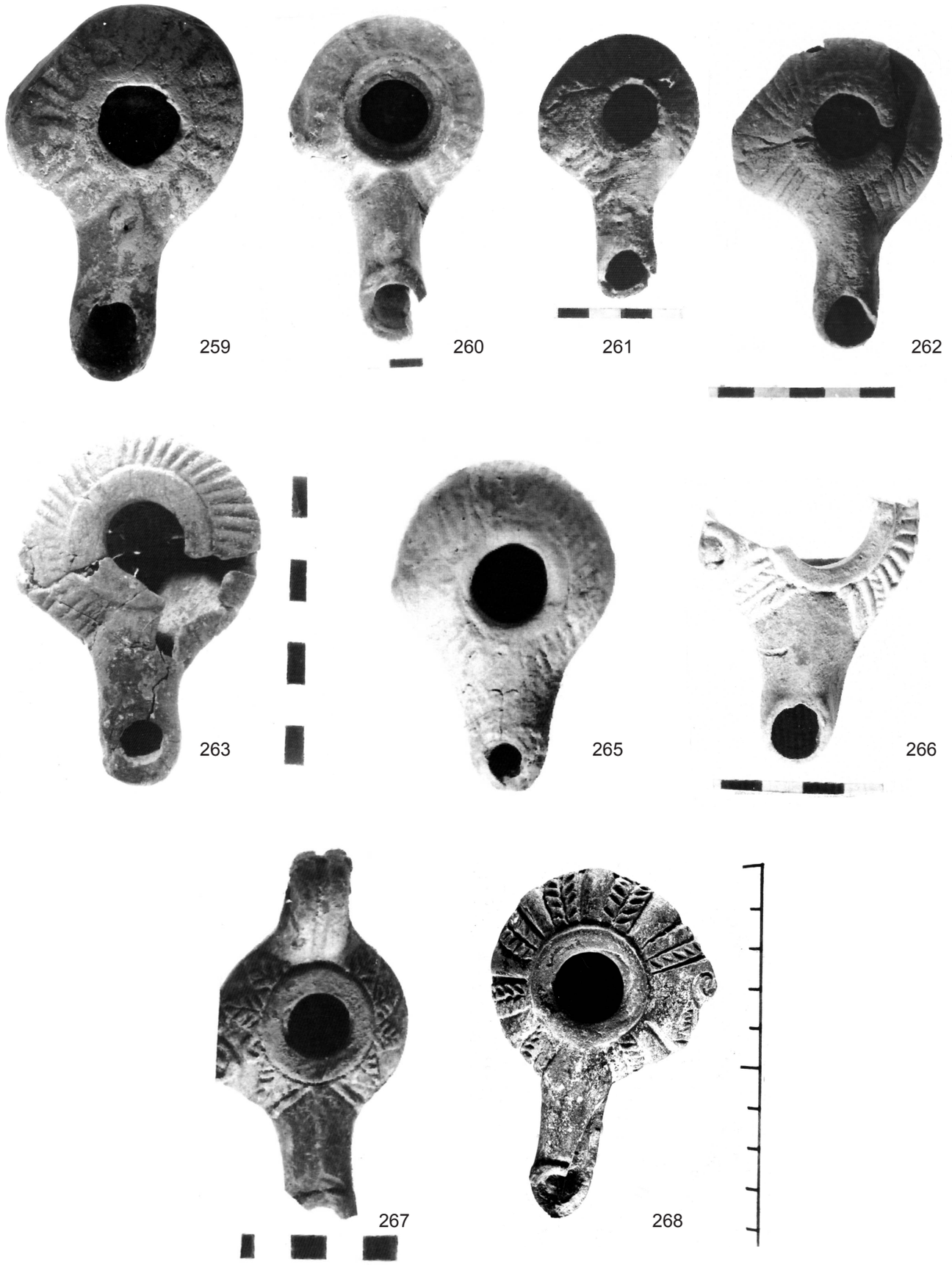
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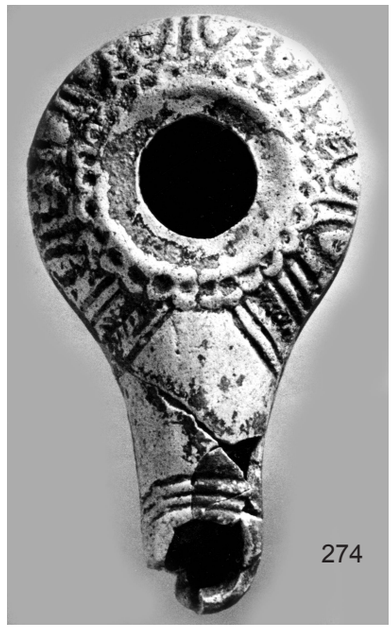

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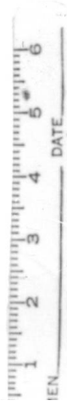

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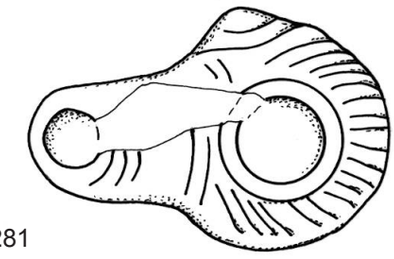

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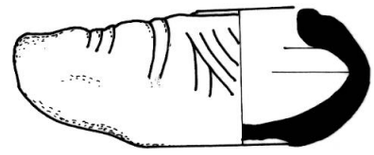

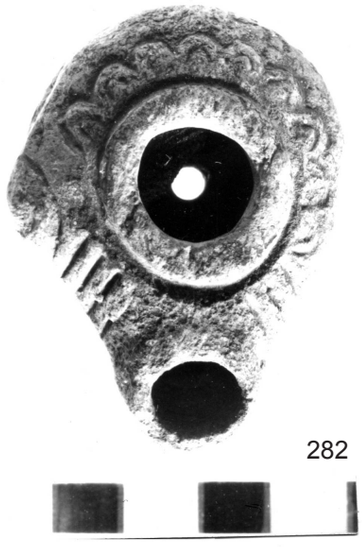

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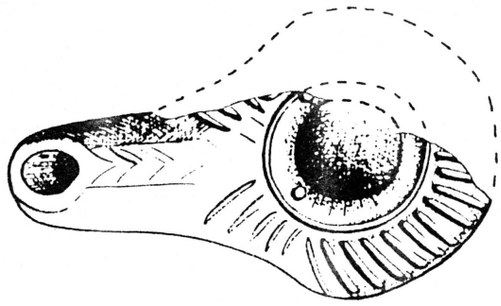

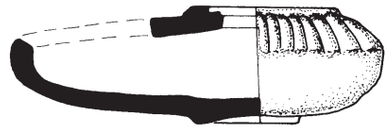

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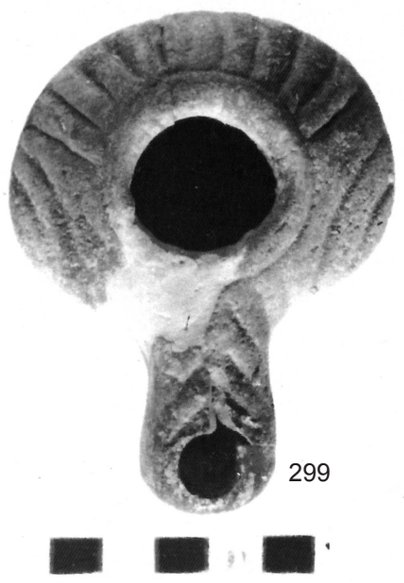

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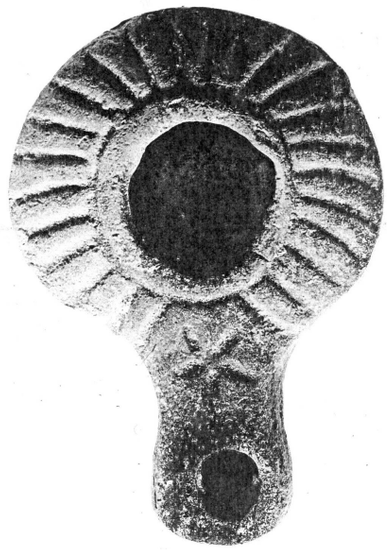

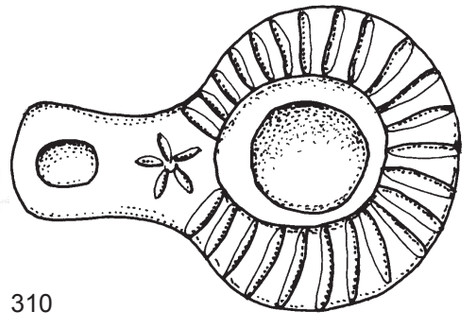

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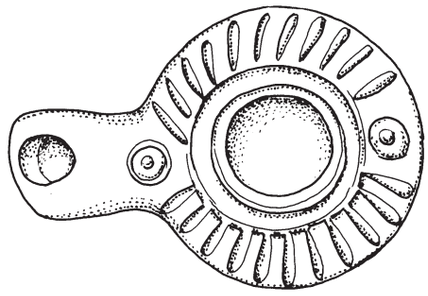

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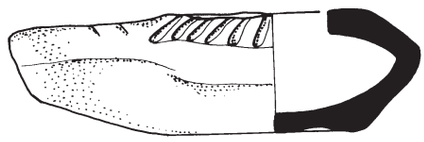

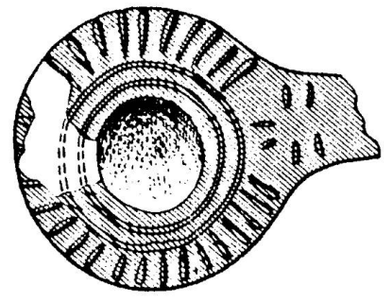

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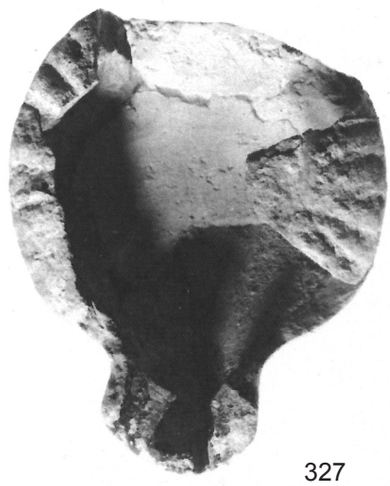

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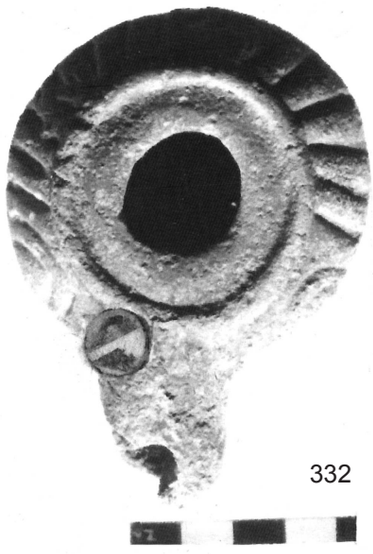
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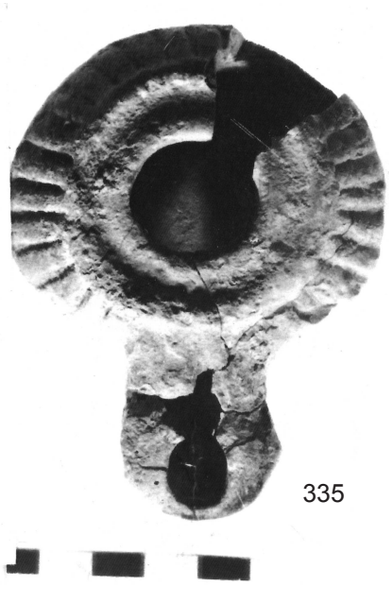
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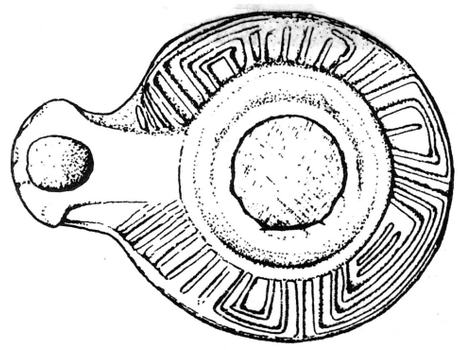

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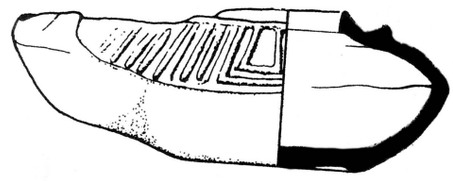

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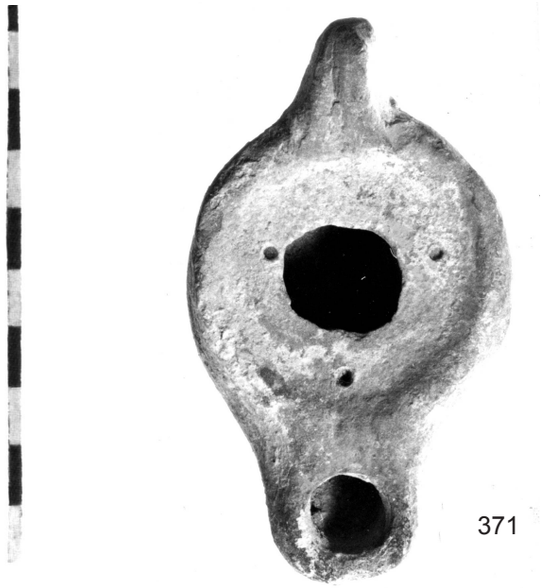

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